

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fifteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 16, 2013/Agrahayana 25, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our colleague Shri Sheesh Ram Old and Shri Somnath Rath, a Former member.

Shri Sheesh Ram Ola was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha and Union Minister of Labour and Employment. He was also a Member of Eleventh to Fourteenth Lok Sabha representing Jhunjhunu Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. He was a Union Cabine Minister of Mines from 2004 to 2009. He was also the Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and also in the Ministry of Water Resources from 1996 to 1998. He was the Chairman of the Committee on Ethics. He was also a Member of various Parliamentary Committee. Shri Ola was elected to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly for eight terms. He also served as a Cabinet Minister in the Government of Rajasthan. An active political and social worker, Shri Ola was conferred Padma Shree Award for social service in 1968.

Shri Sheesh Ram Ola passed away on 15th December, 2013 in Gurgaon at the age of 86.

Shri Somnath Rath was a member of Eight Lok Sabha representing Aska Parliamentary Constituency of Odisha. He was a member of the Panel of Chairmen, Lok Sabha. Shri Rath served as a member of Odisha Legislative Assembly for three terms. He was also the Speaker of Odisha Legislative Assembly from 1980 to 1984. He also served as a Minister in the Government of Odisha. Shri Rath participated in the freedom struggle.

Shri Somnath Rath passed away on 7 October, 2013 at Bhanjanagar in Odisha at the age of 89.

We deeply Mourn the loss of Sarvashri Sheesh Ram Ola and Somnath Rath and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

11.04 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

FDI Inflow

*141. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the quantum of funds invested by the foreign companies including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) during the last three years and the current year and the targets fixed for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow during the said period;

(b) the number of foreign companies/ entrepreneurs allowed to set up industries in the country along with the number of foreign companies banned from making investment during the said period and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has been recently reported by a global consultancy firm that India is the most favoured destination for foreign investment in the world and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review FDI norms to attract foreign investment and also to give special concession to investment by NRIs in various sectors under the FDI scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, along with review/ study, if any, conducted by the Government to encourage investment by NRIs in the country and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) including Non-Resident Indian (NRI) investments during the last three years and the current

year is US\$ 135,074 million. Government does not fix targets for FDI inflows as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

(b) Data in this regard is not maintained Centrally. Investment by foreign companies in the country is governed by the FDI policy as well as the sectoral laws, regulations and policies. As far as the FDI policy is concerned, FDI upto 100% is allowed on the automatic route in most sectors/activities, with restrictions only in a limited number of areas. FDI is prohibited in Lottery Business including Government/private lottery, online lotteries, etc.; Gambling and betting including casinos etc.; Chit funds; Nidhi company; trading in Transferable Development Rights (TDRs); Real Estate Business or Construction of Farm Houses; Manufacturing of Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes; activities/sectors not open to private sector investment *e.g.* Atomic Energy and Railway Transport (other than Mass Rapid Transport Systems).

(c) The 9th Global Capital Confidence Barometer, October 2013, a survey by Ernst & Young (E&Y) has reported that India is the top investment destination among emerging and developed markets.

(d) and (e) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investments from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), where most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The extant policy allows special dispensation for NRI investments in the construction development sector covering townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects (which include, but are not restricted to housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure) exempting them from the performance linked conditionalities, otherwise applicable to FDI in the sector. It also allows a special dispensation for NRI investments in the sectors of Scheduled Air Transport Services, Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines, Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services, Non-Scheduled Airlines, Chartered Airlines, and Cargo airlines, wherein 100% NRI investment is permitted under the automatic route.

The Government reviews the FDI policy from time to time with a view to making it more investor friendly including for NRIs. Significant changes have been made

in the FDI policy regime in the recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly. Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investor about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited both through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. Government coordinates with apex industry associations, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India. The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment focused on MSME Sector.

Government has established an organization, called Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) in 2007, to facilitate NRIs who desire to invest in India. OIFC has organized several Investment and Interactive Meets in different countries, as also during Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) in India. Further, an electronic portal has also been launched to reply to the queries of potential overseas investors by OIFC and its knowledge partners, to promote and facilitate PBDs and regional PBDs also to provide a platform for facilitation of investment by overseas Indians.

[English]

Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway

*142. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the commuters are facing difficulties due to traffic congestion on Delhi-Gurgaon expressway;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ease traffic congestion on the said expressway;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal to end toll collection on this expressway and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the National Highways Authority of India has requested the Government to allow it to take over the expressway and also to remove toll plazas on expressways from the municipal limits in public interest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (e) Long queues at the toll plazas of Delhi-Gurgaon expressway have been observed. Concessionaire has failed to comply with the provision of expansion of toll plazas for which Termination Notice to the Concessionaire have been issued by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in February, 2012, which was challenged by the concessionaire in the court of law. Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court had stopped the toll collection at Km. 24 Toll Plaza *w.e.f.* 05.09.2012 (00.00 hrs) *vide* his order dated 04.09.2012 due to congestion and directed NHAI to devise ways and means to decongest the traffic at this toll plaza in consultation with the State Government of Haryana and the concessionaire. Accordingly, certain measures to decongest the traffic at Km. 24 Toll Plaza were finalized in the meeting held on 19.09.2012 in consultation with the State Government of Haryana and the concessionaire. The State Government of Haryana had requested the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for shifting of the two Toll Plazas, one at Km. 24 (entrance to the City of Gurgaon) on Delhi-Gurgaon Border and the second at Km. 42 near Kherki Daula on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway, to Km. 61 at Bilaspur on Delhi-Jaipur Highway as both the toll plazas are sources of great inconvenience and harassment to commuters besides obstructing the smooth flow of traffic and other business and economic activities of the area. However, the Government has observed that termination on account of the Concessionaire's default is the only option left before the NHAI to protect public interest and put an end to the misery of the road users at the toll plazas. Since the Concessionaire has miserably failed to meet his due obligations, a Show Cause Notice for termination has been issued to the Concessionaire on 08.03.2013 by NHAI. The Concessionaire has filed another case in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court challenging the Show Cause Notice issued by NHAI. The State Government of Haryana has also filed an Impleadment Application on 30.05.2013 in the aforesaid

case. NHAI has been directed to pursue the matter with the Hon'ble Delhi High Court so that it reaches its logical end at the earliest. The matter is presently subjudice.

Child Labour

143. SHRI P. C. GADDIGODAR:

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) the estimated number of child workers/labourers in the rural and urban areas of the country at present, State/UT/ gender-wise;

(b) the details of child labour eradication and rehabilitation programmes being implemented by the Government and the success achieved as a result thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken against those offenders who have engaged child labourers along with the number of child workers rescued/rehabilitated during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the stringent measures for complete elimination of child labour particularly those engaged in hazardous occupation, circus, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per NSSO Survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh. The details, rural and urban, State and gender wise, of the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) As per 2001 Census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was reported to be 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children was estimated at 90.75 lakh which had further declined to 49.84 lakh as per NSSO Survey 2009-10.

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes including circus and regulates the working conditions of children, where they are not prohibited from working. Central Government is the appropriate authority for enforcement of the Act in

respect of Central Government establishments, railways, ports, mines or oil fields and in all other cases, State Government is the appropriate authority for implementation under the Act.

As per the data received from various States, the details of inspections carried out, prosecutions launched and convictions achieved against the offenders under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	No. of convictions
2010	250087	4508	1317
2011	123139	5961	933
2012	128499	4695	975
2013 (Up to Nov., 2013)	34334	586	311

To make the provisions of Child Labour Law stringent, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012 has been introduced in the Parliament. The Amendment Bill *inter-alia* covers (i) complete prohibition on employment of children below 14 years and linking the

age of the prohibition with the age under Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, (ii) prohibition of working of Adolescents (14 to 18 years) in mines, inflammable substances or explosives and hazardous processes as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, (iii) stricter punishment to the offenders and making the offences under the Act cognizable.

Ministry of Labour & Employment is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labour with the major objective of withdrawing children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstreaming them into formal education system. Under this Scheme, regular survey is conducted by Project Societies at district level to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP training centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend etc. The number of child labourers rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed through NCLP Scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Data on Child Labour based on Employment Unemployment Survey during NSS 66th Round (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Major States/all India	Age group 5-14			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88156	110191	20767	15548
2.	Assam	144655	31909	11833	757
3.	Bihar	224292	38665	11017	2548
4.	Chhattisgarh	3669	7321	636	0
5.	Delhi	-	-	18576	0
6.	Gujarat	150487	207973	15945	16282
7.	Haryana	22664	17471	28073	3988
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2300	2942	2156	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11274	16872	1139	0
10.	Jharkhand	63684	14661	4123	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Karnataka	89796	113429	20793	2479
12.	Kerala	1182	0	0	1583
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91454	32812	57688	9063
14.	Maharashtra	66370	127996	54230	12077
15.	Odisha	54390	38288	36522	5363
16.	Punjab	16802	6433	15664	9937
17.	Rajasthan	93055	261871	43184	7826
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	13880	3471	0
19.	Uttarakhand	14810	7239	3219	2103
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1012294	546320	147820	68899
21.	West Bengal	357265	134657	31946	27716
	All India	2511101	1727271	546897	198602

Statement-II

Number of child labourers rescued, rehabilitated and mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Up to Sept., 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	274	227	10848	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1858	13202	7840	2414
3.	Bihar	8552	19673	1162	211
4.	Chhattisgarh	5164	4914	2004	5967
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	2129	609	569	0
7.	Haryana	1293	1895	1722	465
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	184	132	162
9.	Jharkhand	1015	2216	4003	227
10.	Karnataka	135	3761	758	516
11.	Maharashtra	5113	4532	4954	2567
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13344	17589	7116	2111
13.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
14.	Odisha	14416	13196	10309	2395
15.	Punjab	123	168	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	4415	1020	4155	1800
17.	Tamil Nadu	6325	5127	3671	1461

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	28243	29947	10616	466
20.	West Bengal	2215	7456	3117	3160
	Total	94657	125716	72976	23922

Irregularities in Defence Deals

*144. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irregularities / violations of tender norms in defence deals with foreign companies including in procurement of Active Towed Array Sonar reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the defence deals in which Central Vigilance Commission has recommended for vigilance inquiry during the said period for flouting the tenders;

(c) the details of cases of corruption registered in aforesaid deals during the said period;

(d) the number of officials found guilty in such defence deals during the said period and action taken against them; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check irregularities in defence deals?

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

(a) to (e) Procurement of defence equipment in Capital and Revenue heads is carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and Defence Procurement Manual (DPM) respectively. Other organizations like Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) have their own procurement procedures. From time to time, complaints alleging irregularities / violations of procurement procedures are received from various sources. Whenever any such reference is received the same is examined and after due diligence of the case, wherever necessary, the case is referred to appropriate

agency for further investigation. During the last three years and current year, CBI has registered a total of 23 cases in connection with defence purchases, including procurement of defence equipment. Out of these, six cases involving foreign companies relate to procurement matters of VVIP Helicopters for Air Force, Reconnaissance and Surveillance Helicopters for Army, Tatra trucks for Army and award of contract by OFB Kolkata. In some of these cases, references have also been received from Central Vigilance Commission. No official of the Ministry has been found guilty during the said period.

In addition to above, as on date, Ministry has issued orders debarring 15 firms, from further business for a period of 10 years / indefinite period as detailed in enclosed Statement.

Regarding the procurement of Active Towed Array Sonar for Indian Navy, few complaints have been received alleging irregularities in the technical evaluation, procurement process etc., which are under examination. The contract is not yet concluded.

Procurement of defence equipment is progressed as per laid down procedures to ensure that the process conforms to highest standards of transparency, probity and public accountability. The extant procedures include various provisions such as collegiate approvals at different stages, the oversight mechanism, standard clauses of contract, signing of pre contract integrity pact etc. All the complaints on procurements, with verifiable allegations, are investigated either departmentally or through independent investigating agency like CBI. If any company is found to have adopted or indulged in unethical or illegal means, action is taken against such company for imposition of penalties including debarring the said company from business dealing.

Statement*Companies and their subsidiaries Debarred by the Ministry as on 13.12.2013*

Total Number of debarred companies: 15

2. The name of the companies and the dates of orders are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Order
1.	M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK)	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
2.	M/s Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI)	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
3.	M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
4.	M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd. Ludhiana	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
5.	M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich	11.04.2012
6.	M/s Corporation Defence, Russia (CDR)	11.04.2012
7.	M/s HYT Engineering, Pune	28.05.2009
8.	M/s BVT, Poland	28.05.2009
9.	M/s Media Architect Pvt. Ltd, Singapore	28.05.2009
10.	M/s Shanx Oceaneering, Kochi & Mumbai	09.08.2006
11.	Inter Spiro India Pvt. Ltd., Goa	09.08.2006
12.	M/s Experts System	09.08.2006
13.	M/s Unitech Enterprises, Pune	09.08.2006
14.	M/s Kelvin Engineering	09.08.2006
15.	Atlas group of companies including M/s Atlas Telecom & M/s Atlas Defence Services	09.08.2006

3. The companies at Sl. No.1 to 6 have been debarred from further business dealings with Ministry of Defence for a period of ten (10) years *vide* order dated 11.04.2012. All the allied and subsidiary firms of each of the debarred firms at Sl. No. 1 to 6 above, have also been debarred from further business dealings for a period of ten (10) years *vide* order dated 17.09.2013.

4. The companies at Sl. No. 7 to 15 have been debarred indefinitely.

- Second paragraph of the reply to starred Question No. 144 and its Annexure in the debate dated 16.12.2013 was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 10.02.2014 and accordingly, the reply has been revised as follows:-

(a) to (e) Second Paragraph: In addition to above, as on date, Ministry has issued orders debarring 12 firms, from further business for a period of 10 years/indefinite period as detailed at the Statement attached.

Statement*Companies and their subsidiaries debarred by the Ministry as on 13.12.2013.*

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Order
1.	M/s Singapore Technologes Kinetics Ltd. (STK)	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
2.	M/s Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI)	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
3.	M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Order
4.	M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana	28.05.2009 and 11.04.2012
5.	M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich	11.04.2012
6.	M/s Corporation Defence, Russia (CDR)	11.04.2012
7.	M/s Shanx Oceaneering, Kochi & Mumbai	09.08.2006
8.	Inter Spiro India Pvt. Ltd., Goa	09.08.2006
9.	M/s Experts System	09.08.2006
10.	M/s Unitech Enterprises, Pune	09.08.2006
11.	M/s Kelvin Engineering	09.08.2006
12.	Atlas group of companies including M/s Atlas Telecom & M/s Atlas Defence Services	09.08.2006

The companies at Sl. No. 1 to 6 have been debarred from further business dealings with Ministry of Defence for a period of each of the debarred firms at Sl. No. 1 to 6 above, have also been debarred from further business dealings for a period of ten (10) years *vide* order dated 17.03.2013.

The companies at Sl. No. 7 to 12 have been debarred indefinitely.

PF Dues to Workers

145. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether *Provident* Fund (PF) dues of workers of closed tea gardens in various parts of the country including West Bengal have not been paid;

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

(c) the quantum of PF dues of workers of such closed tea gardens at present;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the defaulting companies; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of such workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) A Statement showing details of closed Tea Gardens in India, including West Bengal, where *Provident* Fund (PF) dues have not been paid, period of

default, quantum of outstanding amount as on date and action taken against these companies is enclosed. The default in Tea Gardens covered under the Employees' *Provident* Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is normally due to non-deposit of contribution in respect of their employees.

(e) The compliance by defaulting companies is monitored constantly. Whenever a default is noticed, action under Section 7A of the Employees' *Provident* Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 is initiated for quantification of dues. Once the dues are quantified, action under Section 8B to 8G of the Act is taken for recovery of the outstanding dues from the defaulting companies. In cases of employees' share having been deducted but not deposited, FIR with Police Authorities under Section 406/409 of IPC are also lodged against the defaulters. Prosecution under Section 14 of the EPF & MP Act, 1952 against the defaulting establishments and the employers are also launched for non-deposit of dues and non-submission of statutory returns. Action can also be taken for attaching properties, attaching their bank accounts and even arrest of defaulters. In case the company goes into liquidation, claims are filed before official Liquidator to recover the outstanding amount.

Statement

1. There are only two tea gardens which are closed and where PF dues are still to be recovered in the country. Both are in the State of West Bengal.
2. In case of M/s Dheklapara Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri

(WB/819), the following are the status:-

- The total amount of Provident Fund contribution due was quantified for Rs. 78,13,973/- through various orders ranging from 28.08.1998 to 07.05.2002 and period involved ranges from 11/1990 to 11/2001.
- After determination of these amounts, the Recovery Officer initiated all recovery actions such as issue of notice of demand, warrant of attachment of movable and immovable properties etc.
- Movable properties were attached on 03.03.2000 and immovable properties were attached on 19.09.2000 and subsequently on 06.11.2000.
- FIRs have been lodged with local police authorities on various dates and the last such FIR was lodged on 18.02.2002.
- The establishment was closed on 21.08.2002 till 03.07.2005. It was re-opened again on 04.07.2005 and closed on 11.03.2006.
- The returns were submitted by the establishment till 1996-1997.
- Due to recovery actions, an amount of Rs. 11,57,094/- has been recovered on various dates beginning from 01.08.2001 to 14.02.2006.
- Show-cause for issue of Warrant was also issued, but actual show-cause could not be served since the whereabouts of the employer were not known as the employer has absconded and the establishment was closed.
- Sixty one prosecution cases were sanctioned under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 by EPFO on 27.09.2005 and filed in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jalpaiguri on 30.09.2005. The establishment approached Hon'ble High

Court of Calcutta against the prosecution sanctioned.

- Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta *vide* Judgement dated 02.07.2010 quashed the prosecution filed by EPFO.
 - On contacting District Magistrate, Jalpaiguri, it has come to notice on 12.07.2013 that the establishment went into liquidation *vide* C.P. No.558 of 1999 in the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta and the winding up order was passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta on 06.12.2006. Papers relating to the claim of EPFO towards dues etc. have been handed over to the office of the Official Liquidator on 12.12.2013 which contains dues of Rs. 66,56,879/-, interest of Rs. 85,77,337/- and damages of Rs. 72,04,950/- under Section 14B.
3. In case of M/s Potong Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri (WB/11738), the following are the status:
- The establishment was closed on 19.12.1996.
 - The establishment has submitted returns upto 1995-1996.
 - The establishment started functioning by local arrangement from 20.12.1996 and again closed on 31.10.2002.
 - There is a default of Rs. 25,84,313/- towards contribution and the period involved is 01/2001 to 09/2001 and claim was filed with Official Liquidator on 07.06.2004.
 - The establishment went into liquidation *vide* C.P. No.324 of 1991. The date of winding up of the establishment was 24.06.2002.
 - Claim, covering dues till 09/2001, was filed with the official liquidator on 07.06.2004.
 - An amount of Rs. 23,61,704/- was realised from the Official liquidator on 11.03.2011.
 - A further claim was filed with the official

liquidator on 22.02.2013 which contains balance dues of Rs. 2,22,609/-, interest of Rs. 12,46,875/- and damages of Rs. 27,44,449/- under Section 14B totalling to Rs. 42,13,933/-.

[Translation]

Pollution in Yamuna River

*146. SHR RAMESH BAIS:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

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

(a) the sources of water pollution of Yamuna river and the quality of water at its various locations;

(b) the details of the ongoing schemes for making the river Yamuna pollution-free and the success achieved as a result thereof;

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of the agencies involved/ awarded contract for river management under the said schemes; and

(e) whether the pollution in the river Yamuna increases as a result of idol immersions during festivities and if so, the details of the steps taken to check pollution during such events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The main source of pollution of river Yamuna is the untreated/ partially treated domestic sewage discharged into the river through the drains which join the river from the towns located on the banks of the river. As per the information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), sewage pollution is mainly contributed by the towns of Yamunanagar, Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Delhi, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Palwal, Vrindavan, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad and Etawah. Delhi is the largest contributor of sewage pollution load to river Yamuna. As per the water

quality monitoring of Yamuna by CPCB, the stretch of river Yamuna from origin to Wazirabad in Delhi is found to be largely within the prescribed limits with respect to dissolved oxygen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). However, Wazirabad to Okhla in Delhi and Kosi Kalan to Juhika in Uttar Pradesh have been identified as polluted stretches.

(b) and (c) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) since 1993 in a phased manner. A total expenditure of Rs. 1453.17 crore (including State share) has been incurred on schemes pertaining to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, rehabilitation/upgradation of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and construction of new STPs, low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc under YAP Phase-I & II in the three States. Sewage treatment capacity of 942.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under YAP so far.

Further, YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of Rs 1656 crore. Under YAP-III, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is implementing rehabilitation of existing trunk sewers and rising mains, upgradation of existing STPs of 814 mld and construction of a new 136 mld STP (in place of the old STP). Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana. In addition, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), an interceptor sewer project costing Rs. 1357 crore is being implemented by DJB to intercept sewage flowing into river Yamuna from three major drains, namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara in Delhi.

The details of funds released by this Ministry during the last three years and current year for conservation of river Yamuna under YAP and expenditure incurred by the States is as under:—

Year	Funds released (Rs. crore)	Expenditure incurred including State Share (Rs. crore)
2010-2011	111.49	198.64
2011-2012	49.06	125.18
2012-2013	41.83	80.03
2013-14 (upto Nov. 2013)	Nil	10.21

The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement due to a large gap between sewage generation and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of adequate fresh water in the river.

(d) The implementing agencies for YAP schemes in the states are Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam in Uttar Pradesh, Public Health Engineering Department in Haryana and Delhi Jal Board and Municipal Corporation of Delhi in Delhi. These agencies, which are nominated by the respective State Governments, award the contracts for various pollution abatement works sanctioned under YAP.

(e) According to CPCB, pollution levels in river Yamuna increase due to idol immersions and the water quality of river Yamuna deteriorates as the river is burdened with disposal of degradable and non-biodegradable materials and other liquid pollutants (oil, ghee, etc.). CPCB has brought out guidelines on prevention and control of pollution from idol immersions. These guidelines prescribe that the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) conduct water quality assessment of the water body before and after immersions, post the data on internet and help local administration in preparing material for mass awareness for the purpose. Further, the guidelines prescribe that idols be made from natural materials like traditional clay, water soluble and nontoxic natural dyes be used for painting of idols, worship material like flowers, clothes, decorating material (made of paper and plastic) be removed before immersion of idols, biodegradable materials collected separately for recycling or composting, non-biodegradable materials disposed off in sanitary landfills, immersion of idols in river be done at identified idol immersion spots along the river bank in temporary ponds having earthen bunds with removable synthetic liners at bottom, etc.

[English]

Moratorium on Clearances of Projects

*147. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the environmental standards/ pollution norms stipulated by the Government for compliance by the industrial units in the country;

(b) whether the Government has imposed moratorium on clearances for all projects in some of the industrial clusters during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(d) whether the Government has deferred green nod for projects in some of such industrial clusters in the recent past and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in the direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Government has notified environmental standards/norms with respect to 62 categories of polluting industries. The notified effluent and emission standards cover major polluting category of industries for disposal of treated effluents and emissions.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi had carried out a comprehensive environmental assessment of 88 prominent industrial clusters based on the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) criteria in 2009. Out of these 88 industrial clusters, 43 industrial clusters with CEPI score of 70 and above were identified as critically polluted. The State-wise list of 43 critically polluted industrial clusters is given in enclosed Statement-I.

Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) had imposed temporary moratorium on consideration of new projects/expansion of existing projects for environmental

clearance to be located in these 43 Critically Polluted Areas on 13.01.2010. Pursuant to the imposition, remedial Action Plans were formulated by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) for the CPAs falling under their jurisdiction. On the basis of information furnished by the concerned SPCB regarding initiation of work on implementation of action plan, MoEF lifted moratorium from 26 CPAs, *vide* O.Ms. dated 26.10.2010, 15.02.2011, 31.03.11, 23.05.2011 & 05.07.11 respectively. However, the moratorium continued in respect of the remaining 17 CPAs. The details of the 26 CPAs from where moratorium was lifted *vide* these O.Ms are given in enclosed Statement-II. However, the moratorium continued in respect of the remaining 17 CPAs.

CPCB got the Environmental quality monitoring conducted in respect of these 43 Critically Polluted Areas during January-February, 2013 and CEPI score was reassessed for each of these areas based on the monitoring data collected. Based on the reassessed CEPI source, MoEF *vide* OMs dated 17th September, 2013 lifted moratorium in 10 CPAs as well as re-imposed moratorium in 8 CPAs. As on date, moratorium is in-force in 15 CPAs and lifted from 28 CPAs. The present status of moratorium in the 43 CPAs is given in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I*State-wise details of the Critically Polluted Areas*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Critically Polluted Areas
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat (6 CPAs)	Ankleshwar, Vapi, Ahmedabad, Vatva, Bhavnagar, Junagarh
2.	Maharashtra (5 CPAs)	Chandrapur, Dombivalli, Aurangabad, Navi-Mumbai, Tarapur
3.	Tamil Nadu (4 CPAs)	Vellore North-Arcot, Cuddalore, Manali, Coimbatore
4.	Madhya Pradesh (1 CPA)	Indore

1	2	3
5.	Punjab (2 CPAs)	Ludhiana, Mandi-Gobindgarh
6.	Jharkhand (1 CPA)	Dhanbad
7.	Delhi (1 CPA)	Najafgarh drain basin
8.	Kerala (1 CPA)	Greater Cochin
9.	Karnataka (2 CPAs)	Mangalore, Bhadravati
10.	Andhra Pradesh (2 CPAs)	Vishakhapatnam, Patancheru-Bollaram
11.	Odisha (3 CPAs)	Angul Talcher, Ib-Valley and Jharsuguda
12.	West Bengal (3 CPAs)	Haldia, Howrah, Asansole
13.	Uttar Pradesh (6 CPAs)	Ghaziabad, Singrauli, Noida, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi-Mirzapur
14.	Rajasthan (3 CPAs)	Jodhpur, Pali, Bhiwadi
15.	Haryana (2 CPAs)	Faridabad, Panipat
16.	Chhattisgarh (1 CPA)	Korba

Statement-II*Status of Moratorium Lifted/Imposed*

Clusters from where moratorium was lifted in October 2010 : 05

- Patancheru-Bollaram (AP)
- Mandigovindgarh (Punjab)
- Vapi (Gujarat)
- Tarapur (Maharashtra)
- Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

Clusters from where moratorium was lifted in February 2011 : 08

- Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- Dombivalli (Maharashtra)
- Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

- Ludhiana (Punjab)
- Agra (UP)
- Varanasi-Mirzapur (UP)
- Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)
- Bhavnagar (Gujarat)

Clusters from where moratorium was lifted in March 2011 : 07

- Indore (M.P)
- Angul-Talcher (Odisha)
- Faridabad (Haryana)
- Panipat (Haryana)
- Ghaziabad (UP)
- Noida (UP)
- Junagadh (Gujarat)

Clusters from where moratorium was lifted in May 2011 : 03

- Bhadravati (Karnataka)
- Mangalore (Karnataka)
- Greater Kochi (Kerala)

Clusters from where moratorium was lifted in July 2011 : 03

- Ib Valley (Odisha)
- Jharsuguda (Odisha)
- Singrauli (UP & MP part)

Statement-III

Latest status of moratorium

State	CPAs where moratorium has been lifted (28)	CPAs where moratorium is currently in-force (15)
1	2	3
Punjab (2)	Mandi-Gobindgarh	Ludhiana
Haryana (2)	Faridabad	Panipat (RR)

	1	2	3
UP (6)	Varanasi-Mirzapur (LR)	Agra Noida Kanpur (LR)	Ghaziabad (RR) Singrauli (RR)
West Bengal (3)	Howrah (LR) Haldia (LR) Asansole (LR)		----
Jharkhand (1)	Dhanbad (LR)		
Odisha (3)	Angul-Talcher Ib Valley		Jharsuguda (RR)
Chhattisgarh (1)	Korba (LR)		
MP (1)			Indore (RR)
Gujarat (6)	Bhavnagar Junagarh Ahmedabad (LR)		Ankaleshwar Vatva Vapi (RR)
Maharashtra (5)	Tarapur Navi-Mumbai Aurangabad Dombivalli		Chandrapur
AP (2)	Visakhapatnam (LR)		Patancheru- Bollaram (RR)
Karnataka (2)	Mangalore Bhadravati		
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore Cuddalore Manali (LR)		Vellore (North Arcot)
Kerala (1)	Greater Kochin		
Rajasthan (3)	Bhiwadi (LR)		Jodhpur Pali
Delhi (1)			Delhi (Action Plan awaited from DPCC)
Total	28		15

Note: LR stands for 'Lifted recently vide MoEF's O.M. dated 17th September, 2013.

RR stands for 'Reimposed recently vide MoEF's O.M. dated 17th September, 2013.

NH Projects under PPP Mode

*148. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the details of the norms laid down for construction of National Highways (NHs)/Expressways in the country under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) the details of the NH projects taken up by the Government under the said mode during the last three years and the current year along with their present status, State- wise including Haryana;

(c) the details of the cases wherein violations of the said norms have come to the notice of the Government during the period along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the National Highways Authority of India has asked the Government to stop bidding out projects through PPP mode and recommended to award the same in the form of cash contracts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons

therefor and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The norms for construction of National Highways and the Expressways through Public Private Partnership (PPP) are laid down in the Manual for Specifications and Standards namely IRC:SP-73 for 2-laning projects, IRC:SP-84 for 4-laning projects, IRC:SP-87 for 6-laning projects and IRC:SP-99 for expressway projects published by the Indian Roads Congress.

(b) The details of NH projects undertaken on PPP mode during the last three years are enclosed in Statement.

(c) Public Private Partnership projects are structured on Model Concession Agreement (MCA) wherein deviations on account of site exigency can be provisioned.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. NHAI has proposed to shift to EPC mode in some projects till market for Public Private Partnership improves. Government has taken a considered view that the projects which are considered non viable on BOT may be placed before Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) for implementation on EPC, subject to overall availability of resources.

Statement

PPP projects awarded during last three years and current year alongwith status

A-PPP projects being implemented through NHAI

Sl. No.	Project	State	NH No	Total Length (In Km)	Mode/ Funded By	TPC (Rs. cr.)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	5	183.52	BOT	1535	Under implementation
2.	2 Laning of Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa (Approved Length 89 Km)	Bihar	77	86	Annuity	511.54	Under implementation
3.	2 Laning of Mokama-Munger (Approved Length 70 Km)	Bihar	80	69.27	Annuity	351.54	Under implementation
4.	4 Laning of Chappra-Hajipur (Approved Length 153 Km)	Bihar	19	65	Annuity	575	Under implementation
5.	2-Laning with PS Gopalganj-Chappra	Bihar	85	92	Annuity	325	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	2 Laning of Forbesganj-Jogwani (Approved Length 13 Km)	Bihar	57A	9.258	Annuity	73.55	Terminated
7.	2-Laning with PS Motihari-Raxaul (Approved Length 67 Km)	Bihar	28A	68.79	BOT	375.09	Under implementation
8.	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	30	50.6	BOT	574	Under implementation
9.	2-Laning with PS Khagaria- Purnea	Bihar	31	140	Annuity	664	Under implementation
10.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	Bihar [135]/ Uttar Pradesh [57.4]	2	192.4	BOT	2848	Under implementation
11.	4/6 Laning of Maharastra/Goa Border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	Goa	17	139	BOT	1872	Project terminated due to land acquisition problems
12.	4 Laning of Jetpur-Somnath Section of NH-8D (Approved Length 127.6 Km)	Gujarat	8D	123.45	BOT	828	Under implementation
13.	Delhi-Agra (Approved Length 180.3 Km)	Haryana [74]/ Uttar Pradesh [105.5]	2	179.5	BOT	1928.22	Under implementation
14.	Jammu-Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	65	Annuity	1813.76	Under implementation
15.	Chenani-Nashri	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	12	Annuity	2159	Under implementation
16.	Quazigund-Banihal	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	15.25	Annuity	1987	Under implementation
17.	Srinagar to Banihal	Jammu and Kashmir	1A	67.76	Annuity	1100.7	Under implementation
18.	4 Laning of Barhi-Hazaribagh (Approved Length 40 Km)	Jharkhand	33	41.314	BOT	398	Under implementation
19.	Ranchi-Rargaon-Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	33	163.5	Annuity	1479	Under implementation
20.	Devihalli-Hassan (Approved Length 73 Km)	Karnataka	48	77.23	BOT	453	Under implementation
21.	Belgaum-Dharwad (Approved Length 111 Km)	Karnataka	4	80	BOT	480	Under implementation
22.	Chitradurga-Tumkur Bypass (Approved Length 145 Km)	Karnataka	4	114	BOT	839	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved sholuders of Khanpur-Knt/Goa Border. (Km 30.00 to Km 84.120)	Karnataka	4A	81.89	BOT	359	Under implementation
24.	KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section (Approved Length 286.3)	Kerala	17	126.6	BOT	1157.16	Appointed date not declared
25.	Bhopal-Sanchi (Approved Length 40 Km)	Madhya Pradesh	86Ex	53.78	Annuity	209	Under implementation
26.	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	Madhya Pradesh [120]/ Maharashtra [56.3]	69	176.3	Annuity	2498.76	Under implementation
27.	Panvel-Indapur	Maharashtra	17	84	BOT	942.69	Under implementation
28.	2-Laning of Shilong-Bypass	Meghalaya	40 & 44	50	Annuity	226	Under implementation
29.	Jorbat-Barapani	Meghalaya	40	61.8	Annuity	536	Under implementation
30.	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border	Odisha	6	88	BOT	909	Under implementation
31.	Six Laning of Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 Km)	Odisha	5	67	BOT	1047	Under implementation
32.	Rimoli-Roxy-Rajamunda (Approved Length 163 Km)	Odisha	215	96	BOT	586	Under implementation
33.	Bhubneshwar-Puri (Approved Length 59 Km)	Odisha	203	67	BOT	500.29	Under implementation
34.	Four Lanning of Ludhiana-Talwandi Section	Punjab	95	78	BOT	479	Under implementation
35.	Reengus-Sikar	Rajasthan	11	43.887	Annuity	333.51	Under implementation
36.	Deoli-Kota	Rajasthan	12	83	BOT	593	Under implementation
37.	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	7	59.87	BOT	535	Under implementation
38.	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	Tamil Nadu	220	134	Annuity	485	Under implementation
39.	Two Laning of Trichy-Karaikudiand Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 Km)	Tamil Nadu	210 & 67	110.372	Annuity	374	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40.	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km)	Tamil Nadu [61.47]/ Andhra Pradesh [63.23]	205	124.7	BOT	571	Under implementation
41.	Bareilly-Sitapur (Approved Length 134 Km)	Uttar Pradesh	24	151.2	BOT	1046	Under implementation
42.	2-Laning with PS Aligarh-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	91	268	BOT	723.68	Appointed date not declared
43.	2-Laning with PS Raibariely to Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24B	119	BOT	291.36	Under implementation
44.	2-Laning with PS Agra-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	79	BOT	250.5	Under implementation
45.	2-Laning with PS Kanpur-Kabrai	Uttar Pradesh	86	123	BOT	373.47	Under implementation
46.	Krishnanagar-Berhampore	West Bengal	34	78	Annuity	702.16	Under implementation
47.	6-Laning of Dhankuni-Khargpur Section	West Bengal	6	111.4	BOT	1396.18	Under implementation
48.	2 laning with paved shoulder of Gwalior to MP/UP Border	Madhya Pradesh	92	108.00	BOT	302.35	Work completed
49.	Barasat-Krishnanagar	West Bengal	34	84	Annuity	867	Under implementation
50.	Vijayawada-Gundugolanu Section	Andhra Pradesh	5	103.59	BOT	1684	Appointed date not declared
51.	Vijayawada-Machhliapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	9	64.611	BOT	606	Appointed date not declared
52.	Six-Laning of Gundugolanu Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	5	120.741	BOT	1617	Performance security not submitted
53.	Six-Laning of Anandapuram- Visakapatnam-Anakapalli	Andhra Pradesh	5	58.222	BOT	839	Performance security not submitted
54.	Patna-Buxar	Bihar	30 & 84	124.85	BOT	1129.11	Appointed date not declared
55.	2-Laning with Paved Shoulder of Muzaffarpur-Barauni	Bihar	28	107.56	BOT	356.4	Under implementation
56.	4 Laning of Khagaria-Bakhtiarpur	Bihar	31	112.982	BOT	1635.33	Appointed date not declared
57.	Six-Laning of Aurangabad- Barwa Adda	Bihar [70]/ Jharkhand [151.346]	2	221.346	BOT	2340	Appointed date not declared

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Four Laning of Odisha/Chhattisgarh Boarder-Aurang section	Chhattisgarh	6	150.4	BOT	1232	Under implementation
59.	4-Laning of Raipur-Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	200	126.525	BOT	1216.03	Under implementation
60.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	Gujarat	8	102.3	BOT	2125.24	Under implementation
61.	4 Laning of UP/Haryana Border-Yamunanagar-Saha-Barwala-Panchkula	Haryana	73	107	BOT	934.94	Appointed date not declared
62.	4-Laning of Rohtak-Jind (Approved Length 45 Km)	Haryana	71	48.6	BOT	283.25	Appointed date not declared
63.	4-Laning of Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind	Haryana	71	68	BOT	438.75	Appointed date not declared
64.	Four Laning of Kiratpur-Ner Chowk Section	Himanchal Pradesh	21	84.32	BOT	1916.79	Appointed date not declared
65.	Hospet-Chitradurga	Karnataka	13	120.03	BOT	1033.66	Appointed date not declared. FC not achieved
66.	4 Laning of Mulbagal-Karnataka/AP Border-Approved Length (11 Km)	Karnataka	4	22.18	BOT	141.11	Under implementation. FC not achieved.
67.	4-Laning of Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border	Karnataka	63	95.44	BOT	910.08	Appointed date not declared
68.	MH/ KNT Border Sangareddy	Karnataka	9	145	BOT	1266.6	Appointed date not declared
69.	4-Laning of Hoskote-Dobbaspur	Karnataka	207	80.02	BOT	720.69	Appointed date not declared
70.	Four Laning of Shivpuri-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	3	330.21	BOT	2815	Termination notice served by concession. Matter sub-judice
71.	Four Laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3	125.03	BOT	1055	Appointed date not declared
72.	Four Laning of Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa Section	Madhya Pradesh	7	225.686	BOT	1895.45	Appointed date not declared
73.	Jabalpur to Lakhanadone	Madhya Pradesh	7	80.82	BOT	776.76	Contract terminated
74.	4 Laning of Obedullaganj-Betul Section	Madhya Pradesh	69	125	BOT	912	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
75.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge (Approved Length-60 Km)	Maharashtra	6	45.43	BOT	484.19	Under implementation
76.	4-Laning of Jalgaon-Maharashtra/ Gujrat Border	Maharashtra	6	208.844	BOT	1968.37	Appointed date not declared
77.	4-Laning of Amravati-Jalgaon	Maharashtra	6	275.225	BOT	2537.81	Appointed date not declared
78.	4-Laning of Solapur-Maharashtra/ Karnatka Section	Maharashtra	9	100.06	BOT	923.04	Appointed date not declared
79.	4 Laning of Solapur-Bijapur	Maharashtra [35]/ Karnataka [75.542]	13	110.542	BOT	1002.48	Appointed date not declared
80.	2 Laning of Jowai-Meghalaya/ Assam Border (Approved Length 109 Km)	Meghalaya	44	102	BOT	390	Appointed date not declared
81.	Rehabitation and Upgradation to Birimrapur to Barkote (4 Lane- 75.66 Km)-(2 Lane-49.955 Km)	Odisha	23	125.615	BOT	778.15	Appointed date not declared
82.	4-Laning of Cuttak-Angul	Odisha	42	112	BOT	1123.69	Appointed date not declared
83.	4-Laning of Angul-Sambalpur	Odisha	42	153	BOT	1220.32	Contract under termination
84.	Panikholi-Rimoli (Approved Length 106 Km)	Odisha	215	163	BOT	1410	Under implementation. FC not achieved.
85.	4 Laning of Gomti Chauraha- Udaipur	Rajasthan	8	79.31	BOT	914.5	Under implementation
86.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara (Approved Length-246 Km)	Rajasthan	14	244.12	BOT	2388	Under implementation
87.	Kota-Jhalawar	Rajasthan	12	88.09	BOT	530.01	Contract terminated due to alignment passing through wild life area
88.	Six Laninig of Kishangarh- Udaipur-Ahmedabad	Rajasthan [434.5]/ Gujrat [121]	79A, 79, 76 & 8	555.5	BOT	5387.3	Termination notice served by concession. Matter subjudice
89.	2-Laning of Krishnagiri- Tindivanam (Approved Length 170 Km.)	Tamil Nadu	66	176.51	Annuity	624	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
90.	Four Laning of Meerut Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	235	66.482	BOT	508.57	Contract under termination
91.	Lucknow-Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	24B	70	Annuity	635.9	Under implementation
92.	Etawah-Chakeri (Kanpur)	Uttar Pradesh	2	160.2	BOT	1573	Under implementation
93.	Agra-Etawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	2	124.52	BOT	1207	Appointed date not declared
94.	4-Laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	56	125.9	BOT	1043.51	Financial closure not achieved. Contract under termination
95.	Rampur-Kathgodam	Uttaranchal	87	93.226	BOT	790	contract under termination. Matter subjudice.
96.	4-Laning of Mahulia to Behragora to Kharagpur	West Bengal [30]/ Jharkhand [97]	33 & 6	127	BOT	940	Appointed date not declared
97.	4-Laning of Mohania-Ara Section	Bihar	30	116.76	BOT	917	Under implementation
98.	Vadodara-Surat Section	Gujarat	8	6.74	BOT	473.24	Appointed date not declared
99.	4-Laning of Rohtak-Hissar Section	Haryana	10	98.81	BOT	959.25	Appointed date not declared
100.	4-Laning of Goa/Karnataka Border-Kundapur Section	Karnataka	17	187.24	BOT	1655.01	Appointed date not declared
101.	Four lanning of Walayar-Vadakkancherry Section	Kerala	47	54	BOT	682	Under implementation
102.	4-Laning of Khed-Sinnar Section	Maharashtra	50	137.946	BOT	1348.2	Appointed date not declared
103.	2-Lane with Paved Shoulder with provision of Capacity Augmentation of Rajasthan Border-Fatehpur-Salasar Section	Rajasthan	65	154.141	BOT	530.07	Appointed date not declared
104.	4-Laning of Rajsamand-Gangapur-Bhilwara	Rajasthan	758	87.25	BOT	677.79	Appointed date not declared
105.	4 Laning of Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	67	53.93	BOT	592	Contract terminated
106.	Walajapet-Poonamalee	Tamil Nadu	46	93	BOT	1287.95	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
107.	2-Laning with Paved Shoulder of Raebareli to Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	231	165.5	Annuity	569.38	Appointed date not declared
108.	4-Laning of Kashipur-Sitarganj Section	Uttarakhand [74.0]/ Uttar Pradesh [3.2]	74	77.2	BOT	605.84	Appointed date not declared
109.	4-Laning of Rajauli-Bakhtiyarpur Section	Bihar	31	107.092	BOT	847.1	Appointed date not declared
110.	Six-Laning of Barwa Adda-Panagarh	Jharkhand [43]/ West Bengal [79.88]	2	122.88	BOT	1665	Appointed date yet to be declared.
Sub-Total A				12462.2		112534.4	

[Translation]

Private Security Service

149. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private security service organisations are exploiting the workers and security guards and alleged irregularities in remittances of their Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Fund have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of companies found violating the labour and social security laws during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken against those guilty entities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Some instances of defaults by private security organizations in remittances under Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 and the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 have been noticed.

(b) The enforcement of labour laws on security service companies rests with the State Governments. Therefore, details of such violations are not maintained Centrally. State-wise details of violations of various provisions of the EPF & MP Act., 1952 and the ESI Act., 1948 by such companies during the last three years and the current year are enclosed in Statement-I & II respectively.

(c) Action taken against such companies under the EPF & MP Act, 1952 include assessment of dues (section 7A), levying of damages for belated deposit of dues (section 14B), levying of interest for belated remittances (section 7Q), recovery actions (section 8B to 8G), filing prosecution against the defaulters (section 14) and action for non-remittance of employees' contribution deducted from the wages (section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code).

Action taken against such companies under the ESI Act, 1948 include determination of contribution/dues and recovery thereof (section 45) and prosecution for default on the part of the employers (section 85).

Statement-I

State-wise details of violation of various provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Security Service Organisations			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	41	47	61
2.	Bihar	03	27	05	31
3.	Chhattisgarh	01	02	05	07
4.	Delhi	25	07	13	10
5.	Goa	06	04	02	03
6.	Gujarat	31	27	16	36

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	31	18	15	25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	06	0	0	26
9.	Jharkhand	08	07	07	Nil
10.	Karnataka	30	34	22	64
11.	Kerala	20	27	17	07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35	20	11	15
13.	Maharashtra	32	16	54	16
14.	North Eastern Regions	0	0	0	13
15.	Odisha	03	03	03	64
16.	Punjab	04	09	16	21
17.	Rajasthan	22	16	15	09
18.	Tamil Nadu	102	72	56	284
19.	Uttar Pradesh	59	42	53	41
20.	Uttarakhand	08	01	01	02
21.	West Bengal	06	19	36	28
Total		488	392	394	763

* As on 30th November, 2013.

Statement-II

State-wise details of violation of various provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 for the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Security Service Organizations			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06	01	499	530
2.	Assam	04	07	06	02
3.	Bihar	00	01	02	03
4.	Chhattisgarh	100	115	145	156
5.	Delhi	14	31	27	14
6.	Goa	06	14	17	03
7.	Gujarat	47	23	10	01

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	14	22	60	17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02	00	00	00
10.	Jharkhand	00	00	00	00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	00	00
12.	Kerala	00	01	02	00
13.	Karnataka	19	24	20	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	00	00	00	00
15.	Maharashtra	123	88	103	140
16.	Odisha	01	02	29	17
17.	Punjab	25	00	00	00
18.	Rajasthan	02	19	18	20
19.	Tamil Nadu	71	144	278	91
20.	Puducherry	03	04	08	11
21.	Uttar Pradesh	08	14	31	30
22.	Uttarakhand	15	01	02	43
23.	West Bengal	01	07	12	19
Total		461	518	1269	1108

*As on 31 August, 2013.

[English]

Expansion of Captive Mines

*150. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings engaged in the production of steel are facing problems in procuring raw material like iron ore and coal which is affecting their production capacity and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal to set up steel plants near iron ore reserves situated in forest areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether a large number of land acquisition and environmental clearance applications for iron ore mines and steel plants are still pending for approval with the Government and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has outlined an investment for capacity expansion of its captive mines operations and has requested the Government to fast track clearances of pending stalled mining and capacity expansion projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken in this regard along with steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve the situation and ensure adequate supply of raw material for the steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Madam. There are two Central Public Sector undertakings, namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) engaged in production of steel. SAIL meets its entire iron ore requirement from its captive mines. As regards coking coal, about 25% of SAIL's requirement is met through indigenous sources (own production and from Coal India Limited) whereas about 75% of its coking coal requirement is being met through imports. RINL gets its entire requirement of iron ore from NMDC Ltd. and meets its requirement of coking coal mainly from imports.

(b) and (c) Steel is a deregulated sector and the role of the Government is that of a facilitator. Decisions regarding setting up new steel plants are taken by individual companies based on a number of factors. Government promotes/encourages growth of steel industry through suitable policy measures.

(d) and (e) As a part of the current modernization and expansion plan of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), an investment of more than Rs.10,000 crore is envisaged to increase the capacity of its captive iron ore mines from about 24 million tonnes to about 40 million tonnes. All statutory clearances have already been obtained for starting Iron ore production in Rowghat mines in Chhattisgarh. The mine and railway line areas have been sanitized and are being protected by para-military forces and tree cutting activity is being done by the State Government. The

process of Stage-I Forest Clearance for increasing the capacity of the Gua iron ore mines is at an advanced stage.

[Translation]

Pollution Norms for Industries

*151. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has notified any norms or issued any guidelines for various industries to be complied for prevention and control of pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the norms notified in respect of treated effluents and emissions for the industries;

(c) the number of industries which were found violating these norms/guidelines during the last three years, State/UT-wise;and

(d) the punitive action taken by the Government against the erring industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government has notified environmental norms with respect to sixty two categories of polluting industries. The notified effluent and emission norms, as applicable to polluting industries for disposal of treated effluents and emissions are given in enclosed Statement-I. These norms are applicable throughout the country.

(c) and (d) There are a total of 3206 industries falling under the category of highly polluting industries identified by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). During the last three years, the CPCB has inspected 768 industries and issued 420 directions to non-compliant units under Section 5 of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986. 89 of these directions have been issued for closure of industries. The State-wise details are enclosed in Statement-II. In addition, 125 directions have been issued to the concerned SPCBs/PCCs under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention

and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for seeking compliance of industries for observed non-compliance.

Statement-I

List of Industries for which standards have been developed

Sl. No	Name of Industry	Standards	
		Effluent	Emission
1	2	3	4
1.	Aluminum	X	
2.	Asbestos	X	
3.	Battery Manufacturing Industries		
4.	Beehive Hard Coke Oven	X	
5.	Brick Kilns	X	
6.	Briquette (Coal)	X	
7.	Bullion Refining		X
8.	Calcium Carbide	X	✓
9.	Carbon Black	X	✓
10.	Cashew Seed Processing	✓	✓
11.	Caustic Soda	✓	✓
12.	Cement	X	✓
13.	Ceramics	X	✓
14.	Coal Mines	✓	✓
15.	Coal Washery	✓	✓
16.	Coffee Processing	✓	✓
17.	Coke Oven Plants	✓	✓
18.	Composite Woollen	✓	X
19.	Copper, Lead and Zinc Smelting	X	✓
20.	Cotton Textile	✓	X
21.	Dairy Industry	✓	X
22.	Dye & Dye Industry	✓	✓
23.	Edible Oil & Vanaspati	✓	X
24.	Electroplating	✓	✓
25.	Fermentation (Distillation, Maltry, Brewery)	✓	X

1	2	3	4
26.	Fertilizer	✓	✓
27.	Flour Mills, Grain Processing, Paddy processing, Pulse making/Grinding Mill	✓	✓
28.	Food and Fruit Processing	✓	X
29.	Foundries	X	✓
30.	Gas/Naptha Based Power Plants	✓	✓
31.	Glass Manufacturing	X	✓
32.	Guidelines for Pollution Control measures in Ginning Mill	X	✓
33.	Hotel Industry	✓	X
34.	Inorganic Chemicals	✓	X
35.	Integrated Iron and Steel including Coke Oven	✓	✓
36.	Jute Processing Industry	✓	X
37.	Leather Tannery	✓	X
38.	Lime Kiln	X	✓
39.	Manmade Fiber	✓	✓
40.	Natural Rubber	✓	✓
41.	Nitric Acid	X	✓
42.	Oil Drilling and Gas Extraction	✓	X
43.	Oil Refinery	✓	✓
44.	Organic Chemicals	✓	✓
45.	Paints	✓	X
46.	Pesticides	✓	✓
47.	Petrochemicals	✓	✓
48.	Pharmaceuticals	✓	✓
49.	Plaster of Paris	X	✓
50.	Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Water	✓	X
51.	Pulp & Paper (Small)	✓	X
52.	Pulp & Paper (Large)	✓	✓

1	2	3	4
53.	Refractory Industry	✓	✓
54.	Slaughter House, Meat & Sea Food Processing	✓	X
55.	Soda Ash	✓	X
56.	Soft Coke industry	X	✓
57.	Sponge Iron Plants	✓	✓
58.	Starch (Maize)	✓	X
59.	Stone Crushing	X	✓
60.	Sugar	✓	X
61.	Sulphuric Acid	X	✓
62.	Thermal Power Plant	✓	✓
Total		43	43

Statement-II*Yearwise Directions Issued under section 5 by CPCB*

2010-11	=	17
2011-12	=	18
2012-13	=	54
Total		89

Statewise Directions Issued under section 5 by CPCB

Sl. No	State	Number of Directions issued			Total
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	1
2.	Assam	-	-	1	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	-	-	2
4.	Gujarat	1	1	6	8
5.	Haryana	-	-	1	1
6.	Jharkhand	-	1	-	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2	-	2
8.	Maharashtra	3	2	2	7

9.	Odisha	-	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Punjab	1	1	-	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	-	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	6	8	37	51
13.	Uttarakhand	1	1	5	7
14.	West Bengal	1	-	-	1
Total		17	18	54	89

*[English]***Use of Forest Land**

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

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the States for the judicious use of forest land and to protect the forest coverage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the States in this regard;

(c) whether a number of State Governments have not carried out compensatory afforestation programmes in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 *inter-alia* provides that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose. Accordingly, State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations submit proposals to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to obtain prior approval of Central Government for use of forest land for non-forest purpose. Approval to such proposals is accorded by the MoEF, only after ascertaining that requirement of

forest land for non-forest purpose is unavoidable and bare minimum. To compensate the loss in forest cover, MoEF while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose *inter alia* stipulates a condition that the State/Union Territory Government concerned shall realize funds from the user agency for creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation.

(c) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* their Order dated 29th October 2002 in Interlocutory Application (IA) No. 566 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 in the matter of T. N. Godavarman Thirumulpad versus Union of India and others directed *inter-alia* that a 'Compensatory Afforestation Fund' shall be created in which all the monies received from the user-agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value of forest land, Catchment Area Treatment Plan Funds, etc. shall be deposited.

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

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

Following persistent requests from State/ Union Territory Governments and public representatives for release of funds from ad-hoc CAMPA for carrying out compensatory afforestation activities, MoEF in consultation

with the State/UT Governments formulated Guidelines on State CAMPA.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their order dated 10th July 2009 in I.A. No. 2143 in the above writ petition *inter alia* directed that the guidelines and the structures of the State CAMPA as prepared by the MoEF may be notified/implemented. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their said order also permitted the ad-hoc CAMPA to release, a sum of about Rs.1,000 crore per year, for the next 5 years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective States/UTs. Accordingly, State CAMPAs have been constituted in all concerned State/ Union Territories. Funds are therefore, being released to State CAMPAs in accordance with the said order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for implementation of the Annual Plan of Operations (APO) approved by the respective State CAMPA Steering Committee, containing provisions for creation of compensatory afforestation and other activities for conservation and development of forest and wildlife resources. State/ UT-wise details of funds released to State CAMPAs during the last four financial years and the current financial year is enclosed as Statement.

To ensure expeditious utilization of accumulated funds, the MoEF is taking measures for constitution of Regular CAMPA.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds released to State CAMPAs during the last four financial years and the current financial year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds Released (Rupees in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.4638
2.	Andhra Pradesh	540.7015
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.1071
4.	Assam	32.2253
5.	Bihar	32.9024
6.	Chandigarh	0.4061
7.	Chhattisgarh	526.2440
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.3218

1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00
10.	Delhi	6.2648
11.	Goa	22.3665
12.	Gujarat	140.8332
13.	Haryana	70.4550
14.	Himachal Pradesh	241.8689
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.7835
16.	Jharkhand	454.1239
17.	Karnataka	229.2633
18.	Kerala	3.1161
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	219.0347
21.	Maharashtra	413.6865
22.	Manipur	5.9669
23.	Meghalaya	0.1664
24.	Mizoram	1.8952
25.	Nagaland	0.00
26.	Odisha	643.9125
27.	Pudicherry	0.00
28.	Punjab	122.4664
29.	Rajasthan	178.4817
30.	Sikkim	36.7826
31.	Tamil Nadu	6.2029
32.	Tripura	11.9036
33.	Uttar Pradesh	112.9267
34.	Uttarakhand	354.6790
35.	West Bengal	16.4153
Total		4538.9677

[Translation]

Upgradation of State Highways to National Highways

153. SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the rank of Gujarat and Karnataka among States and Union Territories in terms of National Highways length in terms of per 1000 sq. Km. and per lakh population;

(b) the criteria for declaration/ conversion of State Highways into National Highways including the quality standards specified for their construction;

(c) whether the quality of construction of all NHs including those in Uttar Pradesh is as per the standard specified for the purpose and if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard including the mechanism put in place for inspection/ monitoring of the construction work of NHs;

(d) the details of the proposals received from various States for upgradation of State Highways (SHs) to National Highways (NHs) particularly from Karnataka, Gujarat and Odisha along with the proposals approved/SHs upgraded to NHs including those on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode and the funds sanctioned/allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of pending proposals, if any, along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The rank of Gujarat and Karnataka among States and Union Territories in terms of National Highways length in terms of per 1000 Sq. Km. are 26, 21 respectively and per lakh population are 24, 19 respectively.

(b) The criteria for declaration/conversion of State Highways into National Highways is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) All NH projects are constructed as per quality standards specified in Indian Road Congress (IRC)/Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRT&H) specifications. Supervision/Independent Consultants are appointed for closely monitoring the quality of construction through regular checks and tests. Besides, quality of construction is also closely monitored by field officers executing the project and Regional Officers (ROs) of the Ministry including Officers from headquarters.

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of the proposals received by the Union Government from various State Governments including Karnataka, Gujarat and Odisha for declaration of State Highways into National Highways and approved during the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III, respectively. There is no provision to sanction/ allocation of funds to the State Government for upgradation of State roads into National Highways. Proposal which could not be accommodated have been returned back thereafter. As such no proposal is pending.

Statement-I

Criteria for declaration of National Highways

1. Road which run through the length and breadth of the country.
2. Roads connecting adjacent countries.
3. Roads connecting the National Capital with State Capital and roads connecting mutually the State Capitals.
4. Roads connecting major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers.
5. Roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated areas.
6. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby.
7. Roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones).
8. National Highways grid of 100 km is achieved.
9. The road must be upto the standard laid down for State Highways (SHs) – both in its technical requirements as well as the land requirements. The existing roads (SH, Major District Roads (MDRs) and other roads), which are important in terms of various criterion stipulated herein, will be considered for upgrading to NH standards. It will, however, be ensured that the roads being upgraded generally satisfy the standards laid down for SH but MDR and other roads required to be upgraded to form grid and connect important/backward areas will also be considered.
10. The existing Right of Way (ROW) should be the property of the State Government and must be generally free any type of encroachments.
11. The right of way required for the National Highways (preferably 45m, minimum 30m) must be available for acquiring, free of encroachments and the State Government would complete acquiring formalities within six months. If additional ROW is required for developing the road to NH standards, the State Governments would complete the acquisition expeditiously after sanctioning of estimates therefor.

Statement-II

*Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments
(excluding the stretches declared as National Highways)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherial-Chanda 2. Hyderabad-Srisaillam-Dornala-Atmakur-Nandyal 3. Gundugolnu-Nallageria-devarapalli-Vernagiri Road 4. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet 5. Kakinada-Dwarrajasthanapuydi-Rajamundry-Kovvur-Jangareddygudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam-Suryapeta 6. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu-Bhoopalapatnam 7. Kurnool-Atmatur-Dornala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-Guntur 8. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-Chincholi

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
9.		Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH 201
10.		Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Salgonda-Chalaturthi-Macherla-Erragondapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur-Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Erpedu-Renigunta
11.		Anakapalli-Anadapuram
12.		Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219
13.		Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal
14.		Puthalapattu-Naidupet Road
15.		Kurnool-Bellary Road
16.		Tadipatri-Raichur Road <i>via</i> ananthapur-Urvakonda Road
17.		Road from "Guntur-Vinukonda-Tokapalli-Nandyal Banaganapalli-Owk-Thadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur
18.		Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu
19.		Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur-Vinukonda-Thokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Tadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur
20.		Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty
21.		Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru-Uppersileru-Donkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavaram-Chinturu
22.		Visakhapatnam-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta-Araku-Odisha State Border
23.		Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH 222)
24.		Rajahmundry, Gokavaram, Rampachodavaram, Maredimilli, Chintoor, Bhadrachalam, Charla, Venkatapuram
25.		Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Khammam-Kodad
26.		Kodad-Miryalguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi-Urvakonda-Anantapur
27.		Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-Cuddapah
28.		Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira
29.		Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur
30.		Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chityala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy
31.		Pamarru-Challa Palli Road
32.		Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan
33.		Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road
34.		Hyderabad-Bijapur Road (<i>via</i>) Moinabad, Chevella, Manneguda, Kodangal
35.		Nandyal-Atmakur-Nandikotkur-Alampur-Aiza Road to meet NH in Karnataka
36.		Mangalore (Karnataka) to Thiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu) <i>via</i> Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh
37.		Calingapatnam Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Srikakulam District
38.		Bhimili Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.
39.		Viskhapatnam Port to meet Nh-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.
40.		Gangavaram Port to meet NH 5 (NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Dist.
41.		Kakinada to Rajanagaram (A.D.B.) Roads as New National Highway (New NH. No. 16)
42.		Machilipatnam Port to Hanman Junction (New NH No. 16)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
		43. Nazampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur Road
		44. Upgradation of road from Vadarecu Port to NH-5 (New NH No. 16)
		45. Ongole to Kothapatnam
		46. Krishnapatnam port to NH-5 (New NH No. 16)
		47. Port Connectivity Road from Guduru to Krishnapatnam Port
		48. Rayachoti-Chinnamandem-Gurramkonda-Kurabalakota
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Changlang-Margherita Road 2. Bame-Kikabali-Akajan Road 3. Sagalee-Mengio-Deed-Ziro Road 4. Nampong-Motongsa-Deban-Namchick-Jagun
3.	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali 2. Badarpurghat-Anipur-Panisag Road (Assam Tripura) via Angala Bazar-Adarkona-Bhairab Nagar-Dullaycherra-Charangi-Kotamoni-Damvherra-Panisagar National Highway
4.	Bihar	1. Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhapur road 2. Road linking Parri Chowk (NH-107) Beriahi-Bangaon on NH-107 (Dist. Saharsa) to NH-57 3. Sonebarsa-Bajjnathpur 4. Saraigarh Railway Station-Lalganj-Ganpatganj 5. Muzaffarpur-Dewaria-Baruraj-Motipur 6. Muzaffarpur-Pusa-Dholi-Kalyanpur 7. Keotsa-Katara-Runni Saidpur-Belsand-Parsauni 8. Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar 9. Darbhanga-Bahera-Biroul-Kusheswar Asthan 10. Darbhanga-Baheri-Singhia-Rosera-Narhan-Cheria Bariarpur-Begusarai 11. Hajipur-Mahanar-Mohiuddin Nagar-Bachhawara 12. Manjhi-Darauli-Guthani 13. Guthani-Mairwa-Siwan-Barhariya-Sarphara 14. Mairwa-Kuchaikot 15. Daronde-Maharajganj-Tarwara-Barhariya-Gopalganj 16. Mirganj-Bhagipatti 17. Siwan-Paigamberpur 18. Chapra-Khaira-Salempur 19. Manjhi-Barauli-Sarphara 20. Bettiah-Chanpatiya-Narkatiaganj-Thori 21. Sitamarhi-Riga-Dheng-Bairganiya 22. Amour-Baysi-Bahadurganj 23. Ara-Sasaram Road 24. Bhojpur-Dumrao-Vikramganj-Nasariganj-Dehri-On-Sone 25. Buxar-Chausa-Mahaniya-Bhabhua-Adhaura-Garke (UP Border) 26. Barbiga-Shekhpara-Sikandra-Jamui-Deoghar 27. Shekhpara-Lakhisarai-Jamui 28. Sultanganj-Deoghar 29. Bhagalpur Hansdiha upto Dardmara

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
		30. Ghogha-Barahat
		31. Akbar Nagar-Sahkund-Amarpur-Banka
		32. Gaya-Panchanapur-Baudnagar
		33. Barahat-Panjwara-Dhoraiya-Sanhaula-Ghogha Road
		34. Mehandia NH-98 Haspura-Pachrukha-Khundwan-Fesar-Aurangabad
		35. Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Kundasthan
		36. Sasaram-Chausa <i>via</i> Kochas
		37. Pahari (NH-30) to Masaurhi (NH-83)
		38. Magadh Medical college to Rafiganj, Goh, Aurangabad
		39. Vajirganj (NH82) to NH-2 4-Lane <i>via</i> Fatehpur, Paharpur, Amarpur, Dharhara
		40. NH-83 to Mahanpur Barachatti G.T. Road (NH-2) <i>via</i> Tekunafarm-Dubalnaili-Maranpur-Bodh Gaya through bank of river
		41. Khdakabsant-Jale
		42. Gadha-Boachak-Bajpatti-Kumba-Bela
		43. Runi Saidpur-Kowahi-Baluwa-Minapur
5.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bilaspur to Pandaria, Pondi, Kwardha, Rajnandgaon, Antagarh, Narayanpur, Barsoor, Geedam, Dantewada, Bailadila, Chintalnar, Mariagunda to Bhadrachalam
		2. Gadhchiroli (Maharashtra) to Manpur-Bhanupratappur-Kanker-Dudhawa-Sihawa-Nagari-Bardula-Mainpur to Khariyar road (Odisha)
		3. Extension of New NH No. 130 from Ambikapur to Wadrafnagar to Varanasi (UP)
		4. Raipur to Balodabazar-Kasdol-Bhatgaon-Sarangarh-Sariya-Sohela Road (Odisha)
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman to Nasik <i>via</i> Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar
		2. Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari Road
		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
7.	Daman and Diu	1. Road stretch from Mohangam Railway Crossing Near NH-8 <i>via</i> Zari-Kachigam-Somnath-Kunta-Bhenslore-Patalia (all in Daman) to Udwada Railway Crossing (in Gujarat) at NH-8
		2. Una Village (Gujarat State) upto Diu
		3. Kesaria Village (Gujarat State) upto Diu
8.	Gujarat	1. Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border Road
		2. Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road
		3. Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road
		4. Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road
		5. Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road
		6. Rajpipla-Vapi Road
		7. Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road
		8. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8
		9. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman
		10. Bhavnagar-Karjan Road
		11. Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road
		12. Jamnagar-Bedi Pot Road

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
		13. Trapj-Alang Port Road
		14. Jkhau Port Road
		15. Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Abu Road
		16. Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja Road
		17. Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road
		18. Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road
		19. Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road
		20. Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana Road
		21. Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro Road
		22. Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira Road
		23. Suigam-Sidhada Road
		24. Jamnagar-Junagadh Road
		25. Rajkot-Amreli Road
		26. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road
		27. Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur Road
		28. Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road
		29. Himatnagar-Idar-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border Road
		30. Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Vichiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur Road
		31. Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road
		32. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road
		32. Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road
		33. Vapi-Motapondda Road
		34. Vapi-Silvasa Road
		35. Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Bhavnagar Road
		36. Vanakabara-Kotda Road joining NH-8E
		37. Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway
		38. Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No.5
		39. Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudepur to MP Border
		40. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan Border
		41. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad
		Coastal Roads:
		42. Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar
		43. Naliya-Dwarka
		44. Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8
9.	Goa	1. Karaswada-Bicholim-Sakhli-Surla-Usgao-Khandepar
		2. Sanquelim-Keri-Chorlem
		3. Margao-Paroda-Quepem-Curchorem-Savordem-Dharbandora
		4. Mopa-Bicholim-Sanquelim-Usgao
		5. Curti to Borim
		6. Assnora to Dodamarg
10.	Haryana	1. Ambala Cantt.(NH I) to Saha (NH 73)
		2. Saha (NH 73) to Sahabad (NH I)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Uklana (NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran (NH 71) 4. Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtak City 5. Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (Between NH-8 and NH-10) 6. Sonapat-Gohana-Jind (Between NH-1 and NH-71) 7. Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH 65 and NH 10) 8. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH 10 and NH 8) 9. Kaithal (Titram Mor)- Jind (SH-11A & 12) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-71) 10. Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 Near Patiala in Punjab.
11.	Himachal Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi-Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road 2. Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road 3. Kiratpur Sahib- Nangal-Una-Maclodeganj Road 4. Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road 5. Chandigarh (PGI)- Baddi- Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road 6. Taradevi (Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshehar-Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH No. 6) (HP Boundary) Road 7. Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road 8. Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road 9. Brahampukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat-Dharampur-Sidhpur-Lad-Bharol-Jogindernagar. 10. Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani-Dhalli-Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road 11. Kishtwar (J&K)-Tandi (H.P). 12. Sujanpur-Sandhol-Mandap-Rewalsar-Nerchowk-Jaidevi-Tattapani-Dhalli. 13. Bharmour-Chamba-Sultanpur-Jot-Chowari-Lahru-Nurpur 14. Kiratpur-Nangal-Bhakra-Thanakalan-Bangana-Tutaru-Bhiambli-Manjhiar-Nadaun-Sujanpur-Sandhol-Dharamapur-Mandap-Rewalsar-Ner Chowk road 15. Dhanotu-Jaidevi-Tohanda-Churag-Tatapani-Dhalli Road 16. Narkanda-Baghi-Khadrala-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti Road
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mughal (Pampore to Rajouri) Road 2. Dunera (Punjab) to Pul Dada <i>via</i> Basholi-Bani-Bhaderwah-Doda linking NH-1B 3. Shopian-Kulgam-Quzigund Road 4. Srinagar-Bandipora-Gurez Road 5. Pul Doda Exit (Pul Doda) Desa-Gai-Kapran-Veromag Road in District Doda and Anantang 6. Jawahar Tunnel Exit (Imoh) Verinag-Achbal
13.	Jharkahand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj Road 2. Chkradharpur-Jaraikela-Panposh Road 3. SH-3 [Kolebira on NH 23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khunti (NH 75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH 33] 4. Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH 80] 5. SH-08 (Gumla-Ghaghra-Kuru Road) connecting NH-23 at Gumla and 75 at Kuru
14.	Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop Between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura <i>via</i> Holenarasipura 2. Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-H.P.Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
3.		NH 48-Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road
4.		Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B.Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal
5.		Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura
6.		Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)
7.		Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna
8.		Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road
9.		Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad
10.		Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh
11.		Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join NH-17)
12.		Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkoppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad
13.		Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road
14.		Ginigere (Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala (Raichur) Road (Ginigera-Gangavati-Manvi-Sindhnoor-Kalmala)
15.		Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road
16.		SH-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh
17.		Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa
18.		Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura, Vemgal
19.		Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura
20.		Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharashtra
21.		Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road
22.		Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur
23.		Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border
24.		Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No. 64
25.		Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund Road
26.		Koppala-Jewargi Road
27.		Navalgund-Kushtagi Road
28.		Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem Road
29.		Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (Part of SH-15) and SH-105 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9
30.		Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa-Shikaripura-Shimoga
31.		Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudlgi
32.		Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar
33.		Adavi Sornapura to Jaglur joining NH-13 via Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini
34.		Kalpetta-Mananthavadi-Kutta-Goni Koppal-Hunsur-Mysore
35.		Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H. Cross-Vemagal-Kolar-KGF-Kempapura
36.		SH-51 Gulbarga to Mantralaya via Shahbad-Vadi-Yadgir and Raichur
37.		Mysore-Hassan-Belur
38.		Udupi (NH-17) to Thirthalli (NH-13) via Hebbari-Agumbe of Karkala Taluk in Karnataka (87.60 kms)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
		39. BC Road (NH-48) to Mulki (NH-17) <i>via</i> Polali-Kateel-Kinnigoli of Dakshina Kannada District connecting NH-13 (48.10 kms)
		40. Mulki (NH-17) to Periyashanthi on NH-48 <i>via</i> Mudibidre on NH-13 (102.95 kms)
		41. Mani-Ullal Road in Dakshina Kannada District (29.00 kms)
		42. Udupi to Manglore Airport <i>via</i> Malpe-Anthradi Junction (68 kms)
		43. Byndoor (NH-17) to Ayanoor (NH-206) <i>via</i> Kollur-Nagodi Ghat-Nittor-Nagara-Hosanagara-Ripponpet (180.00 Kms)
		44. Udupi (NH-17) to Sulya (SH-88) <i>via</i> Karkala-Dharmastala-Kukke Subramanya (208.00 kms)
		45. Devanahally on NH-7 to Tanakal in AP <i>via</i> Vijipura-Shidlaghatta-Dibburalli-Chelur-Raicheruvu (117.00 kms)
		46. Kuppam-Palmner road in AP (NH-219) to Bagepalli in Karnataka (NH-7) <i>via</i> Rajpet-Bethamangala-Bangarpet-Kolar-Chintamani (149.00 kms)
		47. Humnabad on NH-9 to Nanded in Maharashtra <i>via</i> Bidar-Bhalki-Kamaalnagar-Udgir (102.00 kms)
		48. Sankeshwara on NH-4 to Jagalur on NH-13 <i>via</i> Gokak-Yeragatti-Munavalli-Naragund-Shelvadi-Gadag-Mundargi-Huvinahadagali-Kottur-Ujini (335.70 kms)
		49. Bagalkote-Guledagudda-Badami-Gajendragad-Yelaburga-Kukunur-Bhanapura (144.20 kms)
		50. Gulbarga on NH-218E to Solapur in Maharashtra on NH-13 <i>via</i> Chowdapur-Afzalpur-Dudhani-Akkalkote (79.00 kms)
		51. Dobbaspeth on NH-4 to Ananthapur in AP on NH-7 <i>via</i> Uridigere-Koratagere-Madhugiri-Madakashira in AP-Pavagada-Kalyanadurga (118.40 kms)
		52. Manandavadi-Tolapatti-Kutta-Ganikoppa-Hunasur-Mysore (150.00 kms)
15.	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(97.7 km)-Gudalloor-Ootty (60km.)
		6. Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam-Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile- Mananthavady-Kaattikulam-Baveli (State Boundary)-Mysore
		7. Thalassery (NH-17)-Kuthuparamba-Mattanoor-Iratty-Kuttapuzha (State Boarder) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-Hunsur-Mysore (NH 212) within Kerala
		8. Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedumpoll-Manathavady-Pannamaram-Sulthan Bathery
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Harrai-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardeev-Betul-Khedi-Awaliya-Ashpur(excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania
		2. Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak-Chhattisgarh Border

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
		3. Bhandara-Tumsar (Maharashtra to Baraseoni-Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala <i>via</i> Mawai to Amarkantak
		4. After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad-Simaria-Mohindra-Pawai-Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore-Shahganj
17.	Maharashtra	1. Coastal Road 2. Dugulur-Raichur 3. Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol-Wardha- Nagpur 4. Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border MSH-1 5. Wapi Peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded Biloli State Border, MSH-2 6. Shyamlaji Waghai Vani Nashik MSH-3 7. Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune Roha Murud MSH-5 8. NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer Wardha Arni Umardhed Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa Solapur Sangola Kolhapur MSH-6 9. Narsi Karadkhed State Border MSH-7 10. Gujarat State Border Taloda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni Mangalvedha Umdi Boblad to State Border MSH-8 11. Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State Border MSH-9 12. Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border MSH-10 13. State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli Ashti MSH-11 14. Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon Wardha MSH-12 15. Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13 16. Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14 17. Bankot Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandhrpur MSH-15 18. JNPT To Gavan Phata section of S.H. 54 (km 6.400 to km. 14.550) 19. Aamra Marg (Km 0.00 to Km 6/200) 20. Ankleshwar-Burhanpur SH No. 4 21. Missing link (SH-106) from Jaigad to NH 17 (under NHO Programme) 22. Existing MSH-2 from Ahmadnagar-Beed-Parbhani Road 23. SH 255-A (from NH-6 to NH-69) <i>via</i> Gaundkhairi-Kalmeshwar-Sawner 24. Nagar-Beed-Nanded Link 25. Butibori (Jn with NH-7 Near Nagapur)-Wardha Yavatmal-Hadgaon-Waranga Nanded-Loha-Ahmedpur-Latur-Ausa-Tuljapur (Junction with NH-211) Solapur-Sangol-Miraj-Kolhapur 26. NH connecting Sinnar (Jn. of NH 50) to Shirdi (SH-39) 60 km. and Shirti to Ahmad Nagar (Jn NH 222 100 km (SH 10) 160 km.
18.	Meghalaya	1. Phulbari to Nongstoin <i>via</i> Tura Road 2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapara Road 3. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Tura Road 4. Bishnupur to Halflong Road <i>via</i> Rengpang
19.	Manipur	1. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong <i>via</i> Tamei
20.	Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar <i>via</i> Khawbung Road

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
21.	Nagaland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland 2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohima in Nagaland 3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Nagimora-Sibsagar (Simulguri) in Assam 4. Road between Mokokchung and Chare which connects NH-61 with NH-155 5. Tuensang to Tuli <i>via</i> Mon-Tizit 6. Dimapur to Kiphire
22.	Odisha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cuttack-Paradeep 2. Sambalpur-Rourkella Road 3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak Road 4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri 5. Berhampur-Koraput Road 6. Kuakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak Road 7. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera 8. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal Road 9. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang bahal Road 10. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar Road 11. Dhenkanal-Naranpur Road 12. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada
23.	Puducherry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore Road 2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali Road 3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarur Road 4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor road link with Karaikal 5. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry 6. Rajiv Gandhi Square to State Border at Ganapathichettikulam (SH-20) 7. Rajiv Gandhi Square to State Border at Thirukkanur (SH-18) 8. Marapalam to Harbour (SH-19)
24.	Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)
25.	Rajasthan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bundi (NH-12)-Bijolia 2. Mathura (NH-2) Bharatput-Hindon-Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawaimadhopur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran (NH-76) 3. Mavli-Bhansol-Oden-Khanmnorr-Haldighati Loosing Kumbhalgarh Charbhujia (SH 49) 4. Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi (NH-15) 5. Mandsaur (NH-79)-Pratapgarh (NH-113)-Dhariawad-Salumaber-Dungarpur-Bichiwada (NH-8) 6. Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh-Tadalka Munda-Nohar-Bhadra-Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu-Udaipurwati-Ajeetgarh-Shahpura (NH-8) 7. Fatehpur (NH-11)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-Pacheri (Haryana Border)-Narnaul-Namol-Rewari (NH-8)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
		8. Bharatpur (NH-11)-Deeg-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-Neem Ka Thana-Chala-Sikar-Nechwa-Salasar (NH-65)
		9. Koshi (NH-2)-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur
		10. Swarupganj (NH-14)-Sirohi-Jalore-Siwana-Balotra (NH-112)-Phalodi
		11. Mathura-Bharatpur Road
		12. Nasirabad-Devli Road
		13. Kotputli-Sikar Road
		14. Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada Road
		15. Faludi-Nagore Road
		16. Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar
		17. Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)
		18. Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer
		19. Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar
		20. Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur
		21. Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur
		22. Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8
		23. Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)
		24. Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur
		25. Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh
		26. Jaipur (NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal-Bhilwara(NH-79)
		27. Pali-Udaipur Road
		28. Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali City <i>via</i> Nodal (on NH-14) SH-16 and SH-67
		29. Bharatpur-Mathura Road (SH-24, remaned SH-1)
		30. Bagher to Teendhar <i>via</i> Mandawar
		31. Kota to Guna (<i>via</i> Kathoon, Sangod, Bapawar, Kawai, Chhabra, Dharnawada and Ruthiai).
26.	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri 2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang 3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang 4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang
27.	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
28.	Tripura	1. Kukital to Sabroom <i>via</i> Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai-Amarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
29.	Uttar Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah Road 2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepur Road 3. Bareilly-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaur Road 4. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No.5 5. Lucknow-Banda 6. Pilbhit-Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border) 7. Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh Road 8. Delhi-Yamnotri Road 9. Fetehpur-Muzaffarabad-Kalsia Road
30.	Uttarakhand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border-Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna-Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat Road) 2. Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band) 3. Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag 4. Kausani-Bageshwar-Kapkot-Quitee-Munsiyari-Madkot-Joljiwi 5. Almora to Ghat
31.	West Bengal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar Border to Purnia 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. Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli 5. Nayagram (Odisha Border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simlapal-Taldanga-Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14) 6. Stretches from Malda to Katihar side (Malda-Ratua-Debipur proposed bridge over Falahar-Katihar)

Statement-III*Details of National Highways Declared***(2010-11)**

— NIL —

State	New National Highway No.	Description of national highways	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
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.	80.00

1	2	3	4
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.	266.00
Rajasthan and Gujarat	Extension of NH 58	The highway starting from Udaipur connecting Kumdal Naya Kheda, Jhadol, Som, Nalwa Daiya in the State of Rajasthan and terminating at Idar in the State of Gujarat.	108.00
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.	224.00
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.	160.00
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam	315A	The highway starting from Tinsukia on N.H-15 connecting Naharkatia in the State of Assam connecting Hukanjuri, terminating at Khonsa on N.H-215 in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.	99.00
Assam, Meghalaya	127B	The highway starting from Srimrampur on N.H-27, Dhuburi in the State of Assam connecting Phulbari, Tura, Rongram, Ronjeng and terminating at Nongston on N.H-106 in the State of Meghalaya.	401.00
Bihar, Jharkhand	333	The highway starting from Bariyarpur on NH-33 connecting Kharagpur, Laxmipur, Jamui, Chakai in the State of Bihar and terminating at Devgarh in the State of Jharkhand.	163.00
Bihar	527C	The highway starting from Majhauri on NH-27 connecting Katra, Jajuar, Pupri and terminating at Charout on NH-227 in the State of Bihar.	70.00
Bihar	327 Extn.	The highway starting from Galgalia on N.H-327 (West Bengal /Bihar) connecting Thakurganj, Raniganj Bahadurganj, Araria, Bhargama, Tribeniganj, Pipra, Supaul and terminating at (Bariyahi Bazar) Bangaon on NH-231 in the State of Bihar.	225.00
Bihar	131A	The highway starting from Katihar on NH-31 and terminating at Purnea on NH-27 in the State of Bihar.	26.00
Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand	343	The highway starting from Ambikapur on N.H-43 connecting Semarsot, Ramanujganj in the State of Chhattisgarh and terminating at Garhwa on NH-39 in the State of Jharkhand.	152.00
Haryana, Rajasthan	Extension of N.H 709	The highway starting from Rohtak on N.H-9 connecting Bhiwani, Lohani, Loharu in the State of Haryana connecting Pilani and terminating at Rajgarh on N.H-52 in the State of Rajasthan.	175.00
Himachal Pradesh	305	The highway starting from Sainj on N.H-5 connecting Luhri, Ani, Jalori, Banjar and terminating at Aut on NH-3 in the State of Himachal Pradesh.	97.00

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand, West Bengal	114A	The highway starting from Rampurhat on N.H-14 connecting Sunrichua in the State of West Bengal connecting Shikaripara, Dumka, Lakrapahari, Jama, Jarmundi, Choupa More, Deogarh, Sarath, Madhupur, Giridhi and terminating at Dumri on N.H-19 in the State of Jharkhand.	310.00
Mizoram	502A	The highway starting from Lawngtlai on N.H-2 and terminating at Mynamar Border (Kaladan Road) in the State of Mizoram.	100.00
Rajasthan	Extension of NH-162	The highway starting from Pali on NH-62 connecting Marwad, Nadol, Desuri, Kumbalgarh, Haldighati, Nathdwara, Mavli and terminating at Bhatevar on N.H-27 in the State of Rajasthan.	250.00
Rajasthan	158	The highway starting from Merta on NH-58 connecting Lambia, Ras, Bewar, Badnor, Asind and terminating at Mandal on NH-48 in the State of Rajasthan.	174.00
Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh	927A	The highway starting from Sawarupganj, on N.H-27 connecting Kotra, Kherwara, Doongarpur, Sagwara, Banswara, in the State of Rajasthan and terminating at Ratlam in the State of Madhya Pradesh.	310.00
Sikkim	310	The highway starting from Ranipaul on NH-10 connecting Burduk (along proposed Gangtok bypass), Menla and terminating at Nathula in the State of Sikkim.	87.00
Tamil Nadu	532	The highway starting from Cuddalore on N.H-32 connecting Vridhachalam and terminating at Salem Road on N.H-79 in the State of Tamil Nadu.	111.00
West Bengal	116B	The highway starting from Nandakumar on N.H-116 connecting Contai, Digha and terminating at Chandaneswar in the State of West Bengal.	91.00
Manipur	102B	The highway starting from Churachandpur on N.H-2 connecting Singhat, Sinzawl, Tuivai Road and terminating at Mayanmar Road in the State of Manipur.	178.00
Manipur	102A	The highway starting from Tadubi on N.H 2 connecting Paomata and terminating at Ukhrul on N.H-202 in the State of Manipur.	115.00
Manipur	137	The highway starting from Rengpang on N.H-37, Khongsang and terminating at Tamenglong (Tenglong) in the State of Manipur.	65.00
Uttar Pradesh	330A	The highway starting from Rai Baraily N.H-30 connecting Jagdishpur and terminating at Faizabad on N.H-27 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	227.00
Uttar Pradesh	730	The highway starting from Pilibhit on NH-30 connecting Puranpur, Kutar, Gola Gorakhnath, Lakhimpur, Isanagar, Nanpara (on NH-927), Bahraich (on NH 927), Balrampur, Maharajganj and terminating at Pandrauna on NH-727 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	519.00
Uttar Pradesh	730A	The highway starting from Maikalganj on N.H-30 connecting Pawayan and terminating at Puranpur on NH- 730 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	110.00

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	931	The highway starting from Pratapgarh on N.H-31 connecting Amethi, Gaurigan, Musafirkhana and terminating at Jagdishpur on N.H-731 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	114.00
Uttar Pradesh	931A	The highway starting from Salon on N.H-31 connecting Jais and terminating at Jagdishpur on N.H-731 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.	60.00
2012-13			
Jammu and Kashmir	301	The highway starting from Kargil on N.H-1 and terminating at Zanskar (Zanskar Road) in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	234.00
Jammu and Kashmir	701	The highway starting from Baramula on N.H-1 connecting Rafiabad, Kupwara and terminating at Tangdhar in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	126.00
Jharkhand and Odisha	220	The highway starting from Chaibasa on N.H- 20 connecting Gobindpur, Hata in the State of Jharkhand and connecting Tiringidihi, Rairangpur (Rairangnagar), Jashipur and terminating at its junction with N.H-20 near Dhenkikot in the State of Odisha.	Jharkhand 54.00 Odisha 113.00
Odisha and Andhra Pradesh	326	The Highway starting from its junction with N.H-59 near Asika connecting Rayagada, Koraput, Jaypore, Malkangiri, Motu in the State of Odisha and terminating on N.H-30 near Chinturu in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	Odisha 391.00 Andhra Pradesh 13.00
Odisha	153 B	The Highway starting from Sarapal on N.H-53 connecting Naktideul, Redhakhol on N.H-55 and terminating at Bauda on N.H-57 in the State of Odisha.	88.00
Odisha	157	The Highway starting from its junction with N.H- 57 near Purunakatak connecting Phulbani, Kalinga, Bhanjanagar and terminating near Asika on N.H-59 in the State of Odisha.	120.00
Maharashtra	161	The Highway starting from Nanded on N.H-61 connecting Hingoli, Washim and terminating at Akola on N.H-53 in the State of Maharashtra.	229.00
Andhra Pradesh	67 Ext.	The Highway starting from Maidukuru on N.H-40 connecting Badvel, Atmakur, Nellore and terminating at Krishnapatnam Port in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	193.00
Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	167	The Highway starting from Haggari on N.H-67 in Karnataka connecting Alur, Adoni, Mantralayam in Andhra Pradesh connecting Raichur in Karnataka connecting Mahbubnagar and terminating at Jadcherla on N.H-44 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	Andhra Pradesh 205.00 Karnataka 67.00
Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	150	The highway starting from Kalburgi (Gulbarga) on NH-50 connecting Wadi, Yadgir in the State of Karnataka and terminating at Krishna on N.H-167 in the State of Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka 117 Andhra Pradesh 8
Jharkhand and Bihar	133	The highway starting from its junction with NH-33 in the State of Bihar connecting Godda and terminating at Choupa More on NH-114A in the State of Jharkhand.	Jharkhand 150 Bihar 7

1	2	3	4
Bihar	327A	The highway starting from Supaul on NH-327 and terminating at Bhaptiahi on NH-27 in the State of Bihar.	25
Bihar	122A	The highway starting from Vishwanathpur Chowk on NH-22 connecting Koili, and terminating at Nanpur on NH-527C in the State of Bihar.	30
Jammu and Kashmir	501	The highway starting from its junction with NH-1 connecting Panchtarni, Chandanwari, Pahalgam, Batakut, Martand and terminating at Khanabal on N.H-44 in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.	90
Rajasthan	162A May be 162 Extn	The highway starting from Mavli on NH-162 connecting Fatehnagar, Dariba, Railmagra and terminating at Khandel on NH-758 in the State of Rajasthan.	50
Gujarat and Maharashtra	848	The Highway starting from Thane on NH-48 connecting Nasik, Peint in the State of Maharashtra, Kaprada and terminating at Pardi on NH-48 in the State of Gujarat.	Gujarat 55 Maharashtra 206
Andhra Pradesh	42	The highway starting from its Junction with NH-67, connecting Urvakonda, Anantapur, Kadiri, Madanapalle, Kuppam in the State of Andhra Pradesh and terminating at its junction with NH-44 near Krishnagiri in the State of Tamil Nadu.	66
Karnataka	67	The highway starting from Ramnagar on NH-748 connecting Dharwad, Huballi, Gadag, Koppal, Hospet, Bellary in the State of Karnataka and terminating at its junction with NH-44 near Gooty in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	83
Gujarat and Rajasthan	58 (Extn of already declared)	The highway starting from its junction with NH-52 near Fatehpur connecting Ladnun, Nagaur, Merta City, Ajmer, Beawar, Devgarh, Udaipur, Kumdal Naya Kheda, Jhodai, Som, Nalwa Daiya in the State of Rajasthan, Idar Vadali, Dharoi, Satlasana and terminating at Palanpur on NH-27 at in the State of Gujarat .	93 (in Gujarat)
Maharashtra	348	The highway starting from its junction with NH-48 near Palspe connecting JNPT – [Gavanphata Section of SH-54 (Km 6/400 to Km 14/550) & Amara Marg (Km 0/00 to Km 6/500)] terminating at its junction Palm Beach Road in the State of Maharashtra.	18.00
Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh	56	The highway starting from its junction with Nh-27 near Chittaurgarh connecting Nombahera, Partapgarh, Banswara in the State of Rajasthan, Jhalod , Umbi, Dahod in the State of Gujarat, Bhabra, Alirajpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Bodeil, Chhota Udaipur, Rajpipla, Netrang, Vyara, Bansda, Dharampur and terminating at Vapi on NH-48 in the State of Gujarat.	Gujarat 399 Madhya Pradesh 52
2012-13 22.03.2013			
Assam	127 C	The highway starting from NH- 27 in Chirang District, Assam and terminating at India/Bhutan Border.	40

1	2	3	4
Assam	127 D	The highway starting from NH- 27 in the District of Kamrup, Assam and terminating at India/Bhutan Border.	49
Andhra Pradesh	340	The highway starting from Rayachoti on NH-40, connecting Chinnamandem, Gurrarakonda and terminating at its junction with NH-42 near Kurabalakota in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	58
Maharashtra	160	The highway starting from Sinnar on NH-60 connecting Shiridi and terminating at its junction with NH-61 near Ahmadnagar in the State of Maharashtra.	160
Maharashtra	361	The highway starting from Tuljapur on NH-52 connecting Latur, Ahamadpur, Nanded, Yavatmal, Wardha and terminating at its junction with NH-44 near Buti Bori in the State of Maharashtra.	445
Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh	363	The highway starting from Sironcha on NH-63 in the State of Maharashtra, connecting Mahadeopur, Parkal and terminating at its junction with NH-163 near Atmakur in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	80
Andhra Pradesh	365	The highway starting from Nakrekal on NH-65, connecting Tungaturi, Mahbubabad, Narsampet and terminating at its junction with NH 163 near Mallampalli in the State of Andhara Pradesh.	105
Andhra Pradesh	565	The highway starting from Nakrekal on NH-65, connecting Nalgonda, Macherla, Erragondapalam, Kanigiri, Rapur, Venkatagiri and terminating at its junction with NH-71 near Erpedu in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	465
Andhra Pradesh	765	The highway starting from Hyderabad (Junction of NH-44 and 40) connecting Maisaram, Amangal, Veldanda, Kalvakurti, Achampet, Srisailam, Doranala and terminating at its junction with NH-565 near Tokapalle in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	280
Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh	161	The highway starting from Akola on NH-53 connecting Washim, Hingoli, Nanded, Diglur in the State of Maharashtra and terminating at its junction with NH-65 near Sangareddi in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	219
Maharashtra	166	The highway starting from Ratnagiri connecting Tink, Pali, Kolhapur, Sangole and terminating at its junction with NH-65 near Solapur in the State of Maharashtra.	255
Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	67	The highway starting from Ramnagar on NH-748 connecting Dharwad, Huballi, Gadag, Koppal, Hospet, Bellary in the State of Karnataka connecting Gooty, Tadapatri, Muddanru, Maidukuru, Badvel, Atmakur, Nellore on NH-16 and terminating at Krishnapatnam Port in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	160
Andhra Pradesh	71	The highway starting from Madanpalle on NH-42 connecting Pileru, Tirupati, Renigunta, Erpedu and terminating at its junction with NH-16 near Nayudupeta in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	50

1	2	3	4
17.04.2013			
Gujarat, DNH and Maharashtra	848A	The highway starting from NH 48 near Vapi in the State of Gujarat connecting Dadra-Pipria (Piparia)-Silvassa-Ultanfalia-Bhurkudfalia-Khadol-Surangi-Velugam in the Union Territory of Dadra Nagar Haveli-Sutrakar and terminating at its junction with NH-48 near Talasari in the State of Maharashtra.	Gujarat 10.80 DNH 31.00 Maharashtra 5.20
16.05.2013			
Bihar and West Bengal	131A	The highway starting from Malda, connecting Ratua and Debipur in the State of West Bengal, connecting Amdabad, Manihari, Katihar on NH-31 and terminating at Purnia on NH-27 in the State of Bihar.	West Bengal 52.0 Bihar 52.0
31.07.2013			
Uttar Pradesh	330	The highway starting from its junction with NH-30 near Allahabad connecting Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Ayodhya, Nawabganj, Gonda and terminating at its junction with NH-730 near Balrampur in the State of Uttar Pradesh	88

[English]

Human Animal Conflicts

*154. SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of elephant corridors set up in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the wild animals including elephants entering into villages and causing huge damage to human life thereby creating mess in the human habitations and also causing damage to crops and properties in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish more elephant corridors in the country to curb the rising incidents of such conflicts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for Project Elephant for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There is no practice of setting up of elephant corridors in the country. However, as a part of the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant" (CSS-PE) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, 138, 28 and 17 State, inter-State and international elephant corridors have been identified, respectively. The State-wise details in this regard are enclosed as Statement-I. Activities qualifying for Central-Assistance in these areas under the Scheme are the following:—

- (i) Improvement of habitats/corridors by enrichment plantation/eco restoration
- (ii) Removal of invasive species
- (iii) Creation of water bodies/ salt licks
- (iv) Fire protection measures
- (v) Eco-restoration of corridors/migration routes and paths including acquisition and relocation
- (vi) Soil and water conservation measures

The elephant bearing States have been requested to secure the identified corridors and financial assistance is provided to them for this purpose under CSS-PE.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Taking note of the human-animal conflict the Government of India has taken the following measures to mitigate the problem.

- (i) Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for improvement of forest and wildlife areas like the national parks and sanctuaries to augment food and water availability in forests which can reduce migration of animals from forests to the habitations.
- (ii) Construction of barriers like boundary walls and solar-powered electric fences around the sensitive areas to prevent wild animal attacks. These activities are also eligible for Central Assistance.
- (iii) Development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for immobilization of the identified problematic animals through tranquilization, and their relocation to the natural habitat or rehabilitation in rescue centers.
- (iv) The Chief Wildlife Wardens of the States/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of problematic animals under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (v) Programmes are launched to sensitize people and create awareness about the Do's and Don'ts in case of scare and attacks of wild animals.
- (vi) Eco-development activities are undertaken in villages around Protected Areas to elicit the cooperation of communities in management of the Protected Areas which includes actions to address the grievances of people regarding human-wildlife conflicts.
- (d) There is no proposal to establish any elephant corridor in the country.
- (e) Details of State-wise release of funds under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant", which is a comprehensive programme for conservation of elephants and includes assistance for securing of elephant habitats and corridors, during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of identified elephant corridors

State Corridor		Inter-State Corridor		International Corridor	
State	Number	States	Number	Countries	Number
Meghalaya	26	Jharkhand-Odisha	8	Indo-Bangladesh	6
Odisha	21	Arunachal-Assam	4	Indo-Bhutan	4
Tamil Nadu	19	Karnataka-Tamil Nadu	4	Indo-Myanmar	4
Assam	15	Assam-Nagaland	3	Indo-Nepal	3
West Bengal	14	Jharkhand-West Bengal	3		
Kerala	12	Arunachal-Nagaland	2		
Karnataka	9	Jharkhand-M.P.	1		
Arunachal Pradesh	8	Odisha-West Bengal	1		
Jharkhand	6	Karnataka-Kerala	1		
Uttarakhand	5	Kerala-Tamil Nadu	1		
Uttar Pradesh	3				
Total	138	Total	28	Total	17

Statement-I

State-wise release of funds under Centrally-sponsored Scheme Project Elephant during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	-	11.28	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	55.00	-	83.48
3.	Assam	139.55	200.00	250.00	173.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	75.00	150.00	60.29	49.622
5.	Jharkhand	80.00	105.87	59.512	65.655
6.	Karnataka	300.76	261.83	240.296	325.412
7.	Kerala	265.39	282.55	294.89	195.01
8.	Maharashtra	29.00	20.29	20.47	18.682
9.	Meghalaya	103.838	128.52	106.875	101.00
10.	Nagaland	41.30	25.00	18.75	17.40
11.	Odisha	113.50	214.60	210.00	206.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	226.879	228.49	250.312	211.00
13.	Tripura	-	6.00	5.77	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	80.15	49.30	14.76	-
15.	Uttarakhand	206.82	141.99	161.46	115.068
16.	West Bengal	410.206	224.50	91.865	97.626
17.	Haryana	100.00	-	-	-
Total		2197.393	2093.94	1796.53	1688.955

Trade Facilitation Agreement

*155. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enter into any agreement with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for simplification of trade and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has put forward any condition for initiating negotiations regarding trade facilitation agreement in WTO and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the developed and the developing countries thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring on board other developing nations including BRICS nations on the said issues and if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard;

(d) whether the WTO talks failed to agree on trade deal text during the meet in Geneva on world-wide trade reforms due to serious differences among the member nations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on Indian trade and employment opportunities world over?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. At the Ninth

Ministerial Conference of the WTO, held during 3-7 December 2013, in Bali the Ministerial Conference endorsed a multilateral Agreement on Trade Facilitation.

The Agreement is an outcome of the WTO trade facilitation negotiation, which was initiated in the year 2004 and concluded this year at the aforesaid Ninth Ministerial Conference.

The Agreement contains a set of multilateral trade rules for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit, across the international borders. It also aims at enhancing assistance and support for capacity building of developing and least developed countries in this area. It further contains provisions for effective cooperation among WTO Members on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues.

The Agreement shall come into force in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the WTO in this regard.

(b) The WTO trade facilitation negotiation was initiated in the year 2004 in terms of the modalities contained in the July 2004 Framework Agreement, to which India is a signatory. The July 2004 Framework Agreement *inter alia* prescribes that the results of the negotiation shall take fully into account the principle of special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries.

(c) Yes, Madam. India and other like-minded developing countries negotiated the Trade Facilitation Agreement with a view to safeguarding and strengthening the interests of developing countries including the least developed countries. In this regard, India closely coordinated its positions with other developing countries including the BRICS nations on various issues involved in the negotiation. As a result, most of the demands and concerns of India have been appropriately addressed in the Agreement.

(d) Although the text of Trade Facilitation Agreement could not be finalized in Geneva in spite of long and intensive consultations held during Oct-Nov 2013, the WTO Members on 7th Dec 2013 agreed to adopt a clean text as a result of subsequent efforts made by them during the Ninth Ministerial Conference. Thus, the WTO negotiation on trade facilitation did not fail.

(e) Not applicable in view of (d) above.

Mental Health of Defence Personnel

*156. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of fratricide have increased in the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, Service-wise;

(c) whether the Government is taking steps to spread awareness among defence personnel and their families about various psycho-social issues that affect their mental health resulting in their violent behaviour;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the said period; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Details of number of incidents of fratricide in the Armed Forces are as under:

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2010	5	Nil	Nil
2011	4	Nil	Nil
2012	1	Nil	Nil
2013 (as on 10.12.2013)	3	Nil	Nil

The possible causative factors for committing fratricide are as under:-

- (i) Stress
- (ii) Personal problems
- (iii) Financial problems

(c) to (e) The Government has taken several steps to spread awareness about psycho-social issues and to prevent incidents of fratricide which include Psychological counselling by psychological counsellors, conduct of workshops on mental health, conduct of Yoga and meditation as part of unit routine, establishing a grievance

redressal mechanism, improvement in living and working conditions through provision of better infrastructure and facilities, additional family accommodation, facilities for movement of troops from border areas and liberalized leave policy. These measures are taken within the existing resources and manpower of the armed forces.

Independent Regulator for Road Sector

*157. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) functions as executing agency as well as a regulator to monitor the development, management and maintenance of the National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish an independent regulatory authority for the road sector to address the concern of all stakeholders including road users;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is a statutory body created through an Act of Parliament, namely the NHAI Act 1988 functions as an executing agency and is responsible for development, management and maintenance of national highways. NHAI has also been given mandate to monitor and look after all the aspects of the interests of road users which encompasses timely completion of constructions, repairs, street lightings on national highways and all other passenger amenities as per provisions of the Model Concession Agreement (MCA) including safety and technical aspects, service level of obligation, congestion, etc.

(c) to (e) The Government has announced to constitute a regulatory authority for the road sector to address the challenges such as financial stress, enhanced

construction risk and contract management issues that are best addressed by an independent regulator. Consultations with various stakeholders on the issue of setting up of the proposed independent regulator have been done to address important issues like scope of the proposed regulator, degree of autonomy and its legal framework. A proposal in this regard has already been circulated amongst all the concerned Ministries/Departments by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for their comments and suggestions. As many of the important issues like scope for the proposed regulator, degree of autonomy and its constitution have not been finalised, it is not possible to indicate any fixed time frame.

Sericulture Industry

*158. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raw silk, silk yarn and silk fabrics produced in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise,

(b) the quantity and value of raw silk imported and silk products exported during the said period, country-wise;

(c) whether dumping of cheap Chinese silk due to reduction of import duty on silk has been adversely affecting sericulture industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to protect sericulture farmers/weavers in the country including Karnataka; and

(e) the initiatives taken by the Government for the development of silk industry including increase in production improvement in quality of silk and the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period, scheme/State-wise along with the major achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K.S. RAO):
(a) Raw Silk, Silk Yam and Silk Fabrics production in the country during last three years and current year is given in the table below:—

Year	Mulberry	Raw Silk Production (in MTs)				Grand Total	Silk Yarn Prodn* (MT)	Production of Silk Fabrics* (Lakh Sq. Mtrs)
		VANYA						
		Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total			
2010-11	16360	1166	2760	124	4050	20410	880	4233.73
2011-12	18272	1590	3072	126	4788	23060	1125	4705.32
2012-13	18715	1729	3116	119	4964	23679	1155	4638.96
2013-14P*	7653	1238	1775	72	3085	10738	525	1999.95

*Prov./Estimated
Sources: DOSs of respective silk producing States:
(April-Sep. 2013-14)

State-wise Raw Silk Production for the last three years and current year in enclosed as Statement-I

(b) The quantity and value of raw silk imported in the country during last three years and current year is given in the table below:-

Year	Import of Raw Silk	
	Qty (MTs)	Value (crore Rs.)
2010-11	5820	927.59
2011-12	5685	1111.53
2012-13	4959	1238.56
2013-14 (P)* Apr-Sept	1775	473.28

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

The Silk and Silk goods export details for the last three years and current year are given below:-

Items/ Products	Exports of Silk/Silk goods (Valu in crore Rs.)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*(P)
Natural Silk Yarn	39.38	19.68	21.96	4.23
Fabrics, Made ups	2083.82	1497.97	1410.31	418.91
Ready Made Garments	683.31	765.83	787.14	644.20
Silk Carpets	21.10	20.08	21.14	5.18
Silk Waste	3699.14	49.77	62.97	45.56
Total	2863.75	2353.33	2303.53	1118.08

* Achievement for the period Apr-Sept; P: Provisional

The country-wise quantity & value of raw silk imported and value of silk products exported during the last three

years (2010-11, 11-12 & 12-13) is furnished in enclosed Statement-II (a & b)

(c) and (d) No study has been conducted to ascertain the impact of dumping, However, Govt. has taken following steps to protect Sericulture farmers/Weavers in the country, including Karnataka:-

(i) The Antidumping Duty was imposed during January, 2003 on raw silk of 2A grade & below imported from China on the cheap imports with a reference price of US\$27.27/Kg and the same with an enhanced reference price of US\$37.32 per kg will be effective till January-2014.

(ii) The Directorate General of Antidumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) has extended the imposition of antidumping duty on silk fabric (20-100 gms) imported from China till December-2016.

(iii) Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Viz "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with State Sericulture Department.

The Year-wise financial assistance provided to Karnataka State under CDP during the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13) and during the current year 2013-14 (till Nov-13) is given below:-

Years	CDP Funds provided to Karnataka (Rs. in lakhs)
2010-11	6,028.45
2011-12	4,903.68
2012-13	3,936.16
2013-14*	4,532.00
Total	19,400.29

*funds sanctioned/released till Nov.-2013

State-wise including Karnataka and year-wise funds allocated/released under the CDP Scheme during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and for the current financial year (2013-14) are furnished in enclosed Statement-III.

(e) In order to increase the production and improvement in the quality of silk, the Government of India has initiated action during the XII Plan Period focusing

on Paradigm shift in production strategies for producing import substitute quality silk of 2A and 3A grade, interest subvention to reelers and convergence of Sericulture Schemes with MGNREGA.

As a result of R&D intervention, the production has increased from a level of 23000 MT to 23679 MT during the year 2012-13. During the current year 2013-14, the production of raw silk has reached to the level of 10,738 MT from April to September, 2013.

Statement-I

Statewise Production of Raw Silk during last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13)

Sl. No.	State	Mulberry	Vanya Raw Silk				Total Raw Silk M+V
			Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total (V)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2010-11							
1.	Karnataka	7338					7338
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5161	4	5		9	5170
3.	Tamil Nadu	1182					1182
4.	West Bengal	1885	41	9	0.25	50.3	1935
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	120	0.1			0.1	120
6.	Assam	18		1714	117	1831	1849
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0.1	16	1.2	17.3	20
8.	Bihar	18	30	5		35	53
9.	Chhattisgarh	6	168	3		171	177
10.	Haryana	0.2					0.2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	22					22
12.	Jharkhand	2	766			766	768
13.	Kerala	26					26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	104	58	4.5		62.5	167
15.	Maharashtra	212	9			9	221
16.	Manipur	97	2	222	0.5	224.5	322
17.	Mizoram	26	0.4	6.5	0.4	7.3	33
18.	Meghalaya	9		480	3.25	483.25	492
19.	Nagaland	3	0.3	280	1.4	281.7	285
20.	Odisha	4	78	5		83	87
21.	Punjab	5		0.5		0.5	6
22.	Rajasthan	2					2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	3		1		1	4
24.	Tripura	8					8
25.	Uttarakhand	20	0.1	0.5		0.6	21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	86	9	8		17	103
Grand-Total		16360	1166	2760	124	4050	20110

2011-12

1.	Karnataka	7796.00					7796.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6446.64	1.33	6.5		7.796	6454.44
3.	Tamil Nadu	1417.59				0	1417.59
4.	West Bengal	1923.78	43.96	11.6	0.23	55.81	1979.59
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	133.00					133.00
6.	Assam	16.75		1976.0	118.76	2094.76	2111.51
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	0.34	13.5	1.60	15.44	16.94
8.	Bihar	12.92	29.37	3.9		33.225	46.14
9.	Chhattisgarh	5.36	293.78	0.3		294.092	299.46
10.	Haryana	0.17					0.17
11.	Himachal Pradesh	22.54					22.54
12.	Jharkhand	2.13	1025.24			1025.24	1027.37
13.	Kerala	5.00					5.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	84.74	79.20	1.7		80.88	165.62
15.	Maharashtra	169.41	12.35			12.346	181.76
16.	Manipur	84.00	2.45	240	0.50	242.95	326.95
17.	Mizoram	24.20	0.93	7.2	1.17	9.3	33.50
18.	Meghalaya	1.25		550.0	3.31	553.31	554.57
19.	Nagaland	1.04	0.06	240.3	0.66	241.05	242.09
20.	Odisha	2.70	89.70	3.8		93.47	96.17
21.	Punjab	0.50		1.0		1.0	1.50
22.	Rajasthan			Discontinued Practicing Sericulture			
23.	Sikkim	5.00		0.975		1.0	5.98
24.	Tripura	13.00					13.00
25.	Uttarakhand	14.30					14.30
26.	Uttar Pradesh	87.10	10.80	15.4		26.2	113.30
Grand-Total		18272	1590	3072	126	4788	23060

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2012-13							
1.	Karnataka	8219					8219
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6550	0.64			1	6550
3.	Tamil Nadu	1185					1185
4.	West Bengal	2018	43.76	7.2	0.26	51	2070
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	145					145
6.	Assam	25		1934.3	108.52	2043	2068
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	Neg	17.5	2.00	20	22
8.	Bihar	12	7.30	2.4		10	22
9.	Chhattisgarh	6	384.87	0.3		385	391
10.	Haryana	0.1					0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	23					23
12.	Jharkhand	2	1088.35			1088	1090
13.	Kerala	6					6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106	83.00	1.6		85	190
15.	Maharashtra	88	9.75			10	97
16.	Manipur	115	2.80	300.0	0.64	303	418
17.	Mizoram	34	0.72	5.4	0.32	6	40
18.	Meghalaya	11		500.0	6.04	506	517
19.	Nagaland	4	0.21	318.0	1.39	320	324
20.	Odisha	3	95.00	6.0		101	104
21.	Punjab	4		1.0		1	5
22.	Rajasthan						
23.	Sikkim	2		1.500		2	3
24.	Tripura	15					15
25.	Uttarakhand	17					17
26.	Uttar Pradesh	124	12.30	20.5		33	157
Grand-Total		18715	1729	3116	119	4964	23679
2013-14 (April to September) Provisional							
1.	Karnataka	3647.94				0.00	3647.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2589.73	0.14			0.14	2589.87
3.	Tamil Nadu	421.01				0.00	421.01
4.	West Bengal	650.79	11.68	2014	0.11	13.93	664.72
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	133.00				0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Assam	11.46		1369.36	68.86	1438.22	1449.68
7.	Arunachal Pradesh					0.00	0.00
8.	Bihar	3.05	0.49	0.48		0.97	4.02
9.	Chhattisgarh	0.45	166.10			166.10	166.55
10.	Haryana	0.13				0.00	0.13
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20.74				0.00	20.74
12.	Jharkhand	1.00	1000.00			1000.00	1001.00
13.	Kerala	1.50				0.00	1.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.00	52.50			52.50	63.50
15.	Maharashtra	28.18	0.70			0.70	28.88
16.	Manipur	44.47	1.75	50.40	0.40	52.55	97.02
17.	Mizoram	19.72	0.01	2.96	0.01	2.98	22.70
18.	Meghalaya	0.96		105.95	1.00	106.95	107.91
19.	Nagaland	2.60	0.25	241.62	1.13	243.00	245.60
20.	Odisha	0.89	3.12	2.40		5.52	6.41
21.	Punjab	3.35				0.00	3.35
22.	Rajasthan					0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	2.14				0.00	2.14
24.	Tripura	6.09				0.00	6.09
25.	Uttarakhand	9.80				0.00	9.80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43.58	1.04	0.00		1.04	44.62
Grand-Total		7653	1237.78	1775.31	71.51	3084.60	10738.18

Source: DOSs of States

Statement-II (a)*Country-wise import of*

Sl. No.	Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Qty (Tons)	Value (crore Rs.)	Qty (Tons)	Value (crore Rs.)	Qty (Tons)	Value (crore Rs.)
1.	China P. Republic	5539	896.55	5166	1024.21	4879	1224.00
2.	Uzbekistan	130	10.09	80	6.96	52	8.42
3.	Vietnam Soc Republic	31	2.94	16	2.92	4	0.93
4.	Malaysia	25	3.09	21	3.55	-	-
5.	Thailand	19	2.93	30	6.56	-	-
	Others	76	11.99	370	67.33	24	5.21
Total		5820	927.59	5683	1111.53	4959	1238.56

Statement-II (b)*Year-wise, variety-wise & country-wise export earnings from silk and silk-goods*

Country+	Natural Silk Yarn	Silk Fabrics & Madeups	Ready Made Garments	Silk Carpets	Silk Waste	Total
Value in crore*						crore*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11						
U.S.A.	0.45	229.93	140.66	8.85	0.07	379.96
Hong Kong	7.44	676.63	10.58	0.03	-	694.68
U.K.	0.08	186.10	73.78	0.57	0.80	261.33
U.A.E.	2.64	181.67	41.80	3.19	-	229.30
German P. Rep	0.05	115.63	24.60	1.54	-	141.82
Italy	12.27	71.63	44.46	0.06	3.32	131.74
France	0.14	63.91	55.73	0.03	-	119.81
Spain	0.03	53.00	35.90	Neg	0.01	88.94
Singapore	Neg	52.60	9.66	0.27	-	62.53
Saudi Arab	-	23.38	20.12	0.34	-	43.84
Others	16.26	429.35	226.02	6.22	31.94	709.81
Total	39.38	2083.83	683.31	21.10	36.14	2863.76
2011-12						
U.S.A.	3.67	191.28	232.98	8.81	0.17	452.68
Hong Kong	0.61	31.70	15.47	0.02	0.32	51.43
U.K.	2.67	139.29	95.76	0.47	0.83	245.03
U.A.E.	1.97	186.00	50.45	3.12	0.08	250.93
German P. Rep	1.36	70.80	58.38	1.01	-	131.02
Italy	0.88	86.05	46.05	0.18	5.54	140.88
France	0.66	81.96	34.52	0.13	-	120.96
Spain	0.49	25.73	45.26	0.02	0.10	71.96
Singapore	0.40	20.65	13.00	0.02	-	35.39
Saudi Arab	0.21	84.28	11.14	0.01	-	98.09
Others	3.50	581.91	162.82	6.29	42.73	778.15
Total	18.00	1499.55	765.83	20.08	49.77	2353.33
2012-13						
U.S.A.	0.03	219.46	153.18	8.47	0.03	381.17
Hong Kong	-	27.04	8.79	0.02	-	35.85

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U.K.		0.25	154.84	61.91	0.44	0.45	217.88
U.A.E.		0.19	201.74	91.62	5.34	0.06	298.95
German P. Rep		0.09	85.90	16.29	1.25	-	103.53
Italy		6.09	60.39	38.71	0.92	5.93	112.04
France		0.19	72.89	48.07	0.24	-	121.19
Spain		0.02	46.87	24.78	0.04	-	71.71
Singapore		0.20	30.14	9.01	0.04	-	39.39
Saudi Arab		0.02	68.77	13.55	0.34	-	82.68
Others		14.88	442.47	321.24	4.04	56.50	839.13
Total		21.96	1410.31	787.15	21.14	62.97	2303.52

+Refers to top 10 countries

Source: FTSE&MSFTI, DGCI&S, Kolkata.

Note: Natural Silk Yarn includes rawsilk, silkyarn, cocoons

SS: 27.09.2013

Statement-III

State-wise CGP funds released by CSB during the last 3 years & Allocation approved for the current year 2013-14

(lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Allocation)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,434.91	1,913.39	1,692.74	2,711
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	242.06	241.42	219.62	250
3.	Assam	3,044.19	3,156.60	2,761.60	3,550
4.	Bihar	395.80	357.76	284.65	317
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.34	263.13	128.09	359
6.	Delhi	11.73	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	20.76	19.97	-	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	285.63	578.88	98.02	323
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,707.19	1,604.18	1,594.04	1,596
10.	Jharkhand	2,415.02	2,448.51	1,502.00	3,263
11.	Karnataka	6,028.45	4,903.68	3,936.16	4,532
12.	Kerala	123.36	-	0.05	181
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,284.47	529.96	771.84	1,148
14.	Maharashtra	516.51	645.59	636.32	1,646
15.	Manipur	478.62	903.12	689.28	900

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Allocation)
16.	Meghalaya	551.28	643.88	670.20	700
17.	Mizoram	703.95	792.91	599.94	700
18.	Nagaland	346.47	683.99	520.65	900
19.	Odisha	728.76	591.72	508.94	777
20.	Punjab	42.54	33.93	32.12	36
21.	Sikkim	141.57	180.96	45.59	100
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,930.08	1,090.57	1,296.49	1,813
23.	Tripura	691.94	854.57	778.44	700
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,041.93	794.67	735.92	1,065
25.	Uttarakhand	952.67	740.86	494.11	762
26.	West Bengal	780.02	548.10	519.31	725
27.	Gujarat				15
Total		26,089	24,522	20,516	29,099

*Against the total Allocation on Expenditure of Rs. 2,599 lakhs has been incurred till Nov. 2013

Production of Natural Rubber

*159. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN:

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

(a) the details of the total natural rubber produced, consumed, exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there has been any fluctuation in the production and prices of natural rubber during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the demand of rubber in the country during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to import natural rubber to meet the rise in the domestic demand;

(d) whether there has been a demand for increasing the import duty on rubber and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the production of rubber and to protect the interest of the domestic rubber producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Details of total Natural Rubber (NR) produced, consumed, exported and imported during the last three years and the current years are given in the following table.

(Tonne)

Year	Production	Consumption	Export	Import
2010-11	861,950	947,715	29,851	190,692
2011-12	903,700	964,415	27,145	214,433
2012-13	913,700	972,705	30,594	217,364
2013-14 p (April- November)	517,000	648,530	4,633	237,723

p- Provisional

(b) Generally, production of NR increased during the last three years. However, during April-November

2013, NR production declined by 11.4 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Monthly NR production in June and July 2013 was substantially lower than those of the previous year due to continuous and excessive rains. During August-November 2013 also NR production remained lower due to widespread incidence of leaf disease, continued rainfall and declining prices. Rubber prices fluctuate due to international rubber market trends, general economic growth, oil and synthetic rubber prices, currency factors, weather conditions and other speculative factors. Prices of NR in domestic and international markets are given in the following table.

Average prices of NR in the domestic and international markets (Rs./Kg)

Year/Month	Domestic (RSS 4* Kottayam)	International (RSS 3* Bangkok)
2010-11	190.03	195.55
2011-12	208.05	209.15
2012-13	176.82	175.76
2013 April	162.38	154.63
May	168.79	166.17
June	174.24	164.44
July	191.77	154.77
August	189.94	161.71
September	183.13	169.76
October	163.31	157.04
November	156.00	156.12

(c) Generally, consumption of NR increased during the last three years. However, monthly consumption of NR has been declining from November 2012 except during April 2013. Consumption of NR during April-November 2013 declined by 2.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Import of NR is determined by differences in domestic and international NR prices and import duty. The applied rate of basic customs duty effective from 9th January 2004 was 20 per cent for all dry forms of NR and 70 per cent for latex. In December 2010, import duty on dry forms of NR was revised as 20% or Rs. 20 per kg whichever is lower. In January 2012, import duty on latex was revised as Rs. 49 per kg.

(d) There have been demands for increasing the import duty on dry form of rubber. However, keeping in view the trends of production, consumption and prices of natural rubber in the domestic and the international market, it was decided not to disturb the present duty structure on natural rubber.

(e) Several programmes covering research, extension and provision of financial assistance were implemented during 11th Five Year Plan to increase rubber production through new planting, replanting of uneconomic plantations and productivity enhancement. During 11th Plan, Rubber Board extended financial assistance for planting rubber in 90,132 ha. These programmes have been continued during 2012-13 and 2013-14, pending the approval of 12th Plan proposals. During 2012-13, financial assistance was extended to 19,826 ha for planting rubber. Rubber Board also provides technical consultancy and training for rubber products manufacturing. "Indian Natural Rubber" branded NR was incentivized at 2% of f.o.b value by including in the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) in June 2012.

Manufacturing Sector

*160. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the condition of manufacturing sector is deteriorating due to shortage of electricity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures suggested by the Planning Commission to improve the condition of the manufacturing sector and follow-up action taken by the Government on the suggestions of the Planning Commission;

(c) whether the Government has conducted study or constituted High Level Committee to enhance competitiveness and output in the manufacturing sector and to review the manufacturing policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures suggested by the said Committee and the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Plan document has stated that among other factors that affect industry, unreliable and inadequate power supply continues to be a serious impediment in spite of the considerable efforts made to enhance power generation capacity in the country. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures separately performance of manufacturing sector as well as of electricity sector. Growth of manufacturing sector has moderated from 3.0% in 2011-12 to 1.3% in 2012-13, and there has also been moderation in the growth of electricity from 8.2% in 2011-12 to 4.0 % in 2012-13. In the year 2013-14, during April-October 2013, growth in manufacturing has been marginally negative even as growth in electricity has been 5.3%.

The Planning Commission in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document has made various recommendations about the measures that are necessary for meeting the targets of industrial growth envisaged in the Plan period. These *inter alia*, include recommendations relating to policy, creation of new institutions and strengthening of existing institutions.

The Departments and Ministries in the Government take action for activities in their respective domain and in accordance with the resources available.

(c) and (d) The Government has constituted a High Level Committee on Manufacturing under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister *vide* Notification dated 10th April, 2006, for resolving policy issues that may arise in the implementation of the National Manufacturing Initiative as may be adopted by the Government as well as in the operationalisation of the plans for the growth of various sub-sectors of manufacturing.

A meeting of the High Level Committee on Manufacturing was held on 9th July, 2013 to discuss the growth strategy for steel industry and new competitiveness strategy for textiles industry and for formulating a long term approach for civilian aircraft manufacture, development of alternative fuel based transport-electric and hybrid, and

advanced materials, alloys and composites. Short term and long term strategies for these areas were identified in this meeting.

Global Partnership Summit

1611. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Global Partnership Summit organized and its outcome thares during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to organize any such Summit in near future, and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the agenda and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The Partnership Summit during 2011, 2012 and 2013 were organized by Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in association with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in Mumbai, Hyderabad and Agra respectively. The theme of these summits were "*New Partnerships for Economic Resurgence : The Global Imperative*" "*New Age Innovation Partnerships*" and "*Partnerships for Enduring Growth*" respectively. The summit brings together polloy makers, business leaders and others stakeholders from various countries on growth and development, one platform for discussion to develop a roadmap for building partnership to achieve inclusive growth and development.

(b) Yes, the Partnership Summit 2014 is being organized in Bengaluru, Karnataka during January 27-29, 2014.

(c) All necessary steps are being taken for successful organization of the Partnership Summit, 2014. The Theme of the Partnership Summit 2014 Is "*Emerging Global Value Chains: Building Partnership*". A copy of the draft programme of the Summit is enclosed as Statement.



सत्यमेव जयते

Department of Industrial
Policy & Promotion
Government of India

Statement



Confederation of Indian Industry



**PARTNERSHIP
SUMMIT 2014**

THE PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT 2014

'Emergino Global Value Chains: Building Partnerships'

27-29 January 2014: The Taj West End, Bangalore, India

Draft Outline Programme (as on 25 November 2013)

Monday, 27 January-Wednesday, 29 January 2014

Registration

Inaugural Session:

“Emergino Global Value Chains: Building Partnerships”

Globalisation has motivated companies to restructure their operations internationally through outsourcing and offshoring of activities. The emergence of GVCs challenges conventional wisdom and outlook on economic globalisation and the policies that are developed around it. What are challenges and opportunities facing advanced, emerging- market and developing economies as they seek to integrate into the global marketplace; how will Building Partnerships help in integration

Plenary Session:

“The Global Economic and Development Outlook”. “What should be India's Domestic and Global Agenda?”

What should be at the top of the agenda for the global economy and development in 2014-15 and beyond? With the MDG expiring in 2015, what should be at the top of the next economic and development agenda?

With a new Government in the coming months, how will India's next domestic and global agenda affect the rest of the world?

Session would focus on:

- Inbound and outbound investments
- Global and domestic reforms
- Role in international cooperations and negotiations

Cultural Programme & Welcome Dinner hosted by Government of Karnataka

Special Plenary Session: “Karnataka-Surging Ahead”

Plenary Session:**“Entering a New Trade Era Post Bali”**

How can new forms of cooperation advance global trade agenda?

Session will focus on:

- Rethinking multilateral negotiations
- Accounting for global value chains
- Shifting towards value added measurements

Karnataka Investment Opportunities:

Special Luncheon Session hosted by Government of Karnataka

Plenary Session :**“RCEPIASEAN and Emerging Global Value Chains”**

RCEP economies, which account for about US \$ 20 trillion GDP, are expected to play an important role in integrating ASEAN economy with the global economy, India has an FTA in goods trade with ASEAN and the agreement on FTA in services and investment is expected to be signed soon. The inclusion of trade in goods and services and investment in RCEP is likely to create great opportunities for developing countries with large potential of participation by small and medium enterprises in different sectors of Indian interest such as auto-components, textile, pharmaceuticals, IT & ITES etc. This will also open up huge opportunities to move up the value chains.

Plenary Session:**“Effective Pathways for Partnerships for a sustainable future-Drivers of Sustainable Growth”**

In a world that is increasingly connected, well informed and socially active, enterprises have to operate amidst rising concerns around resource depletion, distribution inequities and environmental degradation. This is a scenario where the sustainability of business hinges not only on profits but also on social and environmental responsibility. It also presents immense opportunities for enterprises to differentiate innovate and partner for growth. How innovative are partnerships in accelerating growth and development?

Session will focus on:-

- Defining success factors
- Scaling bottom-up approach
- Supporting multilateral processes

Session in Parallel:

“Focus on Karnataka”

Session in Parallel:

“Focus on Karnataka”

Plenary Session:**“US and India: Redefining the Partnership”**

The us-India bilateral relationship has seen a fundamental transformation over the past two decades. Both sides have acknowledged that increasing bilateral trade to \$500 billion from the current level of \$100 billion is entirely possible. The

range of official dialogues and bilateral cooperative projects now extends from tackling health and communicable diseases to cyber security, and advancing clean energy. Truly, the scope of cooperation and engagement, not just in a bilateral setting, but on a regional and global scale has exploded in unprecedented ways. At the same time, there remains a vein of discontent that has dominated the tone of the relationship over the past year or so. Concerns about specific market access policies on both sides are thus, in some ways clouding over the tremendous strides already made in the partnership, as well as the enormous untapped potential for growth. Sectors such as education, infrastructure, clean energy, health, etc. are all ripe for collaboration. How can the relationship be re-defined to keep the focus on tremendous positives and opportunities? What can be done to boost confidence in the partnership? What more can be done to further solidify the fundamentals of the bilateral relationship?

Dinner and cultural Programme

Plenary Session:

“Role of Multilateral Forums like G20 in Building Partnerships”

The G20 agenda calls for ensuring strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth for all. How can the G20 play a more effective role in ensuring financial inclusion, quality job creation and strengthening of multilateral trade?

Plenary Session:

“India Africa: South-South Trade and Investment for Development”

The global economy is increasingly being driven by the growth and dynamism of the “South”. The financial crisis and the subsequent recovery led by many countries in the ‘South’ has served to further underline the seismic shift reshaping the global economic order. The traditional north-South trade equation is being increasingly complemented by a dynamic trade and investment relationship between developing countries, and this is becoming a major source of economic growth and employment generation. India's and Africa's rapidly expanding trade and investment relationship is one example of this dynamic change.

Focus Country lunche on Session

Plenary Session:

“Global Financial Infrastructure”

Infrastructure development is a major component of sustainable growth in any economy and requires access to a large capital base. Financial stability and the deepening of access to finance are essential prerequisites for the return to sustainable economic growth. What are the changes required in the global financial system's regulatory frameworks and standards to allow for economic growth to take a firm hold? What new and innovative ways of infrastructure financing can be considered and how will it shape the future? How do we help SME's gain access to finance so as to broaden growth and make it more inclusive?

Inaugural Session:

“Valedictory Session and Global Governance”

The modern question of world governance exists in the context of globalization. In response to the acceleration of interdependence on a worldwide scale, both between human societies and between humankind and the biosphere

Close of Summit

NOC for Hotel Project

1612. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cancelled the No Objection Certificate (NOC) given by the Andaman and Nicobar Command in 2009 for the construction of a hotel and a Yacht Marina on Viper Island;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered in to the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with its status; and

(e) the details of the action taken / proposed to be taken against the officers found guilty in the matter?

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

(a) and (b) In May 2013 Andaman & Nicobar Command cancelled the in-principle NOC issued to a proposal of A&N Administration for construction of hotel and Yacht Marina on Viper Island.

(c) to (e) An inquiry into the matter is in progress.

Allotment of Plots to Defence Officers

1613. SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many senior defence officers have been booked and FIR registered for alleged irregularities in the allotment of plots under Defence Quota in Haryana Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they submitted fake documents and got many plots allotted; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the department against such officers?

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

(a) and (b) As per information provided, HUDA has initiated legal action against one officer.

(c) The culpability of the individuals is subject matter of probe by HUDA. One officer against whom legal

action has been initiated has filed an appeal and the case is presently *subjudice*.

(d) Action will depend on the culpability of the concerned officers. An advisory to sensitise service personnel has been issued and commanders at all levels have been asked to institute preventive measures to obviate occurrence of such cases.

Public Transport in Rural Areas

1614. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to roll out buses in rural areas during the 12th Five Year Plan to improve the availability of public transport across the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of buses to be rolled out and the funds likely to be allocated for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these buses are likely to be made available to the States?

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

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

New Arms Policy

1615. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring in New Arms Policy;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to give priorities for indigenous manufacturing of arms equipment rather than depending on imports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The recently amended Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2013) is aimed to bring increased efficiency in the procurement process, while strengthening the defence manufacturing base in the country. A Statement giving salient provisions which have been incorporated in the DPP-2013 to give major thrust to indigenization is enclosed.

Statement

The following provisions have been incorporated in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2013) to give major thrust to indigenisation:—

- (i) **Prioritization of various categories of capital acquisitions:** Preference will now be given for indigenous production. The categorization committees will now follow a preferred order of categorization beginning with (1) 'Buy (Indian)' followed by (2) 'Buy & Make (Indian)' (3) 'Make' (4) 'Buy & Make with ToT' and (5) 'Buy (Global)'. Detailed reasons for not considering higher preferred categories are to be recorded.
- (ii) **Simplification of 'Buy & Make (Indian)':** 'Buy & Make (Indian)' procedure has been considerably simplified. It is expected to result in faster processing of the cases under this category.
- (iii) **Maintenance ToT:** In 'Buy (Global)' cases, vendor can also provide Maintenance Transfer of Technology (MToT) to Indian Private Industry. This permits the Indian Private Industry to receive MToT from Indian Vendors in the 'Buy (Global)' cases.
- (iv) **Clarity on Indigenous content:** Indigenous content 30% for 'Buy (Indian)' and 50% for 'Buy & Make (Indian)' categories has been clearly defined. This will provide requisite clarity.
- (v) A method of assessment of indigenous content, based on self-certification by vendors has been clearly indicated at Appendix-F to Chapter-I.
- (vi) Indigenous content requirements will now extend all the way to the lowest tier of the sub-vendor.

Hence, import content in the products supplied by the sub-vendors will not qualify towards indigenous content.

- (vii) There would be penalties for not achieving the stipulated indigenous content levels at each given stage with a scope to make up for the deficiency at a later stage.
- (viii) Indigenous content percentage is also achieved in the basic equipment, manufacturers recommended spares, special tools and test equipment.
- (ix) In 'Buy (Indian)' cases, product offered at trial stage must also have minimum 30% indigenous content. However, no minimum indigenous content requirement is stipulated for the 'Buy (Portion)' in 'Buy and Make (Indian)' cases. This will encourage genuine indigenization and will provide more time for Indian vendors to absorb ToT and set up manufacturing facility while concurrently meeting service requirement.
- (x) Minimum 30% indigenous content in first basic equipment made / assembled in India and subsequent deliveries thereof with a flexibility to achieve overall 50% indigenous content over the total deliveries. As such, Industry can now achieve overall 50% indigenous content of the total contract value in a graded pace of their choosing.
- (xi) Commercial clauses have been updated and rationalized to create a level playing field. Bid evaluation criterion have been made more elaborate to reduce subjectivity.
- (xii) 30% of outright purchases or purchases through ToT ['Buy (Global)' or 'Buy & Make with ToT' categories] with a value of Rs. 300 crore or more will come as offset obligation. Defence, Inland/ Coastal Security and Civil Aerospace products and Maintenance, Repair, Training, R&D are recognised as eligible products and services for discharge of offset obligation [Annexure-VI of Appendix D to Chapter I of DPP]. Purchase

or placing export orders on Indian Public/Private Enterprises, FDI with Indian Public/Private Enterprises, ToT to Indian Public/Private Enterprises or provision of equipment or ToT for Indian R&D are the avenues for the seller to discharge offset obligations.

- (xiii) The main contractor is responsible to fulfil the Offset obligations within the timeframe of the contract and an extension of maximum two years is allowed beyond the contract period with a mandatory submission of additional Performance Bond.
- (xiv) Banking of offset credit is permissible with a validity of 7 years. Maximum 50% of offset obligations under each contract are permissible when the banked offset credits are used.
- (xv) Provision of a multiplier of 1.50 in the case of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and up to 3.00 in the case of DRDO in discharge of offset obligations is available in the offset guidelines.
- (xvi) There are provisions for penalties and debarment in case of default in the offset implementation.

Low Carbon Transport System

1616. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Low Carbon Transport System in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken so far in this regard; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission set up a high-level Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth under the Chairmanship of Shri Kirit Parikh, former Member, Planning Commission and Director, Integrated Research and Action for Development. The tenure of the Expert Group was extended by the Planning

Commission from time to time. The Expert Group submitted its interim report to the Planning Commission in May 2011. On 22nd August, 2013, the Planning Commission further extended the tenure of the Expert Group till 31st December, 2013.

Export of Agricultural Products

1617. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

- (a) whether the low volume of export of agricultural products is due to lack of infrastructure and advanced technology in agricultural sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the infrastructural facilities being created along with other steps being taken by the Government to promote the export of agricultural products;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any research/study to improve the export share of agricultural products; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) As per UNCOMTRADE data, India's share in global agricultural export is 2.80% during the year 2012. The volume of export of agricultural products is relatively low. This is primarily on account of very high domestic consumption, low land holding size, low productivity, constraints of supply chain and marketing linkages as well as low level of processing. Moreover, essential commodities including foodgrains are allowed to be exported only after meeting the buffer stock and strategic reserve norms.

(b) The Department of Commerce through Agricultural and Processed Food Products and Export Development Authority (APEDA) extends financial assistance to the various Governments agencies, including Public Sector Units and its registered exporters of agriculture

products to create common infrastructure facilities and other infrastructure facilities respectively in the country. Under the plan scheme for development of infrastructure, APEDA have created the following infrastructure facilities in public sector:-

- (i) Setting up of Centers for Perishable Cargo (CPCs) at various international airports viz., Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Amritsar, Cochin, Hyderabad, Bagdogra, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, Goa, Calicut and Nashik.
- (ii) Setting up of pre-shipment facilities for export of fresh horticulture produce such as irradiation facility at Vashi, Maharashtra and Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT) facilities have also been set up at Nuzvid and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh, Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh and Vashi in Maharashtra.
- (iii) Integrated pack house facilities with pre-cooling facilities like high humidity cold storage, Controlled Atmosphere (CA) in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc.
- (iv) Potato processing units in West Bengal & Gujarat.
- (v) Aseptic packaging unit for mango pulp in Andhra Pradesh.

In addition, the exporters are also assisted through the scheme of Infrastructure Development for purchase of reefer van, setting up of integrated pack houses, pre cooling facilities, high humidity cold store etc., so as to maintain cool chain which helps in maintaining the quality of produce exported from India.

(c) and (d) No specific research/study has been conducted by the Department of Commerce to improve the export share of agricultural products. However, prior to the formulation of plan schemes of APEDA in the XII Five Year Plan (FYP), APEDA had evaluated its plan schemes in XI FYP through M/s Price Water House Coopers (PWC), a consultant. Thus the plan scheme of APEDA were

formulated as per the recommendation of the evaluation report. The Government has approved these plan schemes for implementation in the XII FYP Period with an outlay of Rs.1100 crore for following components:-

- (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development
- (ii) Scheme for Quality Development
- (iii) Scheme for Market Development
- (iv) Scheme for Transport Assistance

Climate-Damaging Refrigerant Gases

1618. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the United States of America is pushing our country to sign a pact regarding replacing of climate-damaging refrigerant gases with an alternative;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The United States of America (USA), along with some other countries have been submitting proposal for amendment to the Montreal Protocol for phase-down of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under the ambit of the Montreal Protocol since 2009. HFCs being non-ODSs, India, along with many like-minded Parties to the Montreal Protocol have been opposing the proposed amendment to phase-down of HFCs. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is to phase-out production and consumption of ODSs only for the protection of the ozone layer. Any amendment with respect to HFCs is not within the purview of the Montreal Protocol and raises legal, policy and technical issues. However, USA has been pursuing with India to agree for the amendment proposal for phase-down of HFCs.

As there are no technically proven, economically viable, commercially available and safe non-HFC technologies especially for most of the applications where

HFCs are being widely used, India is trying to understand the implications with regard to replacing of climate damaging refrigerants with an alternative. In recent years, some non-HFC technologies with lower-GWP are emerging but most of these are flammable and proprietary.

The USA has been pursuing the amendment for the past five years in spite of Parties to the Montreal Protocol have not agreed to the amendment. Recently, in the Joint Statement during the Prime Minister's Summit Meeting with President Barack Obama in Washington D.C on September 27, 2013, two leaders agreed to immediately convene the India-U.S. Task Force on Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to discuss, *inter alia*, multilateral approaches that include using the expertise and the institutions of the Montreal Protocol to phase down the consumption and production of HFCs, based on economically-viable and technically feasible alternatives, and include HFCs within the scope of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol for accounting and reporting of emissions.

[Translation]

National Ganga River Basin Authority

1619. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Ganga river Basin Authority has been constituted to maintain cleanness in Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure the cleanliness of Ganga;

(c) the amount allocated and expenditure incurred in this regard during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government is planning to make amendment in the present Clean Water Act, 1974;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be amended; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was constituted in February 2009, as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. The works under NGRBA Programme include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant for controlling industrial pollution, river front management, crematoria etc. Under the NGRBA Programme, 56 schemes in 44 towns in Ganga States have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3031.02 crores. An amount of Rs. 988.63 crores has been released from Centre and State and an expenditure of Rs. 785.16 crores has been incurred till September, 2013 for implementation of the projects.

(c) Details with respect to the amount allocated and expenditure incurred during last three years and current year under NGRBA is given below;

Year	Amount Allocated (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure incurred under NGRBA (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	500.00	81.14
2011-12	500.00	236.48
2012-13	512.50	329.99
2013-14 (September)	355.00	137.55
Total	1867.50	785.16

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The act has been achieving the objectives envisaged therein.

Pension Payment of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

1620. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularity has come to the notice of the Government in pension payments to staff and officers who have sought voluntary retirement from Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini, Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini, Allahabad has been closed by the National Textile Corporation (NTC) under the Industrial Disputes Act in 2009. A large number of employees opted for Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRS) offered by National Textile Corporation on paying MVRS compensation. The pension to employees of Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini, Allahabad is being paid by Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO).

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

National Mineral Development Corporation

1621. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sales and net profit of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has reduced drastically over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the profit and also the turnover of NMDC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed for the next three years and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The details of the performance of the company over the last three years are given below:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Sales (Qty in LMT)	263.15	273.01	262.74
2.	Sales (Rs. in crores)	11368.94	11261.89	10704.27
3.	Net Profit (Rs. in crores)	6499.22	7265.39	6342.37

The sales and net profit of NMDC Ltd. have consistently increased year by year, except 2012-13. The decrease in the sales and net profit of NMDC during 2012-13 was on account of recessionary conditions prevailing in the national and international market resulting in drop in the price of iron ore in both international and national market. As per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement, the company's expenditure in the year 2012-13 increased by Rs.337.13 crores being 10% of the sales proceeds at Donimalai Sector towards contribution to SPV in Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Iron Ore Mining is a deregulated sector and Government does not interfere in the Commercial Activities of NMDC Ltd.

[Translation]

Compulsory Licences for Generic Drugs

1622. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue compulsory licence for production of three anti-cancer generic drugs in the country;

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

(c) the details of the cancer patients likely to be benefited from these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal before the Government to issue compulsory licences for production of three anti-cancer generic drugs in the country. Moreover, if a drug is classified as a generic drug, there is no requirement to issue a compulsory licence.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

1623. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal for inclusion of stray animals in the wildlife category;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the basis of its inclusion in the said category; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Amendment in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been proposed.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2013 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5th August 2013. No specific time frame can be attributed for passage of the Bill.

[English]

Women in Armed Forces

1624. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual strength of women personnel in the three Services of the armed forces including its ratio to male officers;

(b) the details of women officers recruited during each of the last three years, category-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to induct women officers in the armed forces for the combat duties and if so, the details thereof indicating the steps taken/ being taken in this regard;

(d) whether any policy has been framed on induction and employment of women in the armed forces including the status of grant of Permanent Commission to women officers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The actual strength of women personnel in the three

services of the Armed Forces including its ratio to male officers is as under:—

Army (as on 01.07.2013)		Navy (as on 12.12.2013)		Air Force (as on 02.12.2013)	
Actual strength	Ratio to male officers	Actual strength	Ratio to male officers	Actual strength	Ratio to male officers
1289	1 : 28.1	337	1 : 26	1334	1 : 7.9

(b) The details of women officers recruited during the last three years, Service wise are as under

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2010	93	39	159
2011	166	68	143
2012	157	32	136

State-wise data is not maintained in Army. State-wise details in respect of Navy and Air Force are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) The Government have issued a letter on 11th November, 2011 *inter-alia* laying down policy on induction and employment of women in Armed Force including grant of Permanent Commission to Women Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) as under:—

(i) Women Officers may continue to be inducted as SSCOs in Branches/ Cadres where they are being inducted presently in the three Services;

(ii) Women SSCOs will be eligible for consideration for grant of permanent commission alongwith Men SSCOs in specific Branches in the three Services viz. Judge Advocate General (JAG) and Army Education Corps (AEC) of Army and their corresponding branches in Navy and Air Force; Naval constructor in Navy and Accounts branch in Air Force.

- (iii) In addition to the above, in the Air Force, women SSCOs will be eligible alongwith men SSCOs, for consideration for grant of permanent commission in Technical, Administration, Logistics and Meteorology Branches.

The grant of permanent commission is subject to willingness of the candidate and service specific requirements, availability of vacancies, suitability, merit of the candidate as decided by each Service.

Further, a matter regarding grant of permanent commission to women officers in Army is *sub-judice* before the Supreme Court.

Statement-I

Women Officers inducted into the Navy State-Wise

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6	4
2.	Assam	1	0	1
3.	Bihar	0	2	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	1
5.	Chandigarh	0	2	0
6.	Delhi	3	3	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	3
8.	Haryana	3	7	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	1	2	0
11.	Kerala	2	6	0
12.	Karnataka	3	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	2	2	1
14.	Manipur	0	1	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2	6	2
16.	Odisha	0	1	0
17.	Punjab	2	3	1

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012
18.	Rajasthan	4	2	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	3	1
20.	Uttarakhand	4	7	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	3
22.	West Bengal	0	1	0
Total		39	68	32

Statement-II

Women Officers commissioned in Air Force State-wise

State	2010	2011	2012
Andhra Pradesh	3	2	2
Assam	0	1	0
Bihar	1	3	2
Chandigarh	2	1	0
Delhi	16	11	10
Goa	0	2	0
Gujarat	1	2	4
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	4
Haryana	23	18	19
Jammu and Kashmir	3	5	4
Jharkhand	1	3	0
Karnataka	7	6	4
Kerala	3	6	10
Madhya Pradesh	3	6	4
Maharashtra	11	8	7
Manipur	1	2	1
Odisha	3	4	2
Punjab	16	11	12
Rajasthan	10	7	7

State	2010	2011	2012
Tamil Nadu	6	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	26	28	24
Uttarakhand	11	7	9
Uttarakhand	0	1	0
West Bengal	1	4	4
Others	8	2	4
Total	159	143	136

**Illumination and Signage Facilities on
National Highways**

1625. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that most of the National Highways (NHs) in Tamil Nadu including NH-7 do not have proper illumination and signage facilities;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any action in this regard; 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 (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Normally it is not the policy of the Government of India to provide for illumination on National Highways as the vehicular traffic on National Highways moves under their own light. However the structural elements like light posts and cable ducts for electrification of new bridges of length 300m and more may be provided if required, provided that the Municipal Board / concerned local authority is prepared to meet the initial cost as well as subsequent maintenance charges of electrical installations including the cost of wiring, lamps etc. and also to bear the electricity charges.

In the projects taken up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, lighting facilities are provided at urban areas, junctions, bridges, toll plaza etc by the

concessionaire as per scope of the concession agreement and also maintained during the concession period. The provision of signages is sanctioned by the Ministry as an integral part of the original estimate if found deficient. About 108 nos. of high masts and 929 nos. of street lights have been provided on NH 7 in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

INS Saryu

1626. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether patrolling ship INS Saryu produced indigenously in Goa Shipyard has been inducted in Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is working on any project for producing such ships indigenously for Indian Navy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. INS Saryu has been commissioned into the Indian Navy on 21st January, 2013 at Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa. The ship is based at Port Blair.

(c) and (d) Divulging of detailed information regarding other projects is not recommended in view of national security concerns.

Repairing of National Highways in Uttarakhand

1627. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highways (NHs) passing through border areas of the country especially Rishikesh-Tehri and Uttarkashi National Highways of Uttarakhand is dilapidated;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action for repairing of these NHs during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which repairing of these NHs is likely to be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Several National Highways (NHs) including those passing through border areas of the country and NH:94 (Rishikesh-Tehri-Dharasu) & NH-108 (Dharasu-Uttarkashi-Gangotri) of Uttarakhand were damaged due to extensive rains. Immediate actions were taken through implementing agencies and line of communication was restored within the least possible time. The amount spent for maintenance and repair of National Highways in Uttarakhand during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Year	Rs. in crore
2010-11	63.82
2011-12	51.48
2012-13	44.99
2013-14 (Nov,13)	30.08

Modernisation of Armed Forces

1628. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared modernisation plan starting from year 2012 for 5 years and 15 years for the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose, Service-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to make the defence procurements transparent and corruption free?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. Modernisation of the Armed Forces is done in accordance with 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), the Five Year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP).

(b) The Budgetary allocation for Capital acquisition for modernisation of Armed Forces during 2013-14 is as under:-

Service	Budget Estimate BE (2013-14) (in crore)
Army (including OFB & DGAFMS)	13327.04
Navy	22738.70
Air Force	37049.06
Jt. Staff	329.79
Total	73444.59

(c) Procurement of Defence Equipment is carried out as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and Defence Procurement Manual (DPM). This procedure contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency by having the following provisions in the Standard contract clauses:

- (i) Signing of Pre Integrity Pact.
- (ii) Penalty for use of undue influence.
- (iii) Prohibiting use of agents and payment of commissions.

[English]

Meeting of DGMO

1629. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to hold meeting of Director-General of Military Operations (DGMO) of both India and Pakistan Governments to discuss about the situation of the Line of Control;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the meeting is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) During the meeting between Prime

Minister of India and Prime Minister of Pakistan on the sidelines of United Nations General Assembly on 29th September, 2013 in New York, it was agreed that Director Generals of Military Operations (DGsMO) of the two sides should meet to suggest effective means for restoration and enforcement of the ceasefire, and to suggest means to ensure that it remains in force.

Meeting of DGsMO of India and Pakistan is not yet fixed.

Indo-Russian Joint Military Exercise

1630. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Russia have discussed military tech ties in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether India and Russia propose to conduct joint military exercises in Rajasthan in near future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The 13th meeting of the India Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military Technical Cooperation was held in Russia on 18 November, 2013. The meeting was Co-chaired by Raksha Mantri and the Defence Minister of the Russian Federation. During the meeting, both sides held discussions on a number of bilateral issues relating to defence cooperation.

(c) and (d) The Armies of India and Russia have been periodically conducting joint exercises. The 5th joint exercise between the Armies of both countries was held in Rajasthan between 17 & 28 October, 2013. Such exercises are conducted at mutual convenience.

Performance of Cochin Shipyard

1631. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record regarding the performance of Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL);

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

(c) whether there has been any increase in the profit of CSL for the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the dividend paid by CSL to the Government during the said period;

(e) whether CSL is planning to set up an international ship repair unit and if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the project; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the capacity of CSL?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (d) The performance of the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) during the last three years and the current year is given below:—

Particulars	(Rs. in crores)			
	2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013)	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Turnover	869.80	1554.16	1404.85	1461.72
Total income	903.10	1642.33	1481.54	1589.17
Profit After Tax (PAT)	125.98	185.27	172.33	227.53
Dividend on Equity Shares		16.99	16.99	11.32

Profit decreased in the year 2011-12 compared to the previous year and increased in the year 2012-13.

(e) CSL has identified shiprepair as a prospective area of future growth in the short and medium term. Accordingly, the Company ventured into its first major expansion through the International Ship Repair Facility (ISRF) Project at Cochin Port Trust (CoPT). The Company signed the contract with CoPT for the development of ISRF facility on 24th December 2012.

A Memorandum of Settlement between CoPT, CSL and Trade Unions of workmen in CoPT workshops being taken over was signed on 15th March 2013 and lease deed for land/ water area under Stage I was executed on 12th

April 2013. Land/ water area and existing infrastructural facilities including dry dock was taken over on 12th April 2013. The existing facilities have been operationalised and the first ship was docked on 25th May 2013. The total estimated capital expenditure for the project is Rs. 487 crores.

(f) CSL is upgrading capacity through internal resources by incurring Rs.40-50 crores annually on upgradation/modernization.

Decline in Forest Cover

1632. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a note that environment activists have voiced concerns over the fast depleting green cover in the Himalayas and demanded steps to protect it from both ecological and tourism point of view;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; 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) As per India State of Forest Report 2011, forest area in the country including that in the Himalayas, as compared to the forest cover assessment made in 2009 there is a net decline to the tune of 367 square kilometers. Following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry to expand the forest and tree cover in the country:—

(i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at

State level, Forest Development (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 31.03.2012, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 18.86 lakh hectares since inception of the Scheme in 2002.

(ii) The Ministry releases funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS), for strengthening of forest protection such as infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication etc.

(iii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for a green India has been mooted. The objectives include qualitative improvement of forest cover/ ecosystems and creating new forest cover through eco-restoration/ afforestation.

(iv) Under the award of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs. 5000 crores has been allocated as "Forest Grants" to the States/UTs on the basis of their forest cover in the State in relation to the national average.

(v) Afforestation activities are also undertaken under various Externally Aided Projects.

[Translation]

Development of Zoos

1633. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing assistance to the local bodies of the States for developing Zoos in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for the development of Zoos located at Siddharth Garden in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Zoo Authority provides financial assistance to the recognized zoos operated by various agencies including the local bodies on activity basis, as below:—

- (i) 100% assistance is provide for construction of new animal enclosures/modernization of existing animal enclosures for endangered species, creation/upgradation of veterinary facilities, research and training and
- (ii) 50% assistance for development/improvement of infrastructure in the Zoos like footpaths, electricity network, water distribution network, drainage/ sewage system, security fence/ boundary wall, education and development of visitors' facilities of non-commercial use.

(c) to (e) The Zoo operator for Aurangabad Municipal Zoo is the Municipal Corporation of Aurangabad. Steps for development of Zoo are, therefore, to be taken up by the Corporation. As a requirement for availing the assistance from Central Zoo Authority, approval of Master (Layout) Plan has already been accorded for the Zoo. No request for the financial assistance for the development of zoo has been received in Central Zoo Authority.

Centres of Excellence

1634. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up Centres of Excellence under Identification and Nurturing Sports Talent scheme for sports in the country to nurture the talent of sports persons and to make India a front-ranked sporting country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these centres are likely to be established in the country including Gujarat and Rajasthan; and

(c) the estimated budget required for such centres along with the amount allocated/sanctioned till date, centre-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDERA SINGH): (a) to (c) It is proposed to develop a District Level Sports School (DLSS) in every district of the country so as to identify and nurture sporting talent in the country. It is also proposed that the best talent from amongst the students of the DLSS, who excel, will be given admission to Centres of Excellence (COX) of the Sports Authority of India (SAI). It is also proposed to open COXs in addition to the existing ones. However, the whole project is still at the conceptual stage. Hence, no details can be provided at this juncture.

[English]

Indo Myanmar Defence Pact

1635. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Army Chief visited Myanmar recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and future strategy chalked out for better defence cooperation between the two countries;

(c) whether India has stepped up military aid to Myanmar to check increasing presence of China in that region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the total defence trade in equipment, training and other fields with Myanmar?

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

(a) and (b) The Chief of Army Staff visited Myanmar from 30th October–2nd November 2013. During his visit, he held discussions with his counterpart and other dignitaries and officials on defence and security matters, including on cooperation between the Armies of both sides.

(c) and (d) Requests for defence assistance are received from time to time from friendly foreign countries and are considered keeping in view all aspects of national interest.

[Translation]

**Development of Meerut Muzaffarnagar
Haridwar Stretch**

1636. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken development work on Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar stretch of National Highway No. 58;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding poor maintenance of the constructed/developed portion on this stretch; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon along with the policy for maintenance of NH stretches and toll roads and the authority to which a complaint can be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Meerut to Muzaffarnagar stretch of National Highway No. 58 has already been developed on BOT (Toll) basis from 2-lane to 4-lane including bypasses at Khatauli and Muzaffarnagar. The work for Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar stretch has also been awarded on BOT (Toll) basis with scheduled completion by February, 2013. However, the progress of work is adversely affected due to delay in pre-construction activities like land acquisition, tree-cutting besides inadequate mobilization by

the Concessionaire. The Concessionaire has been issued notice for expediting the work. The maintenance of the Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar section is being done by the respective Concessionaires. Whenever complaints are received for poor maintenance, action is taken as per the provision of Concession Agreement to make the road traffic worthy.

[English]

Installation of RFID Tags

1637. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags are being installed on vehicles with High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no provision for installation of RFID tags and HSRP on vehicles under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has analysed the risks involved in installation of RFID and HSRP on vehicles and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Rule 50 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 was amended *vide* Notification G.S.R. 221 (E) dated the 28th March, 2001 issued in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 27, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 64, sub-section (14) of section 88 and section 110 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to *provide* for display of registration mark on motor vehicles in the form of security licence plate. Fitment of Radio Frequency Identification Tag in categories M and N motor vehicles was notified by amending rule 108 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 *vide* G.S.R 207 (E) dated 8th April, 2013 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 110 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The said amendments were made after inviting objections and suggestions from the public and consideration thereof.

Skill Development Mission

1638. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering synchronizing the activities of various skill development agencies in order to evolve a comprehensive skill development policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Government has set up National Skill Development Agency to coordinate and harmonize the approach to skill development among various Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, National Skills Development Corporation and the private sector.

(c) and (d) Government has approved a scheme for incentivizing voluntary uptake of skill acquisition and certification thereafter through Sector Skill Councils set up with support of NSDC.

(e) Government has set target of skilling 5 crores persons in 12th Plan Period.

(f) and (g) Norms with respect to minimum education qualification a candidate is supposed to have to get

admission in a particular course in ITI and those run under Skill Development Initiative Scheme is fixed by NCVT and revised from time to time.

[Translocation]

Development of NH-8

1639. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the condition of National Highway (NH)-8 especially from Delhi to Jaipur is dilapidated;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action for repairing/development of the said NH;

(c) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the time by which repairing and development works on the said NH are likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Government is aware that sufficient number of destination signage are not displayed on Delhi-Jaipur Stretch of the said NH; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The maintenance & repair of National Highways is a continuous processes and being maintained in the traffic worthy condition within available recourses. However, the condition of Gurgaon-Kotputali-Jaipur section of NH-8 was bad particularly during monsoon, at present this section is maintained by NHAI through concessionaire as per provision of concession agreement.

(d) to (e) Concessionaire & Independent Engineer has been instructed to install all missing destination signages immediately.

Bharat Ratna to Sachin Tendulkar

1640. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had recommended the name of Sachin Tendulkar for 'Bharat Ratna';

(b) whether the name of Sachin Tendulkar had approval of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for deciding on Bharat Ratna to Sachin Tendulkar without approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) In terms of extant practice, the Prime Minister makes the recommendations for Bharat Ratna Award to the President and the name for the Bharat Ratna award is announced by the President's Secretariat after obtaining the approval of the President. The Prime Minister is free to consult or obtain advice from any one he chooses. No formal recommendation is required in this regard. On 15.11.2013, Prime Minister recommended to the President the name of Shri Sachin Tendulkar for conferment of Bharat Ratna, which was approved by the President of India on 16.11.2013.

Traffic Congestion on NH-58

1641. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy traffic movement on National Highway No. 58 particularly at Muradnagar and Modinagar between Ghaziabad and Meerut;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any action to ease traffic congestion on the said NH; 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 (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Six-lane access-controlled Expressway from Delhi to Meerut is proposed to be developed under Delhi-Meerut Expressway project which includes 6-laning of NH-58 from U.P. Gate to Partapur section (Km. 6.80 to Km. 52.528) besides construction of flyovers at Muradnagar and Modinagar to ease traffic congestion.

[English]

Scouts in Disaster Management Education

1642. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan/policy to utilise and engage the youths/ students in various national development processes and welfare activities of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(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 YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Training from NIS-Trained Coaches

1643. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has made any arrangements to provide Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained coaches for imparting training in various sports disciplines;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of the said system;

(c) whether the Government has started any scheme to find and tone the hidden talent in the tribal children aged between 9 to 14 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has a National Coaching Scheme under which SAI used to deploy its NIS-trained coaches with the State Coaching Centres of State Govts. and University Field Stations besides under its own sports Promotional Schemes to promote sports and provide coaching to trainees in different sports disciplines to achieve excellence. Presently, SAI Coaches are not being posted in non-SAI Schemes due to acute shortage of coaches for SAI's own sports promotional schemes.

(c) and (d) SAI has specially formulated Special Area Games (SAG) and Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA) Schemes for scouting and nurturing of talent from tribal areas.

[Translation]

Development of NH-91

1644. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved construction/development of Aligarh-Kanpur section on National Highway (NH-91);

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

(c) whether there is any delay in the execution of this project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which work on the said stretch is likely to begin and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The project for 2-laning with paved shoulder of Aligarh- Kanpur section NH-91 from Km 140.100 to Km 422.760 in the State of Uttar Pradesh under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase IV on BOT (Toll) mode has already been awarded and the Concession Agreement has been signed with the concessionaire on 11.03.2011.

(c) and (d) Although the Concession Agreement has been signed, the appointment date has not been fixed. It is, therefore, premature to indicate any start and completion date of this project.

Environment Protection Act, 1986

1645. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any notification for environmental clearance under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(b) if so, the total number of such notifications issued during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the conditions laid down for issuing such notifications have not been fulfilled; and

(d) if so, the total number of such complaints received during the last three years and the current year along with the industry-wise details of the action taken by the Government on such complaints and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 on 14th September, 2006 under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Amendments have been made in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 from time to time with a view to streamlining the environment clearance process and based on experience gained in implementing the provisions under the Notification. The Notification has been amended after following the due procedure *vide* amendment Notifications as per details given below:-

1. S.O. 1773 (E) dated the 11th October, 2007
2. S.O. 3067 (E) dated the 1st December, 2009
3. S.O. 695 (E) dated the 4th April, 2011
4. S.O. 2896 (E) dated the 13th December, 2012
5. S.O. 674 (E) dated the 13th March, 2013
6. S.O. 2204 (E) dated the 19th July, 2013

7. S.O. 2559 (E) dated the 22nd August, 2013

8. S.O.1850 (E) dated 9th September, 2013

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up six Regional Offices located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Lucknow and Shillong to *inter-alia* monitor the implementation of conditions stipulated in the environment clearance letters of different projects. During the period 2010-2013, eighty two cases of violation of environment clearance conditions were reported with respect to various projects in different sectors. These cases were examined and necessary action was taken including *inter-alia* issuance of show-cause notices and directions under the provisions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Construction of NHs

1646. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assigned construction of certain National Highways (NHs) to the States;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to take back these projects from the States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has received any information from the State Government of Rajasthan regarding construction and maintenance of NHs in their State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Development and maintenance of National Highways is taken up on agency basis. State Governments, National Highways Authority of India and Border Road Organisation are the main executive agencies. Entrustment of stretch to an agency is decided from time to time based on development programme. The State-wise details of NHs entrusted to each State are enclosed as Statement.

(e) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process for which input is received from State Governments on regular basis.

Statement

The State-wise details of NHs entrusted to each State

Sl. No	State	NH Length (in Km.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4305.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	623.29
3.	Assam	1873.80
4.	Bihar	2390.62
5.	Chandigarh	15.28
6.	Chhattisgarh	1931.00
7.	Delhi	55.00
8.	Goa	262.00
9.	Gujarat	1797.99
10.	Haryana	437.83
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1425.30
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	234.00
13.	Jharkhand	1826.36
14.	Karnataka	3130.78
15.	Kerala	654.34
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2637.30
17.	Maharashtra	2201.73
18.	Manipur	312.30
19.	Meghalaya	630.80
20.	Mizoram	986.00
21.	Nagaland	575.18
22.	Odisha	2130.95
23.	Puducherry	59.76
24.	Punjab	1072.90
25.	Rajasthan	3113.14
26.	Tamil Nadu	1558.09
27.	Tripura	110.15

Sl. No	State	NH Length (in Km.)
28.	Uttarakhand	1150.94
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3137.35
30.	West Bengal	1538.18
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	330.70
Total		42508.97

[English]

Six-Laning of Chennai-Bangalore NH

1647. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken up six-laning of Chennai-Bangalore National Highway;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any delay in the completion of this project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken or being taken by the Government to expedite its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Six laning of Chennai-Bangalore National Highway (NH) has already been taken up under Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 3080 crore. Out of total 301 km, 188 km has already been completed. The balance length is likely to be completed by November, 2016.

(c) and (d) The Project is delayed mainly due to problem of land acquisition and slow progress by the concessionaire. Continuous persuasion with the State Government of Tamil Nadu for expediting land acquisition is made.

Cultivation of Forest Land

1648. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka to give the rights over the forest land to the farmers who have been cultivating the forest land for more than a period of ten years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No such proposal to give the rights over the forest land to the farmers who have been cultivating the forest land has been received in the Ministry of Environment and Forest from State Government of Karnataka.

However, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Agency for implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Further the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has notified the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012 on 6.9.2012, laying down the process for recognition of forest rights.

[Translation]

Irregularities During Commonwealth Games

1649. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level probe panel constituted by the Government to investigate the alleged cases of irregularities and corruption connected with the XIX Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2010 has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the major finding thereof and the details of the recommendations made by the said panel;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the persons found guilty on the basis of the findings/ recommendations made by the said panel; and

(d) the other corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Shri V. K. Shunglu constituted by the Government to look into the various issues related to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games-2010, and lessons to be learnt for the future has submitted its findings/recommendations contained in six Reports. These relate to (1) Host Broadcasting (2) Commonwealth Games Village (3) City Infrastructure (4) Games Venues (5) Organising Committee (6) Organizing and Conduct of CWG D-2010.

(b) The HLC in its various Reports has cited instances of irregularities, procedural lapses, delay in execution of the Works, financial loss to the Government, favoring of Contractors, not following the proper procedure in awarding contracts, use of sub standard material and purchases of material at higher cost, irregular appointment of various staff/consultants, lack of supervision/control over the contractors/staff. The High Level Committee has in some cases also recommended investigations by various agencies.

(c) and (d) Following the report of the HLC, the Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) under the Chairmanship of Minister of Defence to (i) consider the views expressed by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and their agencies on the finding and recommendations contained in the Reports of the High Level Committee (HLC) and arrive at a considered view on the various recommendations of the HLC; (ii) to recommend the future course of action on each of the recommendations of the HLC, which would include disciplinary, criminal and civil action against persons/agencies/contractors indicated in

the Reports; and (iii) to recommend policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events.

The Group of Minister(GoM) have made their recommendations in its first and second Reports. As regards the remaining Reports, the GOM decided that the comments and views of the Ministries/Departments/Other Agencies be forwarded by the Ministries/Departments/Other Agencies to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for information in the matter of ongoing investigations.

The GoM also decided that proposals for formulation of policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events and addressing structural issues be placed after availability of more facts and information from the on-going disciplinary, criminal and civil action. The GoM will remain functional till completion of the assigned task.

[English]

ESIC Pahchan Card

1650. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pahchan Cards that have been distributed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the current year, State-wise along with the target earmarked for the said year;

(b) whether the Government has any proposals to distribute biometric card under Employees' Provident Fund Organisation as well;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has issued Pehchan Cards to 11,83,698 Insured Persons during the year 2013-14 (up to November, 2013) against the target of 15 lakh. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) of the Question.

(d) Service delivery of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is not linked to biometric authentication of the member as of now.

Statement

Issue of Pehchan Card to Insured Persons by ESIC during 1st April 2013 to 30th November 2013

Sl. No.	State	Number of Pehchan Cards
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99267
2.	Assam	10606
3.	Bihar	12259
4.	Chhattisgarh	28006
5.	Delhi	58825
6.	Goa	13300
7.	Gujarat	67533
8.	Haryana	68005
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14283
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6245
11.	Jharkhand	14203
12.	Karnataka	130710
13.	Kerala	41131
14.	Maharashtra	96199
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22882
16.	Odisha	37106
17.	Puducherry	7565
18.	Punjab	55830
19.	Rajasthan	29890
20.	Sikkim	2995
21.	Tamil Nadu	205251
22.	Uttar Pradesh	61905
23.	Uttarakhand	18229
24.	West Bengal	81473
Grand Total		1183698

Defence University

1651. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a University to impart training education in respect of defence and strategic matters exclusively;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof including the Act / Rules under which it will be established;

(c) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on setting up of the said university; and

(d) the time by which the academic session of the said university is likely to be started?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Indian National Defence University (INDU) will be set up as a fully autonomous institution to be constituted under an Act of Parliament to develop and propagate higher education in the field of Defence Studies, Defence Management, Defence Science & Technology and promote policy oriented research on all aspects relating to National Security and Strategy. Educational Consultant of India Limited (EdCIL) has been appointed as consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report, Layout Plan and Act & Statues for setting up of the university.

(c) An estimated expenditure of Rs. 295 crore (at the rates of year 2010) for setting up the university and Rs.162 crore (at current rates) for the acquisition of land is likely to be incurred.

(d) It is projected that the establishment of Indian National Defence University and its constituents will be spread over seven years.

Cleaning of Daman Ganga River

1652. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the Union Territory (UT) of Daman to include Daman-Ganga River under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) to eliminate pollution from this river;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has directed the administration of UT of Daman to coordinate with the State Government of Gujarat while preparing proposal for elimination of pollution from Daman Ganga River; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement of polluted stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The stretch of river Daman Ganga from Vapi downstream to its confluence with the sea has been identified as polluted by Central Pollution Control Board. The Administrator, Daman was requested in February, 2013 to formulate the proposal for pollution abatement/conservation of river Daman Ganga as per the Guidelines of this Ministry for preparation of Detailed Project Reports under the NRCP. However, no proposal for abatement of pollution in river Daman Ganga at Daman has been received in this Ministry for consideration under the NRCP.

[Translation]

Fund Utilisation Under CSR

1953. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings and agencies under the purview of the Ministry have been allocating and utilizing funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the total funds allocated and projects undertaken by these companies under this head during each of the last three years and the current year along with their present status thereof, company and State-wise;

(c) whether complaints of arbitrary utilisation of

funds and gross irregularities in the awarding of contracts and execution of these projects have been received by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel are allocating and generally utilising funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Scheme issued by the Department of Public Enterprises. The details of the funds allocated by the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel for CSR during the requisite period are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
SAIL	9400	6400	4200	4000
RINL	1540	1200	750	750
NMDC	8156	8013	13321	12685
MOIL	542	628	950	1000
KIOCL	100	230	283	124
MSTC	100	150	355	260
FSNL	10	9	9	4
MECON	180.50	325	497	202
HSCL	25	0	0	0
BGC	216	38	17	85

The projects implemented under the CSR relate to water supply arrangement, construction of school buildings, supply of educational materials in schools, electricity facility, solar lighting system, health/family welfare, irrigation facilities, sanitation, relief to victims of natural calamities, imparting vocational training etc. Some of the projects have been completed and some are at various stages of completion. These projects are located in the States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar etc. Under the Scheme of CSR, funds are not allocated State-wise.

(c) and (d) CSR funds/activities are controlled and managed by the respective Boards of the CPSEs. Sporadic complaints are received about the CSR activities of the CPSEs. Such complaints as and when received are forwarded to the concerned authorities for taking appropriate remedial measures.

[English]

Policies Under Central Wage Board

1654. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions made to ensure the welfare of plantation labourers/ workers under the Central Wage Board;

(b) whether Central Wage Board has revised its policies/decisions from time to time;

(c) if so, whether wages are not revised to meet the requirement of the changing needs of the labourers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Plantation labourers/workers are not covered under the Wage Board constituted by the Ministry of Labour & Employment. Government of India had constituted only one Wage Board for the Tea Plantation workers in the year 1960. After that no Wage Board has been constituted for the Plantation workers.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Check on Poaching of Wild Animals

1655. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of poaching of Rhino, Elephant and other animals are increasing day by day in various forest areas of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof, animal-wise and forest-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this

regard including the number of poachers arrested and punished;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the situation to completely restrain the poaching of animals in the forest areas of Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There have been a few cases of killing of elephants and rhinos in the State of Assam in the past. A total of 4 and 6 elephants and 9 and 22 rhinos were killed in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The elephants were killed in retaliation by the victims of the man-animal conflict, while the rhinos were mainly killed by criminal and anti-social groups, primarily to smuggle the rhino horns out of the country.

However, as informed by the State Government of Assam, the population of rhinos, one of the major species of wildlife found in Assam has been steadily rising and has gone up from 1855 in 2006 to 2328 in 2013 in Kaziranga National Park.

(c) to (e) The number of poachers arrested during the last two years in Assam are as given below:—

Sl. No	Year	No. of poachers arrested
1.	2011	20
2.	2012	148

The action taken by the State Government of Assam to stop killing of animals and development of forests includes:—

(i) Development & Modernization of infrastructure in protected areas of Assam has been done.

(ii) The Section 51 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended by promulgating Wildlife (Protection) (Assam Amendment) Act, 2009 raising the penalty to the poachers up to life imprisonment and fine not less than Rupees 75,000/-. Assam is the first state in the country to take such legal step.

- (iii) All forest officers have been given power to use fire arms for protection of forests and wildlife along with the immunity from prosecution without prior Government sanction.
- (iv) Assam Forest Protection Force Jawans have been equipped with SLRs and sufficient armed Home Guards have been deployed to augment the strength of the field staff.
- (v) Committees have been constituted for effective co-ordination among civil, police and forest Administration for effective surveillance and anti-poaching measures.
- (vi) Rhino poaching cases have been handed over to CBI for investigation by the State Home Department.
- (vii) Awareness and Education Programmes have been undertaken among the various communities.
- (viii) People's participation through Eco-development Committees is being promoted.
- (ix) Community based wildlife Eco-tourism is being promoted.

Fighter Squadrons in Armed Forces

1656. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of Squadrons of Russian origin Mi-25 and Mi-35 attack helicopters available for operation in the armed forces;
- (b) whether the turf war within the Ministry exists to Own and Operate the attack helicopters;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken to resolve the issue?

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

(a) Presently, Indian Air Force operates Mi-25 and Mi-35 helicopters. These helicopters are distributed with two attack helicopter squadrons.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, do not arise.

Tree Census

1657. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted tree census in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise particularly in Delhi;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

The MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) No tree census has been conducted at the National level. However, Forest Survey of India (FSI) brings out a biennial India State of Forest Report (ISFR). This report contains information on forest and tree cover including estimated number of stems by species and diameter class in "Trees outside forests" at country level, based on sample survey. The Delhi Tree Authority under the provisions of Delhi Preservation of Tree Act, 1994 has taken initiative for conducting tree census in Delhi. This Tree Census at pilot level, with the involvement of Resident Welfare Associations (RWA's) /Eco-clubs has been completed at 21 locations in Delhi, as per the details given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of locations where Tree Census at Pilot level has been conducted

Sl. No.	Name of the locations in Delhi
1.	Mayur Vihar B-5
2.	Mayur Vihar Phase-3 A-I Block
3.	CR Park
4.	Samachar Apartment
5.	Rohini
6.	Saraswati Vihar
7.	Palam

Sl. No.	Name of the locations in Delhi
8.	Hanuman Road
9.	Paschim Vihar
10.	Dhaura Kuan
11.	Khar Khari
12.	Meerabai CGHS
13.	Nava Krali CGHS
14.	Ratnakar CGHS
15.	Rehaysi Jan Kalvan Smiti
16.	Sawan CGHS
17.	RWA 19 Kalvanpuri, Delhi-1100091
18.	RWA Gazipur DDA Flats Vikas Smiti
19.	Achiever Social Associates Khichripur
20.	Askash Bharti CGHS Paatpargani
21.	Block Sudhar Smiti Nandnagri A-2 Market

DRDO Laboratories

1658. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) laboratories/units and the areas of their research activities, location-wise;

(b) the names of various products including food products developed by DRDO for defence and civilian use during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the names of other products likely to be developed by DRDO for Defence personnel in the near future; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for such research work in DRDO?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) Laboratories/units functioning under Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), their locations and areas of research are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Names of various products including food products developed by DRDO for defence and civilian use during the last three years and the current year are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Being a Mission Mode Organisation, DRDO undertakes projects for design and development of products required by the Armed Forces. Futuristic requirement of products for defence personnel are projected by the Armed Forces in terms of Qualitative Requirements (QRs). As a result, products are to be developed by DRDO as per their QRs.

(d) There is no separate funds allocated by DRDO for products developed for defence and civilian use. However, details of funds utilised by the DRDO during last three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) and funds allocated during the current financial year 2013-14 are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Utilization
2010-11	10148.92
2011-12	9893.84
2012-13	9788.31 (upto 15th correction)
2013-14 (BE)	10610.17

Statement-I

Details of Laboratories/Units of DRDO

Sl. No.	Name of laboratories/establishments	Location	Areas of Research
1.	Advanced Centre for Energetic Materials (ACEM)	Nasik	Energetic Materials
2.	Advanced Numerical Research & Analysis Group (ANURAG)	Hyderabad	Computational Systems
3.	Advanced Systems Laboratory (ASL)	Hyderabad	Missiles & Strategic Systems
4.	Aerial Delivery Research & Development Establishment (ADRDE)	Agra	Parachutes & Aerial Systems

Sl. No.	Name of laboratories/establishments	Location	Areas of Research
5.	Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE)	Bengaluru	Aeronautics
6.	Armament Research & Development Establishment (ARDE)	Pune	Armaments
7.	Centre for Air Borne System (CABS)	Bengaluru	Air Borne Systems
8.	Centre for Artificial Intelligence & Robotics (CAIR)	Bengaluru	Artificial Intelligence & Robotics
9.	Centre for Fire Explosive & Environment Safety (CEFEES)	Delhi	Fire, Explosives & Environmental Safety
10.	Centre for High Energy Systems and Sciences (CHESS)	Hyderabad	Directed Energy Weapons
11.	Centre for Military Airworthiness & Certification (CEMILAC)	Bengaluru	Airworthiness & Certification
12.	Centre for Personnel Talent Management (CEPTAM)	Delhi	Personnel Management
13.	Combat Vehicles Research & Development Establishment (CVRDE)	Avadi	Combat Vehicles
14.	Defence Avionics Research Establishment (DARE)	Bengaluru	Avionics
15.	Defence Bio-engineering & Electrometrical Laboratory (DEBEL)	Bengaluru	Bio-engineering
16.	Defence Electronics Applications Laboratory (DEAL)	Dehradun	Electronics & Communication Systems
17.	Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DLRL)	Hyderabad	Electronic Warfare
18.	Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL)	Mysore	Food Research
19.	Defence Institute of Bio-Energy Research (DIBER)	Haldwani	Bio-Energy Research
20.	Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR)	Leh	High Altitude Agro-animal Research
21.	Defence Institute of Physiology & Allied Science (DIPAS)	Delhi	Physiology
22.	Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR)	Delhi	Psychological Research
23.	Defence Laboratory (DL)	Jodhpur	Camouflaging and Isotopes
24.	Defence Materials & Stores R&D Establishment (DMSRDE)	Kanpur	Textile, Polymers & Composites
25.	Defence Metallurgy Research Laboratory (DMRL)	Hyderabad	Polymers and Composites
26.	Defence Research & Development Establishment (DRDE)	Gwalior	Chemical & Biological Warfare
27.	Defence Research & Development Laboratory (DRDL)	Hyderabad	Missiles & Strategic Systems
28.	Defence Research Laboratory (DRL)	Tezpur	Health & Hygiene
29.	Defence Scientific Information & Documentation Centre (DESIDOC)	Delhi	Information Systems
30.	Defence Terrain Research Laboratory (DTRL)	Delhi	Terrain Research
31.	Electronics & Radar Development Establishment (LRDE)	Bengaluru	Radar
32.	Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE)	Bengaluru	Gas Turbine
33.	High Energy Materials Research Laboratory (HEMRL)	Pune	High Energy Materials
34.	Institute of Nuclear Medicines & Allied Sciences (INMAS)	Delhi	Nuclear Medicines

Sl. No.	Name of laboratories/establishments	Location	Areas of Research
35.	Institute of System Studies & Analysis (ISSA)	Delhi	System Analysis
36.	Institute of Technology Management (ITM)	Mussoorie	Technology Management
37.	Instruments Research & Development Establishment (IRDE)	Dehradun	Electronics & Optical Systems
38.	Integrated Test Range (ITR)	Balasure	Missiles & Strategic Systems
39.	Joint Cypher Bureau (JCB)	Delhi	Cypher System
40.	Laser Science & Technology Centre (LASTEC)	Delhi	Laser Technology
41.	Microwave Tube Research & Development Centre (MTRDC)	Bengaluru	Microwave Tube
42.	Military Institute of Training (MILIT)	Pune	Military Training
43.	Naval Materials Research Laboratory (NMRL)	Ambarnath	Corrosion Preventive Technology
44.	Naval Physical & Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL)	Cochin	Naval Systems
45.	Naval Science & Technological Laboratory (NSTL)	Visakhapatnam	Underwater Weapons
46.	Proof and Experimental Establishment (PXE)	Balasure	Armaments Testing
47.	Recruitment and Assessment Center (RAC)	Delhi	Human Resource
48.	Research & Development Establishment (Engrs) [R&D (Engrs)]	Pune	Engineering Systems & Weapon Platforms
49.	Research Centre Imarat (RCI)	Hyderabad	Missiles & Strategic Systems
50.	Scientific Analysis Group (SAG)	Delhi	Cryptology
51.	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE)	Manali	Snow and Avalanche
52.	Solid State Physics Laboratory (SSPL)	Delhi	Solid State/Semiconductor Materials
53.	Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory (TBRL)	Chandigarh	Terminal Ballistics
54.	Vehicle Research & Development Establishment (VRDE)	Ahmednagar	Wheeled Vehicles

Statement-II*List of Products Developed by DRDO during 2010-13*

- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
- Aerostat Platform
- Parachute Systems
- Recovery and Flotation Systems
- Arrestor Barrier System
- Heavy Dropping System
- Digital Signal Processing
- Missiles
- Carbon Nano Tubes
- Solid Propellants
- Airborne Surveillance Systems
- Decision Support System
- Communication Security Solutions
- Information Security Gateway
- Risk & Hazard Assessment Software
- Protective Clothing
- Fire Detection & Suppression System
- Simulator

- Hydro Gas Suspension System
- Electronic Warfare Systems
- Electronic Support Measures (ESM) Systems
- Radar Warning System
- Satcom Terminals
- Network Management System
- Data Link Technologies
- Handheld and Airborne Radios
- Life Support System
- Onboard Oxygen Generating System
- Compo-pack foods
- Herbal Anti Leucoderma and Anti-eczema Herbal Medicines
- Hyperbaric Chamber
- Food Supplements
- NBC Water Purification System
- Roentgenometer
- Water Testing Field Kit
- Low-alloy Steel
- Vacuum Investment Casting Technology
- Nickel Base Super Alloy
- High Temperature Titanium Alloy
- Shock Absorbing Materials
- Synthetic Life Jacket
- Silicon Carbide related Technologies
- Bio-digesters
- Landslide Information System (LIS)
- Radiation Medicine
- Night Vision Gap Measuring Device
- Electro-Optical Fire Control System
- Target Acquisition System
- Laser Warning System
- Thermal Imager
- War Game Software
- Laser Dazzler
- Radars
- Underwater Paints
- Fire Retardant Paints
- Metal Matrix Composites
- Sonars
- Mines
- Torpedo
- Bridging Systems
- Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV)
- Field Shelters for NBC
- Cryptanalytical Tools
- Operational Avalanche Forecasting
- Snow Cover Information System
- Sensor and Detectors
- Grenades
- Unmanned Ground Vehicle
- Combat Vehicles
- Assorted Ammunition

Criteria for Arjuna Award

1659. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to change the criteria for conferring 'Arjuna Award';

(b) the existing norms/criteria fixed for recommendations/nominations of eligible sports persons for 'Arjuna Award' and other sports awards;

(c) the procedure being adopted for selection of award after receipt of nominations/recommendations;

(d) the reasons for not including some games like Tennis and Carrom for awarding Arjuna Awards;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for inclusion of more games in the selection process and for making the said process more transparent; and

(f) the details of Arjuna Award issued/ conferred to the eligible sports persons during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Review of various Schemes of the Ministry including that of Arjuna Award is an ongoing process, wherein the schemes are reviewed/modified from time to time.

(b) Existing eligibility criteria for National Sports Awards *viz.* Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Dhyanchand Award, Dronacharya Award and Arjuna Award are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) All nominations received from the National Sports Federations, Sports Control Boards, IOA, State/ UT Governments and Sports Authority of India are sent to the Sports Authority of India for scrutiny/verification of achievements. Thereafter, A Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Sports) and consisting of Government Observers of concerned sports disciplines and Director (Teams), SAI verifies the achievements. All nominations received are placed before the Selection Committees which are constituted as per provisions of the respective schemes. Selection Committees give their recommendations on the basis of evaluation and assessment of performance, achievements, etc. Recommendations of Selection Committees are approved by the Minister-in-charge of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

(d) Players from Carrom and Tennis are also eligible to apply for Arjuna Award. In the past, players from these disciplines have been given Arjuna Awards.

(e) As per the Scheme of Arjuna Awards, disciplines falling under the following categories are to be considered for Arjuna Awards:—

- Olympic Games/Asian Games/Commonwealth Games/World Cup/World Championship disciplines and cricket or any equivalent recognized international tournament.
- Indigenous Games
- Sports for Physically challenged

As the list of sports disciplines considered for Arjuna Awards is quite exhaustive, there is no proposal to include more sports disciplines for Arjuna Awards. The Selection process is transparent and is based on careful assessment and evaluation of performance, achievements etc. of the nominees.

(f) The details of Arjuna Award conferred to the eligible sports persons during each of the last three years and the current year, sports discipline-wise are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Sports Discipline	Number of Sportspersons			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Archery	0	1	2	1
2.	Athletics	2	2	2	0
3.	Badminton	0	1	2	1
4.	Boxing		1	1	1
5.	Billiards and Snooker	0	0	1	1
6.	Chess	1	0	0	1
7.	Cricket	1	1	1	1
8.	Football	1	1	0	0
9.	Gymnastics	0	1	0	0
10.	Golf	0	0	0	1
11.	Hockey (Men/Women)	2	1	1	1
12.	Judo	0	0	1	0
13.	Kabaddi	1	2	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Polo	0	0	1	0	20.	Volleyball	1	1	0	0
15.	Shooting	1	1	3	1	21.	Wrestling	1	1	3	2
16.	Squash	0	0	1	1	22.	Weightlifting	0	1	1	0
17.	Swimming	1	1	1	0	23.	Wushu	0	1	1	0
18.	Table Tennis	0	0	0	1	24.	Yatching	1	0	0	0
19.	Tennis	0	1	0	0	25.	Para-Sports	1	1	2	1
							Total	15	19	25	14

Statement*Exiting Eligibility criteria for National Sports Awards*

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Eligibility Criteria
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	The spectacular and most outstanding performance in the field of sports by a sportsperson in a year shall be honoured with the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for excellence in Sports & Games at international level <i>i.e.</i> Olympic/Asian/ Commonwealth/World Games/ Championships/World Cup or any equivalent recognized international tournament.
2.	Dronacharya Award	To be eligible for the award, coach, whether he/she works full time or part time as coach, should have produced outstanding achievement in the year for which the award is given and consistently very good achievements during the three years previous to the year of the award. An overall view of value addition by the coach in the outstanding achievements of his/her disciples/trainees will be taken. Nominated coach will have to submit details of periods for which he/she coached the disciple(s) in question against whose performance he/she is seeking the Award. The Ministry reserves the right to seek affidavit from the sportsperson concerned where it is found that more than one coach is claiming credit for achievements of a sportsperson.
3.	Dhyanchand Award	To be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should have had not only good performance at national/international level for a period of 3 years or more but also should have continued to contribute to promotion of sports in his individual capacity even after his retirement from sporting career. A sportsperson should also have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and sense of discipline. The awards will also be given to those persons and NGOs who have made sterling contribution to promotion of sports, specially in the field of broad-basing and development of excellence in sports over a period of 20 years or more.
4.	Arjuna Award	To be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should have had not only good performance consistently for the previous three years at the International level with excellence for the year for which the Award is recommended but also should have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline.

[Translation]

Complaints Against Toll Booths

1660. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint against toll booths located on Bharatpur-Mahua and Agra-Bharatpur roads during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam,

(b) and (c) Number and nature of complaints during the last years and current year and action taken thereon are as under:—

No. of Complaints

Section	No. of Complaints			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Agra-Bharatpur	2	4	3	8
Bharatpur-Mahua	11	19	25	21

Nature of Complaints and action taken thereof:

1. Misbehaviour by the employees—After verification, the concerned employees were warned/ removed from the duty. Agencies were directed to provide proper training to employees for good behaviour.
2. Bad condition of road—Action taken for immediate repair and maintenance of road.
3. Poor maintenance of Amenities like toilets etc.—Necessary directions were issued to the Concessionaires to maintain the amenities properly.
4. Delay in toll collection at the plaza/closure of lanes—Agencies were asked to engage efficient staff so that there may not be any abnormal delay and to keep all lanes in operation all the time.

5. Shortage of change (coins)—Agencies/ Concessionaires were asked to arrange sufficient change to avoid delay in clearing a vehicle.

6. Overcharging—Necessary action has been taken against the Agencies found indulged in overcharging by levying penalties/termination of contract as per Contract Provisions.

[English]

Ban on Goods Carrier Vehicles

1661. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban all goods carrier vehicles which are more than 15 years old;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to exempt owners of such vehicles from payment of excise duty on purchase of new vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details and present status thereof?

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

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

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[Translation]

DRDO Projects

1662. SHRI P. C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) projects are lagging behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to recruit more scientists to complete such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the ratio of scientists in DRDO at present?

MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The following are major ongoing projects of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) lagging behind schedule:

Project	Probable Date of Completion (PDC)	
	Original	Revised
Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Phase-II	December 2008	December 2015
Naval Light Combat Aircraft (LCA, Navy) Phase-I	March 2010	December 2014
Aero-engine Kaveri	December 1996	December 2009#
Airborne Early Warning & Control (AEW&C) System	October 2011	March 2014
Long Range Surface-to-Air Missile (LR-SAM)	May 2011	December 2015
Air-to-Air Astra Missile	August 2012	December 2016

PDC has been further extended within the sanctioned cost and scope.

The following are some of the reasons for delay in completion of the above projects:—

- (i) Ab-initio development of the state-of-the-art technologies.
 - (ii) Non-availability of infrastructure/test facilities in the country.
 - (iii) Technical/technological complexities.
 - (iv) Non-availability of critical components/ equipment/ materials and denial of technologies by the technologically advanced countries.
 - (v) Enhanced User's requirements or change in specifications during development.
 - (vi) Increase in the scope of work.
 - (vii) Extended/long-drawn user trials.
 - (viii) Failure of some of the components during testing/trials.
- (c) and (d) Delay in Completion of above projects

are not due to lack of manpower. Therefore, question of recruitment of more scientists does not arise for this purpose. However, scientists are being recruited regularly through Direct Advertisement, Campus Recruitments from IITs, IISc & NITs, Registration of Students with Scholastic Aptitude (ROSSA) Scheme, Non Resident Indians (NRIs) Scheme, Lateral Entry Scheme, etc. as per the requirements of the ongoing and futuristic projects.

(e) The ratio of scientists to the total strength of manpower of DRDO is approximately 1:3.

[English]

Import of Poppy Seeds

1663. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether white poppy seeds are being imported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of white poppy seeds imported in/exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year, value and country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of cultivators of poppy seeds especially in Haryana and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of imports & exports are at enclosed in Statement-I & II respectively.

(c) The poppy seeds are by-products of opium cultivation. The Central Government issues licenses to cultivators for production of opium in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. However, the quantum of production of poppy seeds in the country is insufficient to cater to the domestic demand of the same, leading to imports. The Central Government protects the domestic cultivators of poppy seeds against cheap imports in two ways by: (i) imposing a customs duty and (ii) prescribing a minimum tariff value. At present, the customs duty on imported poppy seed is 25.42% ad valorem and the minimum tariff value is fixed at US \$ 4,395 per MT. The State of Haryana has no licit opium cultivation.

Statement-I*Import of Poppy Seed (HS CODE-12079100)*

Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Up to Sep 2013)	
	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs crore)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs crore)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs crore)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs crore)
China P R	1801.00	18.37	476.00	4.87	663.00	7.59	578.00	9.64
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	65.00	0.97	17.00	0.41
Turkey	14736.09	160.73	19129.64	172.70	12481.56	142.47	8298.00	179.86
Total	16537.09	179.10	19605.64	177.57	13209.56	151.03	8893.00	189.91

Note: Figures for 2013-14 (upto September 2013) is provisional.

Statement-II*Export of Poppy Seed (HS CODE-12079100)*

Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Upto Sep. 2013)	
	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs crore)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs crore)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs crore)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Australia	0.5	152425	4.112	294192	1.95	485274	0.176	72422
Baharain Is	-	-	0.15	67172	0.3	41146	0.1	16075
Benin	-	-	-	-	0.03	10093	-	-
Botswana	0.04	16758	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	7.85	1160260	9.614	986011	16.554	2096637	7.435	1401374
Congo D. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	33634
Congo P. Rep.	-	-	0.01	3213	-	-	0.001	678
Fiji Is	0.12	39336	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	0.265	18448	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	0.01	3760	-	-
Germany	-	-	0.1	10350	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	0.02	5691	0.03	10815	0.015	7916
Guinea	0.005	2095	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	0.005	2402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	0.491	207385	-	-	-	-
Japan	9.24	3533637	9	2765900	11	6218489	9	5560275
Kenya	0.12	25679	1.168	268818	2.474	349903	0.8	61692
Kuwait	-	-	0.1	18882	0.1	36490	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Liberia	0.04	11622	0.2	11038	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	4.73	526462	0.509	191773	0.204	23613
Maldives	-	-	0.04	7238	0.025	11674	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	1.8	221270	-	-	0.3	33176
Mozambique	-	-	0.1	10583	0.007	3390	0.04	31504
Nepal	-	-	0.2	24504	-	-	0.06	29413
Netherlandantil	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.125	7387
New Zealand	1.87	270135	0.2	66290	0.32	120364	0.54	98622
Nigeria	-	-	0.024	2434	-	-	-	-
Philippines	0.15	22275	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	0.04	8598	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reunion	0.025	11888	0.03	12600	0.075	21811		
Senegal	-	-	-	-	0.012	4325	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	0.02	5493	-	-	-	-
Singapore	0.049	5066	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	0.7	173870	0.145	59115	0.576	185594	0.045	14500
Spain	-	-	-	-	0.04	17539	-	-
Sri Lanka Dsr	0.1	4646	0.105	15323	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.32	26189	0.1	8679	-	-	-	-
Tanzania Rep	0.01	3404	0.045	16588	0.35	94485	0.1	39300
Togo	-	-	0.01	4583	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	18	1816425	-	-	-	-
UK	3.46	610344	4.778	830359	6.189	1250610	5.205	902141
USA	70.637	10673158	66.036	12571070	132.923	26295398	37.884	12095431
Uganda	0.02	8311	0.005	3890	-	-	-	-
Vietnam Soc Rep	-	-	0.03	8623	-	-	-	-
Yemen Republic	-	-	-	-	1	207942	-	-
Total	95.301	1,65,88,228	121.363	2,08,50,181	174.739	3,76,75,960	62.07	2,04,29,153

Note: Figures for 2013-14 (upto September 2013) is provisional

Agricultural Products Export Policy

1664. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new policy for the export of agricultural products such as cotton, sugar, etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether communication gap between different

Ministries is influencing the decision for export of cotton and sugar and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is heavy surplus stock of food, fruits, etc. are available with the State Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to permit the State Governments to export the surplus products available with them directly to foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The export policy on agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices. The Government reviews the situation of availability of agricultural products in the country from time to time and takes a decision in view of the above factors .

(b) All major policy decisions involving more than one department/ ministry are taken by the Government at appropriate level like Cabinet, CCEA, EGOM etc. after inter-Ministerial consultations.

(c) Government maintains stock of food grains in Central Pool for Public Distribution System (PDS). As per the latest information, as on 1.11.2013, a total stock of 168.54 lakh MT of rice and 340.99 lakh MT of wheat was available in the Central Pool. This stock includes the 28.72 lakh MT of rice and 203.69 lakh MT of wheat lying with State agencies. The buffer norms for wheat and rice including strategic reserve on 1st October was 72 lakh MT and 140 lakh MT respectively. The Government does not maintain stock of fruits Centrally.

(d) and (e) The export of most of the agricultural products including all types of fruits, cereals, are allowed under Open General License (OGL). Any individual/PSU/

procurement agency/State Government agencies can export the above commodities under OGL on commercial basis.

Child Labour in Hazardous Occupations

1665. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the details of occupations/industries including processes notified as hazardous for child labour;

(b) the approximate number of children employed including those killed in such occupations in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the number of work-related deaths of children in such hazardous industries during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of children rescued and rehabilitated during the said period along with the action taken against their employers; and

(e) the effective steps being taken by the Government to check the practice of employing child workers in the said industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The details of occupations and processes where child labour is prohibited under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per 2001 Census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which there were approximately 12 lakh children found working in the hazardous occupations/processes which are covered under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The details on children working in hazardous occupations/processes as per Census 2001 are given in enclosed Statement-II. The official data of children working in the hazardous occupations/processes of the country for the last three years and current year in respect of Census 2011

or NSSO has not yet been received. As per information available from States/UTs no child labour has been reported killed in hazardous occupation during last three years.

(d) As per information received from District Project Societies, number of child labourers mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise, is given in Statement-III. As per the data received from various States, the details of inspections carried out, prosecutions launched, convictions made against the guilty employers under the Child Labour Act during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	No. of convictions
2010	250087	4508	1317
2011	123139	5961	933
2012	128499	4695	975

(e) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rescue & rehabilitation, universal primary education alongwith social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment and/or with fine. For rehabilitation of child labour the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. The Scheme seeks educational rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special training centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

Statement-I

List of Occupations & Processes prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Part A

Occupations (Non Industrial Activity)

Any occupation concerned with:—

- (1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;
- (2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
- (3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from the one platform to another or in to or out of a moving train;
- (4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;
- (5) A port authority within the limits of any port;
- (6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;
- (7) Abattoirs/Slaughter House;
- (8) Automobile workshops and garages;
- (9) Foundries;
- (10) Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;
- (11) Handloom and power loom industry;
- (12) Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;
- (13) Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;
- (14) Domestic workers or servants;
- (15) Dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centers; and
- (16) Diving;
- (17) Caring of elephant;
- (18) Working in the circus.

Part B

Processes (Industrial Activity)

1. Beedi-making;
2. Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;
3. Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement;
4. Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto;
5. Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works;
6. Mica-cutting and splitting.
7. Shellac manufacture.
8. Soap manufacture.
9. Tanning.
10. Wool-cleaning.
11. Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones.
12. (12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
13. Manufacture of products from agate.
14. (14) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.
15. "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notice in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
16. Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
17. Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.
18. Soldering processes in electronic industries.
19. Aggarbatti' manufacturing.
20. Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting.
21. Brick kilns and Roof tiles units.
22. Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.
23. Detergent manufacturing.
24. Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous)
25. Gem cutting and polishing.
26. Handling of chromite and manganese ores.
27. Jute textile manufacture and coir making.
28. Lime Kilns and Manufacture of Lime.
29. Lock Making.
30. Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store typesetting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.
31. Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work.
32. Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products.
33. Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff.
34. Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides.
35. Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry.
36. Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes.
37. Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather.
38. Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic.
39. Oil expelling and refinery.

40. Paper making.
41. Potteries and ceramic industry.
42. Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms.
43. Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting.
44. Saw mill – all processes.
45. Sericulture processing.
46. Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products.
47. Stone breaking and stone crushing.
48. Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form.
49. Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation.
50. Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing.
51. 'Zari' making (all processes)'.
52. Electroplating;
53. Graphite powdering and incidental processing;
54. Grinding or glazing of metals;
55. Diamond cutting and polishing;
56. Extraction of slate from mines;
57. Rag picking and scavenging;
58. Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near furnace) and cold;
59. Mechanised fishing;
60. Food Processing;
61. Beverage Industry;
62. Timber handling and loading;
63. Mechanical Lumbering;
64. Warehousing;
65. Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.

Statement-II

Data on children working in hazardous occupations/ processes as per Census 2001

Sl. No	Name of Occupation & Processes	No. of Children employed
1.	Pan, Bidi & Cigarettes	252574
2.	Construction	208833
3.	Domestic Workers	185505
4.	Spinning/Weaving	128984
5.	Brick-klins, tiles	84972
6.	Dhabas/Restaurants/Hotels/Motels	70934
7.	Auto-workshop, Vehicle repairs	49893
8.	Gem-cutting, Jewellery	37489
9.	Carpet-making	32647
10.	Ceramic	18894
11.	Agarbatti, Dhoop & Detergent making	13583
12.	Others*	135162
Total		1219470

*Foundries, slaughter houses, plastic units, transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways, Cinder picking, soap manufacturing, tanning, lock making, paper making, tyre making and repairing, manufacture of dyes and dyestuff, cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.etc.

Statement-III

Number of child labourers mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	274	227	10848
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1858	13202	7840
3.	Bihar	8552	19673	1162
4.	Chhattisgarh	5164	4914	2004
5.	Gujarat	2129	609	569
6.	Haryana	1293	1895	1722
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	184	132

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	1015	2216	4003
9.	Karnataka	135	3761	758
10.	Maharashtra	5113	4532	4954
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13344	17589	7116
12.	Odisha	14416	13196	10309
13.	Punjab	123	168	0
14.	Rajasthan	4415	1020	4155
15.	Tamil Nadu	6325	5127	3671
16.	Uttar Pradesh	28243	29947	10616
17.	West Bengal	2215	7456	3117

[Translation]

Non Filling of Reserved Posts

1666. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Scheduled Tribes and the reserved category posts are lying vacant in the Government and semi Government institutions, companies, establishments etc.;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation during the last five years and the current year; and

(d) the total number of cases reported during the said period where vacancies reserved for such reserved categories including Scheduled Tribes were filled-up with general category candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Study on Quality of Ganga Water

1667. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has published any study report on the quality of Ganga water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to clean the water of the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board has published a report on Ganga Water Quality Trend in the year 2009-10. The report covered monitoring of water quality, identification of polluted river stretches including tributaries. It is reported that the water quality of river Ganga has been affected due to discharge of untreated/partially treated domestic waste water from the cities and town located on the bank of river Ganga. Water quality is also noted to be impaired by fecal coliform bacteria making the river water unfit for its best designated use.

(c) A National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was constituted in February 2009, as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. The works under NGRBA Programme include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant for controlling industrial pollution, river front management, crematoria etc. Under the NGRBA Programme, 56 schemes in 44 towns in Ganga States have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3031.02 crores. An amount of Rs. 988.63 crores has been released from centre and state and an expenditure of Rs. 785.16 crores has been incurred till September, 2013 for implementation of the projects.

Besides, a consortium of seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) has been assigned to prepare a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga. The objective of the plan is to suggest comprehensive measures for restoration of the wholesomeness of the Ganga river system and improving its ecological health taking into account the issue of competing water uses in the river basin.

Upgradation of Roads

1668. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar to declare Japah-Meenapur-Shivahar stretch as National Highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. State Government of Bihar has forwarded the proposal for declaration of new National Highways (NHs). Ministry has already declared 10,000 Kms. of new NHs in the entire country keeping in view of the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds, This stretch of Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar does not figure in the list of new declared NHs.

Road Accidents on NH-14 and NH-15

1669. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of road accidents on National Highway Nos. 14 and 15;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to construct service lanes, underpasses, cycle lanes and pedestrian paths on the said National Highways; 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 (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) Project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, specific NH-wise data of road accidents is not compiled.

(b) and (c) The Work has been sanctioned in Km. 259/0 to 297/100 of NH-15 Jaisalmer-Barmer-Sanchore

section. Provision has also been taken for service lane. New work have been sanctioned for Strengthening with paved shoulder from km. 259/0 to 286/0 and 290/600 to 297/100 (34.1 km) & widening of the existing 2 lane to 4 lane in km 286/600 to 290/600 (4.0 km. in Sanchore town area) of NH-15 Jaisalmer-Barmer-Sanchore section in which there is provision of:-

(i) Service road on both side in a length of 2 km. Ch. 287/0 to 289/0 with drain & safety barrier for pedestrians.

(ii) 2 No. of Foot over bridge in Sanchore town area for safe crossing of pedestrians to other end.

[English]

Discrimination in Selection of Sportspersons

1670. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding discrimination in selection of sportspersons participating in International/National sports competitions causing resentment among other sportspersons;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon, sports/disciplinewise;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether some National Sports Federations have not been implementing the framed norms for selecting the participants in the said competitions; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Madam, National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Government does not interfere in their day to day affairs which include holding of sports events, selection of players, etc.

However, Government has laid down procedure for selecting sports-persons for participating in different sports competitions. As per the procedure, the selection of sportspersons/teams for participation in major international events is the responsibility of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. The Selection Committee consists of the President of the concerned NSF, the National Coach and a representative of the Indian Olympic Association. The Government appoints eminent sports-persons as Government Observers who give their feedback to the Government including on selection issues.

With a view to ensuring fair and transparent selection, the Government has issued guidelines requiring the NSFs to communicate the detailed selection criteria/norms, schedule of trials, etc. to players, coaches and Government Observers well in advance.

During the past, a few cases of alleged discrimination in selection of sportspersons by the National Sports Federations (NSFs) were received by the Government. While action on such complaints including seeking reports from the concerned NSFs and Government Observers and giving suitable advice to NSFs is taken by the Government, year-wise data is not maintained.

Protection to Medicinal Plants

1671. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch any scheme to protect ancient and traditional medicinal plants and birds in consultation with the State Governments in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard including the quantum of funds allocated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Government has already set up National Medicinal Plants Board *vide* resolution notified on 24th November, 2000 under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to protect and promote medicinal plants of the country. As per the information

furnished by the National Medicinal Plants Board, the following two major schemes are being implemented by it:-

- Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants”
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants” At the State /UT level, State Medicinal Plants Boards have also been constituted to coordinate matters related to medicinal plants. Regarding protection of birds and their habitats, the Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the State/UT Governments, including the State Government of Jharkhand, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme ‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’.

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished by the National Medicinal Plants Board with respect to the State of Jharkhand: Funds amounting to Rs.36.77 lakhs, Rs.99.67 lakhs, Rs.138.96 lakhs and Rs.2.59 lakhs during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively, have so far been released for implementation of Central Sector Scheme for ‘Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants’. In addition, funds amounting to Rs.165.18 lakhs and Rs.257.61 lakhs during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively, have so far been released in favour of Mission Director, Jharkhand State for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ‘National Mission on Medicinal Plants’. Further, the information regarding quantum of funds allocated year-wise under Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” to various States/UTs during the last three years is *provided* in enclosed Statement-I. Information regarding quantum of funds allocated year wise under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants” during the last three years is *provided* in enclosed Statement-II.

Further, the State-wise details of funds, released during the last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme ‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’ for conservation and management of wildlife including protection of birds are given in enclosed Statement-III. This includes funds released to the State of Jharkhand.

Statement-I

Details of release of funds under the Central Sector Scheme "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14 (upto November, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.92	233.11	44.58	67.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.19	48.33	0	6.57
3.	Assam	56.65	7.44	4.33	29.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.00	124.98	178.6	312.05
6.	Delhi	182.55	111.97	38.8	14.95
7.	Goa	5.00	4.78		0.00
8.	Gujarat	877.85	188.55	609.91	91.01
9.	Haryana	223.12	47.25		7.92
10.	Himachal Pradesh	550.75	326.98	11.24	40.44
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.90	15.75	33.38	47.48
12.	Jharkhand	36.77	99.67	138.96	2.59
13.	Karnataka	134.36	116.33	191.87	45.95
14.	Kerala	372.86	507.49	50.54	151.88
15.	Madhya Pradesh	323.34	899.37	222.3	872.77
16.	Maharashtra	93.16	519.39	890.95	560.16
17.	Manipur	17.63	20.65	16	10.00
18.	Meghalaya	55.00	5.00		0.00
19.	Mizoram	25.00	4.99	265.35	17.76
20.	Nagaland	251.68	139.92	74.22	99.35
21.	Odisha	37.50	179.62	2.79	97.00
22.	Punjab	13.50	0		34.01
23.	Rajasthan	577.64	454.65	597.94	495.37
24.	Sikkim	87.19	322.17	177.01	165.63
25.	Tamil Nadu	171.02	25.35	16.9	74.87
26.	Tripura	121.00	51.50	89.56	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	432.36	200.31	4.29	108.92
28.	Uttarakhand	88.23	179.03	20.64	140.61
29.	West Bengal	30.00	3.00	75.48	13.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52.71	0	0	41.27
31.	Chandigarh	5.00	0	17.12	5.00
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	6.42	0	0	0.00
Total		5043.3	4837.58	3772.76	3552.76

Statement-II

Details of release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" during last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto November, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700.00	512.52	834.32	963.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.85	285.14	0	118.65
3.	Assam	332.80	114.52	162.81	0
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	186.96	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0.00	47.35	0	0
7.	Haryana	0.00	85.46	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	106.11	84.30	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	165.18	257.61	0	0
11.	Karnataka	372.22	0.00	0	216.71
12.	Kerala	96.14	223.17	210.41	264.27
13.	Madhya Pradesh	737.58	302.93	474.59	0
14.	Maharashtra	243.49	327.08	0	0
15.	Manipur	0.00	138.54	57.6	105.96
16.	Meghalaya	68.50	91.62	0	0
17.	Mizoram	124.05	160.12	8.91	13.71
18.	Nagaland	181.63	181.12	188.47	131.91
19.	Odisha	166.69	475.58	111.00	150.66
20.	Punjab	96.00	0.00	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	100.00	0.00	0	28.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Sikkim	4.17	91.10	161.94	137.59
23.	Tamil Nadu	834.70	961.39	741.5	1022.6698
24.	Tripura	0.00	84.00	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	834.54	0
26.	Uttarakhand	280.98	262.73	0	0
27.	West Bengal	107.54	0.00	0	0
Total		4776.63	4873.24	3786.1	3154.6298

Statement-III

*Details of release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme
"Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till date)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87.872	127.06	109.50	113.45
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64.341	71.50	180.335	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	213.197	168.11	162.3755	0
4.	Assam	186.63	234.17	146.00	138.88
5.	Bihar	19.889	00	64.69	34.8715
7.	Chhattisgarh	281.966	241.783	449.5655	408.74
8.	Chandigarh	12.29	19.98	0	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	0	0
10.	Goa	32.879	21.458	148.12	0
11.	Gujarat	1106.749	1126.589	517.93	0
12.	Haryana	15.114	28.70	52.00	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	253.80	242.1104	318.9668	345.903
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	537.336	445.085	515.957	485.747
15.	Jharkhand	63.64	64.2615	81.6195	97.7655
16.	Karnataka	412.252	335.851	434.5018	351.00
17.	Kerala	366.786	941.79	1210.08	401.792
18.	Madhya Pradesh	635.366	506.164	467.707	440.923
19.	Maharashtra	343.32	322.391	425.883	400.143
20.	Manipur	88.316	86.65	73.925	0
21.	Meghalaya	58.03	43.80	22.08	0
22.	Mizoram	707.763	153.445	96.392	188.544
23.	Nagaland	33.595	30.333	25.855	15.375

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till date)
24.	Odisha	315.331	331.2651	368.2084	281.7948
25.	Punjab	25.12	00	0	0
26.	Rajasthan	348.068	291.387	478.249	430.884
27.	Sikkim	183.78	131.793	177.579	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	334.449	256.027	258.479	258.8328
29.	Tripura	2.84	00	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	296.179	204.371	319.09	260.875
31.	Uttarakhand	134.90	201.144	220.27	142.404
32.	West Bengal	276.385	246.425	164.135	167.1925
33.	Delhi	00	00	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	00	00	0	0
35.	Himachal Pradesh (Monkey menace-as per High Court order)	0	0	0	119.796
Total		7438.183	6873.643	7489.4935	5084.9131

[Translation]

Construction of Underpasses on NH-58

1672. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the locations where underpasses are being constructed/proposed to be constructed on National Highway No. 58;

(b) whether the Government proposes to construct underpasses at Daurala, Sakoti, Mansoorpur and Jadoada; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which construction of these underpasses is likely to begin and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The details of location where underpasses are being constructed/proposed to be constructed on National Highway No. 58 are in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The underpasses at Daurala and Sakoti have been already constructed, whereas there is no proposal for construction of underpasses at Mansoorpur and Jadoada.

Statement

The details of location where under passes are being proposed to be constructed on National Highway 58 in Uttara Pradesh

Sl. No.	Chainage	Item	Status
1.	6.842	Flyover	Proposed in (Delhi Meerut Expressway) DME
2.	8.912	Flyover	- do -
3.	13.044	Flyover	- do -
4.	19.953	Flyover	- do -
5.	21.806	Flyover	- do -
6.	24.885	PUP	- do -
7.	30.800-32.500	Elevated	- do -
8.	37.205	PUP	- do -
9.	40.650-45.245	Elevated	- do -
10.	44.855	Flyover	- do -
11.	49.444	Flyover	- do -
12.	58+775	Underpass	Constructed

Sl. No.	Chainage	Item	Status
13.	61+775	Underpass	Constructed
14.	66+875	Underpass	Constructed
15.	70+800	Flyover	Constructed
16.	78+815	Underpass	Constructed
17.	87+400	Underpass	Constructed
18.	118+550	Underpass	Constructed
19.	122+175	Underpass	Constructed
20.	2+896 Khatauli	Underpass	Constructed
21.	4+712 Bypass	Underpass	Constructed
22.	7+715	Underpass	Constructed

[English]

Clearance to Steel Plant

1673. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded sanction/clearance to POSCO, an Integrated Steel Plant in the State of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has imposed some pre-conditions in clearing the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it has been committed by the project developers to take sustainable green initiatives and effective measures for conserving land and marine environment of the area; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) accorded Environment Clearance to M/s Posco India Private Limited, on 19th July 2007, for setting up of Integrated Iron and Steel Plant (4.0 MTPA) with Captive Power Plant (4x100MW) at Kujang, near Paradip, Jagatsinghpur in Odisha, subject to environmental safeguards including green belt development,

provision of independent process wastewater treatment facility and development of rain water harvesting structures etc. M/s Posco India Private Limited has to comply with all specific and general conditions stipulated in the Environment Clearance. Thereafter, M/s Posco India Private Limited has requested MoEF for the revalidation of the Environment Clearance. The proposal of revalidation of Environment Clearance was considered in the Expert Appraisal Committee (Industry) in its sixth meeting held during 5-7th March, 2013 and further reconsidered in its eighth meeting held during 16-17th May, 2013. The Committee recommended for the revalidation of the environmental clearance granted to M/s POSCO India Private Limited subject to environmental safeguards. MoEF has sought further information on Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance of captive port project of M/s Posco India Private Limited before according the revalidation of the environmental clearance of Steel Plant.

[Translocation]

River Pollution by Sandila Industrial Area

1674. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga river is being polluted by the industries at Sandila Industrial Area of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the 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) As per information provided by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there are large number of small scale industries located at Sandila Industrial area in Hardoi District, Uttar Pradesh. These units are processing for production of plywood, flour mills, rice mills, etc. There are only two water polluting industries namely M/s Safe Yeast Co. Ltd. and M/s V.R.S. Foods P. Ltd. in this Industrial area. M/s Safe Yeast Co. Ltd. has installed zero liquid discharge treatment facility. M/s V.R.S. Foods (P) Ltd. has installed effluent treatment plant and treated effluent is discharged to river Gomati through Behta nalla.

*[English]***EIA Notification, 2006**

1675. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of sector-specific Expert Appraisal Committees notified as per provision under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006;

(b) the details of role played by the above Committee during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of reviewed works carried out by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year along with its outcome;

(d) the reason for taking long time to grant environment clearance to projects by the above Committees along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) At present, the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) has constituted seven number of sector specific Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) as per the provisions under the EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time. These Committees cover industrial; mining (coal); mining (non-coal); thermal; nuclear; defence; CRZ; infrastructure and miscellaneous sectors.

(b) and (c) The sector specific EACs appraise project proposals relating to concerned sectors and make recommendations to the MoEF. Based on the recommendations of the EACs, MoEF take appropriate view on grant of Environment Clearances (ECs). During the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and current year (till December, 2013), MoEF has granted ECs to 1848 number of projects.

(d) and (e) Various steps taken by MoEF to fast track the EC process without compromising the quality of appraisal or the integrity of the environment include

continuous monitoring of status of pending projects, regular and longer duration meetings of EACs for consideration of projects in various sectors, etc.

LCA Project

1676. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the development of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Tejas;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to avoid further delay in the project; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be inducted in the Indian Air Force?

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

(a) As on 30th November 2013, a total of 2415 flight tests have been completed utilizing 15 Tejas Aircraft. Its Initial Operational Clearance-1 (IOC-1) was obtained on 10th January 2011 and Initial Operational Clearance-2 (IOC-2) is planned to be obtained on 20th December 2013. Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Indian Air Force are making all efforts to meet the set targets for induction of LCA into the Indian Air Force.

(b) The following measures have been taken to ensure the timely completion of the project:—

- Phased Development Approach has been changed to Concurrent Development Approach.
- Special Review Committee has been set up to review the progress of the programme;
- Monthly Review by Deputy Chief of Air Staff.
- Quarterly Review by the Empowered Committee, Chaired by Chief of Air Staff.
- Half Yearly Review by the Governing Body chaired by Secretary, Department of Defence R&D.
- Annual Review by the General Body chaired by Raksha Mantri.

- Formation of Project Monitoring Team (PMT) with Air Force officers at ADA.
- Formation of Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) to resolve design/production issues, if any.

(c) LCA-Tejas is likely to be inducted in the Indian Air Force after the IOC-2.

[Translation]

Integrated Check Posts

1677. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has urged all the States to set up integrated check posts so that checking by all the concerned departments could be done simultaneously at a common point;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any timeframe for setting up of these integrated check posts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With a view to promote seamless movement of goods vehicles across the country, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has requested all States/Union Territories except Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep to set up Inter-State Check Posts (ISCPs) in their States/Union Territories and furnish details viz. number of computerised ISCPs, ISCPs involved in export of containers and policy initiatives undertaken by the States/UTs to promote seamless quick clearance at ISCPs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (c) above.

[English]

Check on Violation of Clearances Norms

1678. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has

observed that the Mall developers are violating the norms of environmental clearances in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Green Tribunal has instructed concerned authorities to conduct periodical inspection of the malls to ensure compliance of the conditions on which it was granted environmental clearances in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In an application filed before NGT, it was alleged by the applicant that shops have been set-up in the basements and multi-level blocks of a mall, meant for parking, by altering the plans.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Honorable National Green Tribunal *vide* its order dated October 24, 2013 directed the MoEF and the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) to conduct periodical inspections to ensure compliance of conditions of clearance/consent.

Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited

1679. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. is running in losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to merge this company with any other profit-making Public Undertaking Company;

(d) if so, the details thereof and time by which the said merger is likely to be completed; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to revive the enterprise to make it profit-making entity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does Not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) FSNL is already a profit making Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)

District Level Sports Schools

1680. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish sports schools in every district in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such schools established so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal to establish such schools from various States including Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) It is proposed to develop a District Level Sports School (DLSS) in every district of the country so as to identify and nurture sporting talent in the country. The whole project is still at the conceptual stage. Hence, no details can be provided at this juncture.

Fighter Aircraft in IAF

1681. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force (IAF) plans to develop its own combat aircraft in 20 years time;

(b) whether the 14 base repair depots of IAF have grown in both capability and capacity in a manner that it will be able to develop its own medium multi role combat aircraft;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether IAF has successfully upgraded Russian MiG 29 fighters at its Nashik based Ozar facility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. The indigenously developed Light Combat

Aircraft (LCA) is scheduled for grant of Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) on 20th December, 2013.

(b) and (c) Base Repair Depots (BRDs) are primarily repair and overhaul agencies. Presently, IAF BRDs have the requisite capability, expertise and infrastructure to integrate, repair and overhaul all types of aircraft.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. BRD of the Indian Air Force based at Nashik is successfully upgrading the Russian MiG-29 fighter aircraft.

[Translation]

Jabalpur Ordnance Factory

1682. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether safety rules are being over looked in ordnance factory Khamaria in Jabalpur;

(b) if not, the details of the bomb blasts that occur often in the said factory along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any corrective steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam. Ordnance Factory Khamaria (OFK) has a well placed safety management system. It comprises of Standing Instructions (S.I.), General Safety Directives (GSD), 3 tiers of safety audits by OFB, regular safety audit by DGQA, yearly audit by Centre for Fire, Explosive and Environment Safety (CFEES), Delhi. Besides, OFK also conducts in house safety training programmes regularly.

(b) to (d) No bomb blast has occurred in the preceding three years. However, a few cases of process related accidents have happened in the preceding three years, which have been duly investigated by the competent authority (CQA/ME) and the recommended remedial measures have been implemented.

[English]

Procurement of Submarines

1683. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy has asked the Government to procure two conventional submarines under the project from the foreign collaborator;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether four such submarines would be built in joint collaboration between Mazagon dock and Hindustan Shipyard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Based upon the Naval HQ proposal, Defence Acquisition Council has taken a decision that P-75 I project will have 4 submarines (out of six) built within the country (03 at Mazgaon Dock Limited, Mumbai and 01 at Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, on Transfer of Technology, and two to be built in collaborator's yard abroad.

Dumping of Hazardous Wastes

1684. SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various countries are dumping hazardous waste in India by sending ships for breaking;

(b) if so, the details of such cases noticed during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the present legal mechanism is sufficient to punish such offenders and to seek compensations;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against such offenders during the last three years and the current year;

(e) if not, whether any strong regulatory mechanism is being contemplated in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to overcome this menace?

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

(a) and (b) No information has been brought to the notice of the Ministry regarding countries dumping hazardous waste in India by sending ships for breaking.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has notified the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2008 for proper management and handling of hazardous waste. Under the Rules, import of hazardous waste from any country for disposal is not permitted. Before a ship arrives a port for breaking purposes it should have proper consent from the concerned authority or the State Maritime Board, stating that it does not contain any hazardous waste or radioactive substances. The State Maritime Boards issue such consent in consultation with Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and Custom authorities. Besides, the Ministry of Steel has also formulated a Code on Regulations for Safe & Environmentally Sound Ship Recycling.

Relocation of People from Tiger Habitats

1685. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tiger Conservation Authority had approved diversion of crores of rupees from the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAFMPA) for relocation of people from tiger habitats;

(b) if so, the details of diverted fund and the people relocated there, State-wise and year-wise separately;

(c) whether some NGOs have requested to the Government to stop the relocation drive till detailed investigations on the ongoing violation of forest laws are conducted in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam. Only in-principle approval for use of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds towards village relocation from core/critical tiger habitat has been accorded by the competent authority.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (e) Representations have been received from some quarters, *inter alia*, including some NGOs in this context. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, 100% Central Assistance is provided to tiger range States for voluntary relocation of people from core/critical tiger habitats, as notified by States. Advisories have been issued in this regard for compliance of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, read with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, besides monitoring at the levels of State and Centre.

Linking of State Capitals with Four Lane Roads

1686. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect all State capitals of the country with four-lane roads;

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

(c) whether Parwanoo-Shimla highway is also covered under this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) One of the objectives of projects under Phase-III of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is to connect State capitals of the country with corridors developed under Phase-I & II of NHDP. Under Phase-III of NHDP, out of 12,109 km of length 5,750 km has been completed.

(c) and (d) Parwanoo-Shimla section of National Highway (NH)-22 is included in the four-laning programme under Phase-III of NHDP.

Gender Wage GAP

1687. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether a recent study has revealed that gender

wage gap hits 40 per cent in cases where women have master's degree whereas women with no formal education earn more than their male counterparts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the detailed results of the recent survey conducted during 2009-10, the all-India average wage/salary for different categories of education level, gender wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Equal Remuneration Act, 1973 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is effectively enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of provisions of the Act by establishments. The office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Govt. in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspection to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act. Officers of the appropriate Government notified as Inspectors make inspections and prosecute those found violating provision of the Act. The act extends to whole of India.

Statement

Average Wage/Salary Per Day (in Rs.) received by regular wage/Salaried Employees for different broad education level during 2009-10

General Education Level	All-India			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Not Literate	135.72	65.47	156.60	92.56
Literate Upto Middle	160.04	80.32	183.80	114.38

	1	2	3	4	5
Secondary and Higher Secondary	267.14	151.54	293.26	237.61	
Diploma/Certificate	355.48	291.01	481.26	369.73	
Graduate and Above	403.05	285.98	634.92	499.98	
All	249.15	155.87	377.16	308.79	

Source: NSSO 66th Round (2009-2010), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

[Translation]

Defence Deals with Agusta Westland

1688. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed certain fresh defence deals with Agusta Westland;

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

(c) if so, the reasons for signing new agreements with the company which is facing allegation of corruption; and

(d) the reasons for not blacklisting the company so far?

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

(a) No fresh defence deal has been signed with M/s Agusta Westland International Limited.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Action in regard to debarment depends on the outcome of ongoing investigations, including that by Central Bureau of Investigation.

Corrupt Practices under DGS

1689. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of officers indulging in corrupt practices;

(b) whether there is also dissatisfaction in shipping companies operating in private and public sector and that the targets set for shipping sector are not being achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard; and

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

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

(a) to (e) No, Madam. There is no empirical evidence in the Directorate to substantiate such facts.

Irregularities in Medical Treatment

1690. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principal Controller of Defence Accounts, Western Command has unearthed any irregularity in provision of medical facilities and treatment of defence personnel by private hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private hospitals have charged or are charging double amount of fee for treatment of officers and their family members of the armed forces; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) In a special audit drive undertaken by all the Principal Controllers of Defence Accounts (PCsDA) to examine the bill processing procedures of Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), PCDA, Western Command had raised observations relating to excess payment to ECHS empanelled hospitals amounting to Rs.15 crores. All the observations raised by the PCDA, Western Command were thoroughly analysed by Regional Centre, Chandigarh and it was noticed that most of the observations raised were due to incorrect interpretation of the policies. Wherever observations of the Controller of Defence Accounts were conceded to, the overpayments have been duly deducted from the concerned hospitals and suitable warnings issued to them.

(c) and (d) The rates laid down by Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) for various medical procedures are the same for all categories of ECHS beneficiaries and payments are made accordingly.

*[English]***Land Acquisition for Defence**

1691. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1942 Military camp of village Ambebahula of Nashik district of Maharashtra had taken custody of ancestral properties / land of 2202 acres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any compensation was given to the land owners after independence;

(d) if so, the details thereof with names;

(e) whether there is any litigation between military and land owners regarding this land; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to handover the land to villagers of Ambebahula, Nashik?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Land measuring 2202.987 acres of village Ambebahula, District Nashik, were requisitioned for Defence by the Collector, Nashik in February, 1941 and July, 1943 for the Artillery Range, Deolali. The subject land was subsequently acquired by the Collector of Nashik in February, 1952 and the notice of acquisition was published in Bombay Government Gazette Part-1 dated 21.02.1952. The land has been mutated in favour of Ministry of Defence.

(c) and (d) As per records available with Defence Estates Officer, Mumbai an amount of Rs.10,64,852/- was deposited with the Collector, Nashik towards compensation for acquisition of total land measuring 2202.987 acres.

(e) As per records available with Defence Estates Officer, Mumbai Circle, there is no court case pending in respect of the subject acquisition.

(f) Not applicable in view of the above.

Commanders Flag Meetings

1692. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI K. SIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K.
RITHEESH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian Army Commanders' Flag meetings with neighbouring countries during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) the details of the outcome of these meetings, country-wise;

(c) whether any working mechanism has been set up to ensure tranquility on the border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

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

(a) The details of Flag meetings held by Commanders of Indian Army with Pakistan Army along the Line of Control in J&K are as under:-

(i)	2010	—	17
(ii)	2011	—	09
(iii)	2012	—	07
(iv)	2013	—	08
			(till date)

The details of Flag meetings held by Commanders of Indian Army with People Liberation Army of China along the LAC are as under:-

(i)	2010	—	32
(ii)	2011	—	34
(iii)	2012	—	24
(iv)	2013	—	34
			(till date)

No Flag meetings are held with other neighbouring countries by Commanders of Indian Army.

(b) Flag meetings with Pakistani side have been effective in resolving local level issues along the Line of Control, such as ceasefire violations, construction activities, infiltration attempts and return of inadvertent crossers. The mechanism assists in maintaining peace and tranquility along LoC.

Flag meetings with Chinese side assist in maintaining peace and tranquillity along LAC.

(c) and (d) The established mechanisms of hotline messages, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between

the DGsMO of India and Pakistan are used to ensure tranquility on the LoC.

The established mechanism of flag meetings and border personnel meetings are used to ensure tranquility on the border with China. In addition, a Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination (WMCC) on India-China Border Affairs has been put into place since 2012. Four meetings of WMCC have been held so far.

[Translation]

**Indo-China Border Defence
Cooperation Agreement**

1693. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had entered into any agreement for construction of a 200 kms long tunnel-via-Pakistan occupied Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said tunnel will facilitate China's access upto Arabian Sea and Hormuz strait and it would boost the development in Zhejiyang area; and

(d) if so, the reason for signing the accord for construction of tunnel through Indian territory and the benefits likely to be available to India therefrom?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Export Price of Onion

1694. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS

LALAN SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to discourage the export of onion from the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the minimum export price for onion during the last one year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the quantum of onion export and their export prices during the said period; and

(e) whether the prices of the onion has declined in the domestic market immediately after the revision of its minimum export prices and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Government takes stock of the arrival of onion and modal prices prevailing in the important production and consumption centres from time to time before deciding upon the imposition of a Minimum Export Price (MEP) on export of onions. Considering the supply constraints and increase in the rates of onion in recent months, the Government discouraged the export of onions by imposing MEP three times since August, 2013 to augment the domestic supply.

(c) Yes, Madam

(d) Since, January, 2013, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on onions comprising of representatives of Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Consumer Affairs and NAFED met 12 times to calibrate MEP for export of onions. In their meeting held on 14th August, 2013, the IMC recommended MEP of USD 650 PMT which was later increased to USD 900 PMT on 18th September, 2013. Subsequently on 31st October, 2013, the IMC recommended to fix MEP at USD 1150 PMT. The impact of MEP was that the export of only 7,25,360 MT of onions could be made during the year 2013-14 (till November, 2013) as compared to the 10,91,982 MT of corresponding period of 2012. The average realisation on export of onion during April-November, 2013 was Rs.24/- per kg. as compared to Rs 11/- per kg. for the corresponding previous year.

(e) No, Madam. The present spurt in prices of onion was not directly linked with export but was on account of supply constraints, untimely rains, market closures, speculative activities etc.

Import of Pesticides

1695. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) the quantum of pesticides imported/exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year and the foreign exchange earned/spent on the same;

(b) whether there has been increase in the quantum of pesticides imported in the country;

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

(d) the details of the impact of such imports on the domestic industries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb the import and increase exports and encourage the indigenous production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) to (e) The quantum of pesticides imported/exported from the country during each of the last three years and the current year and the foreign exchange earned/spent on the same is as under:—

Year	Import		Export	
	Qty (MT)	Value (US\$ in Million)	Qty (MT)	Value (US\$ in Million)
2010-11	53996	630	177790	1140
2011-12	58648	721	207948	1428
2012-13	65018	743	228790	1740
2013-14#	46542	529	118386	920

*Figures for 2013-14 (upto September, 2013) is provisional.

The data shows that both imports and exports are increasing. Very often an export product requires imported inputs. In chemical sector, active ingredients get imported and then converted into semi-finished or finished

formulations for export. The consistency in rising export reflects a healthy condition of domestic industry.

Permanent Commission to Women Officers

1696. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has recently passed an order for granting permanent commission to women officers recruited in the armed forces prior to the year 2006 and continuing their services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken for implementing the said order; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) High Court of Delhi *vide* order dated 12.03.2010 passed certain directions regarding grant of permanent commission to the Short Service Commissioned women officers of the Air Force and of the Army. The judgement in respect of Indian Air Force has been accepted for implementation, however, in case of Army, matter is presently *sub-judice* before the Supreme Court.

Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme

1697. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), sport-wise State-wise including Odisha:

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned any funds to various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years,

(c) if so, the details of funds sanctioned and released under USIS during the last three years, State-wise and,

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Under USIS, State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and Sports Control Boards

are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure. Financial Assistance is provided for (i) laying synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and (ii) construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall. Details of projects sanctioned and funds released under USIS is given at in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned and funds released under USIS

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
2010-11				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/ modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00	3.00
Total			19.98	12.50
2011-12				
1.	Odisha	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00	5.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81	3.62
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.50
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00	4.50
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50	4.30
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG Centre, Tinsukia	6.00	3.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50	4.47
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00	3.54

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00	3.87
Total			54.81	40.00
2012-13				
1.	Haryana	Laying a Synthetic Hockey Playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	6.00	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	6.00	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00	1.80
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	6.00	1.80
8.	Odisha	Laying of Football Turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar.	4.50	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey Field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar.	5.00	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Alwar., Rajasthan	6.00	1.00
11.	Mizoram	Balance instalment for the project of laying of Hockey Astro Turf at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui which was sanctioned on 24th March, 2011 (2010-11)	NIL	1.00
Total			54.98	23.00
2013-14 (till 30th November, 2013)				
1.	Goa	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Chaudi, Canacona, Goa	6.00	1.80
2.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50	3.00
3.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00	1.80
4.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at Chhangphut Playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50	3.00

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00	1.80
6.	Punjab	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50	3.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00	3.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir	6.00	1.80
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00	1.80
10.	Uttarakhand	Laying of Synthetic Turf Hockey Field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	5.00	1.80
Total			55.50	22.80

[English]

Boosting of Shipping Industry

1698. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) There are 8 public sector and 19 private sector shipyards in India. The Major shipyards in Public Sector are the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) Kochi under the Ministry of Shipping, Mazagon Dock Ltd, Mumbai, Goa Shipyard Ltd, Goa, Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd, Kolkata and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, Vishakhapatnam which are under the Ministry of Defence. The major private sector shipyards are ABG Shipyard Ltd, Bharati Shipyard Ltd,

Larsen and Toubro Limited, and Pipavav Offshore and Defence Ltd. Among the public sector shipyards, CSL has the maximum shipbuilding capacity (1,10,000 DWT) followed by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd (70,000 DWT). Order book position of Indian Shipyards is 0.4 Million DWT currently. Global share of Indian Shipyards as of year 2012 was 0.03% based on global shipbuilding orders in DWT.

(b) In the Port Sector, upgradation of infrastructure has been taken up through construction of new berths/terminals & through mechanisation of existing berths. In the year 2012-13, Government of India has awarded 32 projects consisting capacity augmentation of 136.75 metric million ton per annum (MMTPA) with an estimated investment of Rs. 6766.63 crore.

In order to make the shipping industry more competitive, Government had introduced tonnage tax regime for shipping sector in 2004. The Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through right of first refusal & policy of FOB import is being followed for Government owned/controlled cargoes. Further, chartering of vessels for movement of cargo on private account is regulated through the Director General of Shipping taking into consideration the availability of Indian flag vessels. These measures are being continued to support and augment the Indian shipping tonnage.

(c) and (d) The Indian shipping industry is operated/

managed by entrepreneurs from public and private sectors. The acquisition of ships and raising of loan in private sector is solely a commercial decision taken independently by the entrepreneurs. No proposal has been finalised to allow local shipping industry to raise foreign currency loans or bonds through any identified financial institution with a view to boosting the shipping industry.

[Translation]

**Four-Laning of National Highway
Nos. 59 and 59A**

1699. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up four-laning of National Highway (NH)-59;

(b) if so, the present status thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for four-laning of NH-59A between Indore and Betul; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Four-laning of Indore to Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh border of National Highway (NH) – 59 in the State of Madhya Pradesh is under progress and is likely to be completed by June, 2014.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Construction Work on National Highways
in Bihar**

1700. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on National Highways Nos. 77, 102, 103 and East-West Corridor in Bihar has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay in completion of construction work on these NHs and their present status;

(c) whether the commuters are facing many difficulties due to non-completion of the said construction work within set deadline; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite completion of construction work on these NHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) National Highway (NH) No. 77 having length of 145 km in Bihar is being developed under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) Phase-III. Out of 145 km length, 120 km have been completed and remaining length is targeted to be completed during 2014-15. The work is delayed on account of delay in land acquisition and delay in approval from Railways. NH-102 having length of 75 km in Bihar is being developed under National Highway Development Programme Phase-IV. The land acquisition and project appraisal process have been started. In the case of NH-103 having length of 59 km in Bihar, there are 6 No. of ongoing works in 43 km length, which are targeted to be completed during 2014-15. Out of 487 km of East-West Corridor in Bihar, 464 km length has been completed. Remaining length is targeted to be completed during 2015-16. The works are delayed due to land acquisition, shifting of utilities, delay in approval from Railways and poor performance of contractors.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Government is making efforts for expediting the ongoing works for which regular review is being carried out by the implementing authorities with the concessionaires and contractors. The Ministry of Railways as well as the State Government are being pursued for expediting land acquisition issues and other clearances.

Establishment of Ordnance Factory

1701. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish an ordnance factory in Koderma/Bariyardih of Jharkhand State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the land has been acquired for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Madam, at present there is no proposal to establish an ordnance factory in Koderma / Bariyardih of Jharkhand State.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Central Road Fund

1702. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) the criteria being adopted for allocation of funds to States for development of State roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme;

(b) the details of the proposals received and approved under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(c) the details of the CRF accruals and releases under the scheme during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the pending and rejected proposals, State-wise along with the reasons therefor and the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY

SATYANARAYANA): (a) The funds for development of State roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme are distributed to the States on the basis of 30% weightage to fuel consumption and 70% weightage to the geographical area of the States.

(b) The State-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned under CRF Scheme including from the State of Tamil Nadu and Kerala during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise details of accruals and releases under CRF Scheme during the last three years and the current year are at given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Proposals submitted by the respective States under CRF Schemes are approved in accordance with Central Road Fund (State Road) Rules, 2007, subject to overall availability of funds and inter-se priority of works. The proposals which are not sanctioned during a particular year are treated as returned unapproved.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned under CRF Scheme including from the State of Tamil Nadu and Kerala during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	2010-11 to 2013-14*	
		No. of Proposals Received	No. of Proposals Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	10
3.	Assam	16	3
4.	Bihar	11	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	7
6.	Goa	4	1
7.	Gujarat	58	36
8.	Haryana	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	16
11.	Jharkhand	3	1

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	287	270
13.	Kerala	141	31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62	62
15.	Maharashtra	446	59
16.	Manipur	14	14
17.	Meghalaya	5	1
18.	Mizoram	3	1
19.	Nagaland	2	1
20.	Odisha	33	12
21.	Punjab	10	10
22.	Rajasthan	153	81
23.	Sikkim	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	154	36
25.	Tripura	2	2
26.	Uttarakhand	12	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	41
28.	West Bengal	8	2

* - As on October, 2013

Statement-II

The State-wise details of accruals and releases under CRF Scheme during the last three years and the current year

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-14	
		Accrual	Release\$
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	754.72	756.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	158.64	137.13
3.	Assam	175.37	129.32
4.	Bihar	244.60	126.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	296.19	217.68
6.	Goa	25.71	18.12
7.	Gujarat	535.24	580.73
8.	Haryana	255.51	252.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	123.08	83.59

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	434.94	357.93
11.	Jharkhand	198.29	87.16
12.	Karnataka	528.47	503.64
13.	Kerala	178.72	275.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	683.77	892.11
15.	Maharashtra	896.62	1112.85
16.	Manipur	44.85	23.10
17.	Meghalaya	53.11	58.49
18.	Mizoram	41.60	13.63
19.	Nagaland	33.60	29.25
20.	Odisha	359.58	288.85
21.	Punjab	222.11	270.39
22.	Rajasthan	734.45	651.81
23.	Sikkim	15.60	9.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	491.61	619.70
25.	Tripura	23.40	21.55
26.	Uttarakhand	129.82	68.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	705.69	551.69
28.	West Bengal	262.78	199.76

\$ - As on November, 2013.

[English]

Green Climate Fund

1703. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

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

(a) whether the developing countries have demanded the developed countries to make a clear policy regarding grant of funding support to compensate the developing/poor countries from the hazards of global warming due do emission caused by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the developed countries thereto;

(c) whether any additional fund has been created for helping developing nations for afforestation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the developing countries have demanded the developed countries to make a clear policy regarding grant of funding support to compensate the developing/poor countries from the hazards of global warming due to emission caused by them. At Conference of Parties (CoP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Warsaw, Poland in November 2013, the developing countries including India, demanded for early capitalization and operationalization of Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The developed countries decided to enable an effective operationalization, including for readiness and preparatory support of the GCF that reflects the needs and challenges of developing countries in addressing climate change in the context of preparing by the next COP in December 2014.

(c) and (d) No Madam, no additional fund has been created for helping developing nations for afforestation.

Facilities for Cruise Ships

1704. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Indian Association of Tour Operators demanding better facilities for cruise ships at Indian ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has mooted a public-private-partnership model to develop cruise terminals at major ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the cruise terminals are likely to be set up?

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

(a) and (b) As per information provided by Ministry of Tourism, no request has been received from Indian Association of Tour Operators demanding better facilities for cruise ships at Indian ports.

(c) to (e) Depending on the commercial viability of the project, the Major Ports have been developing terminals based on Public- Private Partnership (PPP) mode. However, no proposal has been formulated by any of the Major Ports for developing cruise terminals on a PPP mode.

Quality of Roads

1705. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the details of the complaints received by the Government regarding the quality of construction work on National Highways (NHs)/roads of the country during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon, State-wise including Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism to monitor/inspect the quality of construction work of NHs/roads;

(c) if so, the details of the inspections carried out by them during the said period and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure quality of construction of NHs/roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and maintenance of other type of roads is entrusted with the concerned State Governments and other executing agencies. Complaints regarding quality of construction work on NH, whenever received, are examined and action taken as per extant policy and in accordance with the provisions of the contract agreements. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the complaints regarding the quality of construction work of NHs in the country including Kerala during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement. Action

on the cases under investigation shall depend on the outcome of the investigation. There is no time frame for such investigations.

(b) to (d) All NH Projects are constructed as per quality standards specified in Indian Roads Congress (IRC) / Ministry of Road Transport & Highways specifications. Supervision / Independent Consultants are appointed for closely monitoring the quality of construction through regular checks and tests. Besides, quality of construction is also closely monitored by field officers executing the project and

Regional Officers (ROs) of the Ministry including Officers from headquarters.

Further, Bottom of Form Vigilance Division of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) conducts surprise checks to examine the quality of material used in road construction. Such checks are conducted at construction sites without prior information to the field officers as well as contractors and the samples of materials collected are tested independently.

Statement

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the complaints regarding the quality of construction work of NHs in the country including Kerala during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon

Sl. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Name of work	Action Taken
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	4-lane NH road from Islampur to Kadthal	Under Investigation.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Road in Ananatpur district	Under Investigation.
3.	Assam	31 & 54	Guwahati-Nalbari section and Lanka Daboka section	Under Investigation.
4.	Bihar	80	Mokama-Munger Project.	Under Investigation.
5.	Bihar	2	Six laning from Varanasi to Aurangabad.	Material tested at IIT BHU and found conforming to the project specification.
6.	Bihar	77	2 lane with paved shoulder from Muzaffarpur to Sonbarsa.	Material tested from NIT, Patna and found to be in accordance with specifications
7.	Bihar	28A	2 laning with paved shoulder from Piprakothi to Raxaul section.	Material tested from NIT, Patna and found to be in accordance with specifications
8.	Gujarat	NH-8E	Somnath-Bhavnagar road	Agency banned and work started at the risk and cost of agency
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	Samba-Kunjwani-Narwal section	Work of protection/rehabilitation of Balole bridge on NH 44 has since been completed by the contractor and has been opened for traffic on 09.06.2013. The work of reconstruction of 10 (ten) collapsed span and rehabilitation of floor protection work of existing devekbridge on NH 44 has been completed.
10.	Jharkhand	80	Km 191 to 281.501	Under Investigation.
11.	Karnataka	4	Bangalore-Kolar-Mulabagal section	Deficiency rectified by the concessionaire and verified by Independent Engineer.
12.	Karnataka	17, 48 & 13	New Mangalore Port	Contractor instructed to improve finishing which has been completed.

Sl. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Name of work	Action Taken
13.	Madhya Pradesh	25	Jhansi-Shivpuri section.	Defect repaired by contractor at his cost.
14.	Odisha	5	NH bypass from Sunakhala to Chilika through Balugaon town	Under Investigation.
15.	Rajasthan	76	Service road in district Baran	Under Investigation.
16.	Delhi/ Haryana	2	Service road from Badarpur to Sarita Vihar	Investigations were made for the recovery as well as rectification/replacement of the various component of the works which were not upto the mark. For some items, further detailed testing was also recommended.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	24	Work in three towns Jangbadurganj, Maigalganj and Moholi	Under Investigation.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	93	Agra-Aligarh section	Under Investigation.
19.	Tamil Nadu	66 & 205	2/4 laning of Tirupati-Chennai section and 2-lane with pavedshoulders of Tindivanam-Krishnagiri section of NH-66	Complaint found to be baseless.
20.	Tamil Nadu	46	Six laning of Krishnagiri-Walajahpet section	It was communicated to the concessionaire and IE for verification and found that the relevant quality control tests were done and found to be within limits.

[Translation]

Export Performance

1706. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI ARJUN ROY:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether there has been any rise in the trade deficit during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the major commodities exported, trade deficit, targets fixed and achieved for import and export, value, year-wise

and country-wise along with the India's rank in the total global trade;

(c) whether the Government has made any appraisal of the performance of various sectors and assessed the impact of the trade deficit on the national economy and if so, the details of the sector-wise performance and the remedial action taken thereon including review of the foreign trade policy;

(d) the details of the assistance/incentive being provided to the exporters, sector-wise along with the other measures taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the trade deficit and promote exports; and

(e) whether the Government has received representations from various trade organisations/export promotion councils to give impetus to exports and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to address their concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) There is rise in the trade deficit in each of the last three years. However, during

2013-14 (Apr-Nov) in comparison to 2012-13 (Apr-Nov), the trade deficit has come down. The details are given below:—

(Value in US \$ Billion)

Year	Target for Export	Export (A)	Import (B)	Trade deficit = (A-B)
2010-11	200	251.1	369.8	118.7
2011-12	300	306.0	489.3	183.3
2012-13	350	300.4	490.7	190.3
2012-13 (Apr-Nov)	-	192.0	321.2	129.2
2013-14 (Apr-Nov)*	325	204.0	303.9	99.9

* figures for 2013-14(April-Nov) are provisional
Source: DGCI&S

The details of export and import commodity-wise and country-wise during last three years and current year, is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. I (Exports) and Vol.II (Imports). Such CD's are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata. India's ranking in World Trade during 2012 is 19 in export and 10 in Imports.

(c) The Government continuously monitors the export performance of different sectors and need-based corrective measures to boost export are taken from time to time keeping in view the financial and over all economic implications. During the year 2013-14, there is negative export growth in gems & jewellery sector, ores and minerals and electronic goods compared to the previous year. Petroleum, gold and silver, electronic goods, coal etc, edible oil and fertilizers contribute about 59.6% of total import and hence are major contributors of the trade deficit. The import containment measures include raising of import duty on items such as gold, platinum and silver, LCD TV etc. These along with increase in the exports contributed to containment of trade deficit.

(d) and (e) Government has received representations from various trade bodies. These have been considered with due importance. Government has announced certain export promotion measures as part of Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.04.2013. Government continued the strategy of product diversification and market diversification. Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme

introduced *w.e.f.* 1.1.2013, has been further extended for the year 2013-14. Government has also enhanced the rate of interest subvention from 2% to 3% *w.e.f.* 01.08.2013.

Survey on Loss of Wildlife

1707. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey to assess the damage caused to wildlife due to Phailin cyclone that struck Odisha recently;

(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) No, Madam. There is no proposal to conduct any survey to assess the damage caused to wildlife due to Phailin cyclone that struck Odisha under consideration of the Ministry. The forest and wildlife management is the mandate of the respective State/UT Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Forest Wasteland

1708. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the status of wasteland in the forests to green land;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the problems being faced by the Government in changing the status; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to change the status of wasteland to green land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests

and adjoining areas of the country through people's participation. An amount of Rs 3209.33 crores has been released till date to the States under NAP, to treat an area of 2 million hectares since its inception in 2000-2002. Besides NAP, Ministry of Environment and Forests is also implementing the National Mission for Green India (GIM) on landscape approach with people's participation, which envisages improvement in quality of forest cover to the extent of 5 million hectare in the next 10 years alongwith increase in forest and tree cover over another 5 million hectare of land mainly non-forest lands. Under GIM an amount of Rs.49.95 crores has been released to 21 States for carrying out preparatory activities in 71 identified landscapes during 2011-12. The State-wise details of funds released and approved area under NAP are given in the enclosed Statement-I and fund released under GIM is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The major problems faced by Government in afforesting degraded areas are biotic pressure, illicit felling of trees, encroachment, shifting cultivation etc.

Apart from NAP and GIM, large scale afforestation work is also being carried out by other Ministries under Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission, Thirteenth Finance Commission and under various State Plan and Non Plan Schemes.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise funds released and approved area under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) from 2000-02 to 2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)	Area Approved (Area in Ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.76	82222
2.	Bihar	60.16	39898
3.	Chhattisgarh	237.59	121047
4.	Goa	0.64	1250
5.	Gujarat	209.79	100175
6.	Haryana	154.41	51788

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	71.91	51453
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.63	77097
9.	Jharkhand	150.95	105290
10.	Karnataka	194.94	110628
11.	Kerala	73.41	38214
12.	Madhya Pradesh	219.06	155736
13.	Maharashtra	221.12	135766
14.	Odisha	133.22	137602
15.	Punjab	25.12	20081
16.	Rajasthan	67.58	52765
17.	Tamil Nadu	117.94	75070
18.	Uttar Pradesh	258.30	155869
19.	Uttarakhand	91.92	77565
20.	West Bengal	62.10	45103
Total (Other States)		2551.96	1634619
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.87	33446
22.	Assam	81.00	56280
23.	Manipur	92.92	48493
24.	Meghalaya	52.60	32975
25.	Mizoram	146.71	59120
26.	Nagaland	100.37	60628
27.	Sikkim	86.95	33027
28.	Tripura	63.91	50296
Total (NE States)		657.35	374265
Total		3209.33	2008884

Statement-II

Details of State-wise funds released under Green India Mission (GIM) Scheme during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	4.06
2.	Jharkhand	1.47
3.	Kerala	1.95

1	2	3
4.	Tamil Nadu	0.72
5.	Gujarat	1.34
6.	Rajasthan	2.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.27
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.64
9.	Odisha	1.08
10.	Punjab	1.25
11.	Haryana	3.57
12.	Chhattisgarh	9.72
13.	Assam	1.30
14.	Andhra Pradesh	0.89
15.	Manipur	0.40
16.	Nagaland	1.42
17.	Tripura	3.50
18.	Karnataka	2.67
19.	Madhya Pradesh	8.24
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1.20
21.	Uttarakhand	0.51
Total		49.95

Census of Wild Animals .

1709. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

PROF. SAUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the census of the wild animals has been carried out at national level during the last four years including previous year;

(b) if so, the details of the census carried in the States;

(c) whether the health of the forests is indicated solely on the basis of the census as only dense forests can provide healthy living environment to the wild animals;

(d) if so whether the forests are degarding;

(e) if so, the schemes introduced to maintain the required level and density of the forests including the afforestation in the banks of rivers and lakes; and

(f) the extent to which the success has been achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) While Census of tiger is done at the National level once in every four years, Census of other major flagship species is conducted at the State level by the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The details of Census carried out for the flagship species in terms of year and population, as available in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, are as follows:

Species	Population (Year)			
Tiger	1411 (2006)	1706 (2010)		
Elephant	26373 (2002)	27657- 27682 (2007)	29391- 30711 (2012)	
Lion	304 (1995)	332 (2001)	359+10 (2005)	411 (2010)
Rhino	1855 (2006)	2048 (2009)		

(c) and (d) The Census is not the sole indicator of the health of the forests. The health of the forest is a complex mix of diversity and density of plant and animal species, diversity of habitat within the landscape to suit different animals, availability of food resources for the wildlife and status of soil etc. and is to be assessed keeping in mind the bio-geographic zone of the area. It is also not necessary that only dense forest can provide healthy living environment to wild animals, as the suitability of the habitat depends upon the requirement of the wild animals found in the area.

(e) and (f) Financial Assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for improvement of forest and wildlife areas like the national parks and sanctuaries to *inter alia* improve the habitats of the wildlife. The increasing trend in the population of major wild animals indicates the success of the programmes.

*[English]***Action Plan on Global Warming**

1710. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
 SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:
 SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the adverse effects to global warming;
- (b) if so, the findings thereof;
- (c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control the impact of climate change due to global warming in the country along with the funds allocated in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to launch a public awareness programme and to include Global Warming in syllabus of schools to create massive awareness among people; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government has undertaken a scientific study in 2010 whose findings are published in a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s". The report assesses impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely Agriculture, Water, Natural Ecosystems & Biodiversity and Health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan Region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region. The study projects a mixed picture of implications for climate parameters and related impacts on the sectors identified. An overall warming for all the regions is projected.

(c) The Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008 that identifies measures that promote India's development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing

climate change effectively. NAPCC outlines eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. State Governments have also been requested to prepare the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address State specific issues.

Allocation of funds for the Missions is a part of the overall Plan outlays provided to the respective nodal Ministries during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) Public awareness on global warming is created through various conferences/seminars and also through the National Environmental Awareness Campaign. This campaign runs through approximately 10,000 organizations including Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs), academia and schools, etc. Further as per the reports published by Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE) titled 'Primary curriculum for classes I to V' and 'School curriculum for senior classes', green house gas effects and global warming aspects have been included in the science and environmental chemistry curriculum respectively.

Vessel Traffic Management

1711. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any action has been taken by the Government on various representations made by the Government of Gujarat regarding early completion of Vessel Traffic Management Systems (VTMS) Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is considering/setting up a VTMS authority for Gulf of Kutch; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
 (a) Yes, Madam. The Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) project has been established and commissioned on 13th February 2012 in Gulf of Kutch.

(b) The VTS-Gulf of Kutch (GoK) consists of total 21 Stations having 9 Radar Stations, 6 Port Monitor Stations, 3 Repeater Stations, 2 Coast Guard Monitor Stations and 1 Indian Navy Monitor Station. System is effectively monitoring Vessel Traffic plying in the Gulf of Kutch since 13th February 2012.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) A Subcommittee of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has been constituted and has submitted its report regarding VTMS Authority.

Upgradation of NH-24

1712. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop/upgrade National Highway (NH-24) including Delhi to Brajghat (Garhmukteshwar) stretch *via* Hapur;

(b) if so, the present status thereof along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the details of the proposal received by the Government for development/upgradation of the said NH passing through Ghaziabad along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to widen bypass on NH-24 and if so, the details thereof along with the time by the which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ease traffic congestion on NH-24 especially on Delhi-Garhmukteshwar and Masuri-Dasna stretches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Delhi to Dasna section of NH-24 is to be widened to 6-lane main Expressway and 4-lane highways on either side and from Dasna to Hapur is proposed as 6-lane highway. This proposal is to be taken up under Delhi-Meerut Expressway project under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI for which project is under finalization for circulation to Public Private Partnership Appraisal

Committee (PPPAC). Feasibility Study for 6 laning of Hapur-Moradabad section of NH-24 including Hapur bypass is in progress under NHDP Phase-V. It is premature at this stage to give a completion date.

Trade with China

1713. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether there have been instances of Chinese firms entering into Memorandum of Understandings with some Indian firms in the North Eastern States without any security clearances;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action initiated by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is making efforts to attract foreign direct investments from China for developing the industrial parks and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Chinese delegation during their recent visit have identified the possible sites for the development of industrial parks in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Chinese are likely to set up the said SEZs and industrial parks and commence making investments in these sectors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) No such specific instance has come to the notice of this Department.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Government is constantly endeavouring to attract investment into the country including investments for development of industrial parks as per the extant policy, rules and regulations. In so far as attracting investment from China in this regard is concerned, the two sides expressed willingness to carry out cooperation on establishing industrial zones so as to *provide* platforms for cluster-type development of enterprises of the two countries

as reflected in the joint statement dated 20th May, 2013 issued during the visit of Chinese Premier to India. No proposal has been received regarding establishment of a SEZ by Chinese entities.

(d) The Chinese delegation during their visit to India in October, 2013 visited some industrial park sites but did not identify any possible sites for development.

(e) There is no information on the time by which the Chinese are likely to make investments in industrial parks.

[Translation]

Suspension of IOA by IOC

1714. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO
SHUKLA:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has recently suspended the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for alleged irregularities in the conduct of its election;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this suspension has far reaching impact on the performance of sportspersons in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the step taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revoke the suspension of IOA by IOC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its Executive Board meeting held on 4th December 2012 took a decision to suspend the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). Reasons cited by IOC for suspension of IOA were: IOA's failure to comply with the Olympic Charter and its statutes, failure to inform the IOC in a timely manner, and as a protective measure against Government interference in the IOA's election process.

(c) and (d) As a result of suspension of IOA by IOC, Indian sportspersons cannot participate in multi-disciplinary sporting events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games under Indian National Flag. Since no Olympic Games, Asian Games & Commonwealth Games have been held since suspension of Indian Olympic Association and Indian athletes can participate in international events under the Olympic Council of Asia / IOC flag, there is no cause for worry about any far-reaching adverse impact on performance of Indian sportspersons.

(e) The Government has been taking all possible measures for early resolution of the matter relating to suspension of IOA by IOC so as to enable Indian sportspersons to participate in international sports meets under the Indian National Flag. The Government has been actively engaged with the IOC in this matter. A delegation led by Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs & Sports visited Lausanne (Switzerland) in May, 2013 for a meeting with representatives of IOC, in which a roadmap was agreed for paving way for lifting of suspension of IOA by IOC. IOA has, on its part, agreed to amend its constitution as per IOC's requirements and hold fresh elections in February next year, paving the way for removal of its suspension.

[English]

Employment Exchanges

1715. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges functioning at present in the country, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether a decrease has been noticed in the registration of the job seekers in Employment Exchanges;

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

(d) the number of jobs provided to the registered unemployed persons through Employment Exchanges during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to review the functioning of Employment Exchanges, in view of their performance in ensuring employment to the registered job seekers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per information received from States and compiled at Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, State-wise number of employment exchanges as on 31.12.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details of number of jobseekers registered with employment exchanges during the last five years are given below which shows an increase in registration.

Year	Number of jobseeker registered (in lakh)
2008	53.16
2009	56.94
2010	61.86
2011	62.06
2012	97.22

(d) Details of jobseekers provided employment through employment exchanges as reported by states during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Government has kept provision of Rs. 150 crore for modernization of National Employment Services during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

State-wise number of employment exchanges and University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux as on 31.12.2012

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11

1	2	3
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	18
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	41
9.	Haryana	56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	41
13.	Karnataka	40
14.	Kerala	89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Odisha	40
22.	Punjab	46
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim*	
25.	Tamil Nadu	35
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Uttarakhand	24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	91
29.	West Bengal	77
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Puducherry	1
Total		956

Note: * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Statement-II

State-wise number of placement effected through employment exchanges in the country as on 31st Decemeber, 2010, 2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Placement effected (in thousands)		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.9	0.8	0.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	0.6	3.1	0.7
4.	Bihar	3.2	2.3	2.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.2	0.9	0.3
6.	Delhi	4.1	0.2	0.0
7.	Goa	1.8	1.4	1.8
8.	Gujarat	202.8	225.6	246.0
9.	Haryana	5.8	6.9	12.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.1	3.2	4.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.7	1.3	0.5
12.	Jharkhand	12.5	8.7	12.1
13.	Karnataka	2.0	2.1	2.6
14.	Kerala	11.5	13.5	9.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9.0	6.6	8.5
16.	Maharashtra	207.3	165.6	103.8
17.	Manipur	0.6	@	0.1
18.	Meghalaya	0.0	@	@
19.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	0.0	@	0.2
21.	Odisha	5.4	2.9	2.8
22.	Punjab	2.1	3.2	2.7
23.	Rajasthan	0.8	1.1	0.5
24.	Sikkim*			
25.	Tamil Nadu	17.4	11.2	10.8
26.	Tripura	0.7	0.9	0.4
27.	Uttarakhand	1.3	1.1	1.2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7.2	5.6	1.6

1	2	3	4	5
29.	West Bengal	2.5	3.0	2.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.3	0.1	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	0.0	0.2	0.1
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.1
35.	Puducherry	0.5	0.1	0.3
	Total	509.6	471.5	427.6

Note: * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State. Total may not tally due to rounding off.
@ Figures less than fifty.

Construction of Overbridges in Karnataka

1716. SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved construction of overbridges between Bijapur and Solapur in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has floated tenders in this regard;

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

(d) the time by which construction of these overbridges is likely to begin and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes Madam. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) intended to construct overbridges between Bijapur and Solapur on NH-13 in Karnataka as part of four laning project on Public Private Partnership mode.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. NHAI had floated tenders and awarded the work on Public Private Partnership mode based on competitive bidding. The contract has been terminated on 21.10.2013.

(d) At this stage no time frame can be fixed for construction of these overbridges

[Translation]

Promotion of Sports

1717. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to encourage other sports besides cricket in the various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the cash incentive given by the Government to the players playing various sports including Football, Hockey, Badminton, Lawn Tennis and Cricket;

(d) the reasons for paying special attention to Cricket in comparison to other sports activities; and

(e) the total amount spent by the Government for promotion of various sports during the last five years and State-wise, sport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility for the development and promotion of a sport discipline rests with the concerned recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been extending support to NSFs to supplement their efforts

for improving the level of sports through the 'Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations'. Under the Scheme, the Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance to the NSFs for procurement of equipment and consumables, holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad and training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches as per the agreed Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) with the NSFs. Assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs is provided to NSFs of various sports disciplines except cricket.

The MYAS has also been assisting the State Governments under its Schemes, Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). PYKKA aims at providing playfields in all village panchayats and block panchayats in a phased manner over a period of 10 years and organizing sports competitions at block, district, State and National levels in various sports disciplines. Under USIS the Ministry provides assistance to the States for laying of synthetic hockey field/athletic track/football turf and for construction of multipurpose halls.

(c) Cash Awards to the medal-winners in international sports events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Championships, Asian Championships and Commonwealth Championships (both for men and women) are given as under in terms of the provisions of the Scheme of 'Special Awards to medal winners in international sports events and their coaches'.

Name of event	Gold Medal/ First Position	Silver Medal/ Second Position	Bronze Medal/ Third Position
1	2	3	4
(a) Seniors			
(i) Olympics Games	Rs. 50 lakhs	Rs. 30 lakhs	Rs. 20 lakhs
(ii) Asian Games/Commonwealth Games	Rs. 20 lakhs	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 6 lakhs
(iii) World Championships in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs
(iv) Asian Championships/Commonwealth Championships	Rs. 3 lakhs	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1 lakhs

	1	2	3	4
(b) World Championships (Juniors & Sub-Juniors)				
(i) Juniors		Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1.5 lakhs	Rs. 1 lakh
(ii) Sub-Juniors		Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000
(c) Asian and Commonwealth Championships (Juniors & Sub Juniors)				
(i) Juniors		Rs. 1 lakhs	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000
(ii) Sub-Juniors		Rs. 50,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 30,000

(d) No special attention is paid to Cricket. In fact, most of the assistance provided by the MYAS goes to non-cricketing sports.

Federations (NSFs) sports discipline-wise under the scheme of Assistance to NSFs is given in the enclosed Statement-I, State-wise grants under PYKKA Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II & III and State-wise grants under USIS Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) The amount of grants given to National Sports

Statement-I

The amount of grants given to National Sports Federations (NSFS) sports discipline-wise under the scheme of Assistance of NSFS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	2.28	309.94	308.30	790.00	81.04	1491.56
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	0.96	360.31	42.10	606.00	143.27	1152.64
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	2.21	163.00	180.05	162.13	253.94	761.33
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	3.25	658.45	509.53	1440.00	561.47	3172.70
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	0.79	263.81	256.64	11.29	34.11	566.64
6.	Judo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.62	49.66	62.33	425.00	108.52	646.13
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	0.55	88.79	64.71	319.00	52.25	525.30
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	1.02	375.51	356.36	360.00	379.51	1472.40
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	0.15	125.07	35.36	122.00	131.28	413.86
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	0.33	168.25	146.54	68.40	33.12	416.64
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	1.65	174.30	165.89	1531.00	238.71	2111.55
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	2.30	762.82	435.76	1809.00	565.20	3575.08
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	0.26	101.13	116.53	567.00	229.35	1014.27
14.	Badminton Association of India	1.70	435.48	150.71	910.00	382.72	2180.61
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.86	5.05	0.00	0.00	23.37	29.28
16.	All India Football Federation	0.52	41.90	610.51	174.99	288.14	1116.06
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	0.18	16.43	41.69	23.53	70.76	152.59

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	0.02	470.00	153.98	983.00	692.04	2299.04
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	0.36	147.85	85.95	255.00	51.66	540.82
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	0.32	11.77	10.00	121.00	11.44	154.53
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	0.63	73.91	150.53	84.68	153.38	463.13
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	0.18	87.80	18.43	636.00	0.00	742.41
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, Jammu and Kashmir	0.72	13.55	46.44	78.70	46.33	182.74
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.44	61.60	24.24	227.89	40.23	354.40
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	0.24	30.56	174.06	36.06	9.00	249.92
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.30	26.21	0.00	185.72	64.64	276.87
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	0.42	23.98	47.65	75.82	59.07	206.94
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	0.40	142.83	221.39	13.38	175.46	553.46
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	0.53	3.81	12.00	285.89	69.28	371.51
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	0.19	13.58	23.77	10.96	7.83	56.33
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	0.00	10.18	0.00	0.00	10.18
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	0.11	12.49	14.75	12.75	9.75	49.85
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.16	5.92	12.00	10.50	13.50	42.08
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.15	9.34	7.76	12.00	17.55	46.08
35.	Indian Polo Association, N. Delhi	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
36.	Indian Power Lifting Federation	0.16	11.50	0.00	0.00	3.50	15.16
37.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	0.00	4.50	7.50	16.50	16.50	45.00
38.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	0.12	13.31	5.50	2.50	0.00	21.43
39.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.12	8.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	44.12
40.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.09	12.00	12.00	12.00	1.50	37.59
41.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	0.00	12.25	13.75	11.75	21.00	58.75
42.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	0.00	11.89	55.10	490.00	28.05	585.04
43.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	0.16	9.00	19.75	15.25	14.00	58.16
44.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur	0.16	5.00	9.00	8.50	0.00	22.66
45.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	0.06	9.75	16.00	11.25	9.25	46.31
46.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.31	30.91	0.00	90.56	75.28	197.06
47.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	0.37	38.87	50.11	50.20	88.98	288.53

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
48.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	0.00	2.02	1.41	0.00	0.00	3.43
49.	Cycling Federation of India	0.00	49.78	82.34	0.00	58.34	190.46
50.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.09	0.16	11.50	0.00	0.00	11.66
51.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	0.06	10.75	14.75	11.75	12.22	49.53
52.	Bridge Federation of India	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	4.53
53.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.01
54.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	0.13	43.54	5.20	0.00	6.14	55.01
55.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	2.38	204.00	1324.60	39.54	284.44	1854.96
56.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	10.00	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	7387.77	13419.93
57.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	0.00	158.45	381.00	160.89	8.09	708.43
58.	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	0.00	55.10	0.00	0.00	55.10
59.	Bowling Federation of India	0.00	56.86	64.27	0.00	0.00	121.13
60.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.69	18.69
61.	Netball Federation of India	0.18	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.18
62.	Jump Rope Fed. of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.09	8.09
63.	Winter Games Federation of India	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
	Total	39.31	7992.64	10337.18	13603.38	13057.26	45029.77
64.	Funds released for National Coaching camps and salary of foreign coaches						8806.21
	Grand Total						53835.98

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	12.99	25.98	25.98*	10.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	4.44	10.51	-	-
3.	Assam	-	3.85	-	-	10.28
4.	Bihar	5.22	5.02	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	5.06	-	-	25.27
6.	Goa	-	0.18	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	7.10	2.55	13.43*	-
8.	Haryana	3.26	3.25	14.43	5.09	-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	2.01	8.80	3.66	6.34
10.	Jammu Kashmir	2.66	2.10	-	0.56*	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	2.39	-	2.40*	-
12.	Karnataka	-	3.12	14.86	-	9.61
13.	Kerala	0.80	0.80	11.17	-	10.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	-	-	39.99	-
15.	Maharashtra	8.91	4.86	41.94	-	-
16.	Manipur	0.87	-	-	0.22*	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	1.06	1.19	1.72	-
18.	Mizoram	0.85	0.21	2.27	2.07*	2.07
19.	Nagaland	1.18	0.30	2.96	4.70	-
20.	Odisha	3.67	8.05	5.98	7.34*	19.21
21.	Punjab	6.27	6.27	26.66	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	3.71	4.72	-	2.75	-
23.	Sikkim	0.54	0.13	2.02	1.66	2.51
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	1.91	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	1.09	-	3.24	4.09	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	16.96	62.27	18.39*	9.03
27.	Uttarakhand	3.00	5.90	19.43	-	3.38
28.	West Bengal	-	2.32	2.32	-	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	1.06	-	-
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.51	-	-
31.	Puducherry	-	-	0.69#	-	-
32.	Damn and Diu	-	-	-	-	0.14
33.	Fund released for Annual Competitions				30.97	-
	Total	83.85**	105.00	260.84	165.02	109.01

* Fund released against the proposals approved during previous years.

** Out of outlay of Rs. 92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-III

State-wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block, district, State and National level during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-2012 and 2012-13.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		Amount released to States/UTs/SAI/NYKS (Rs in crore)							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Rural competitions	Women competitions	Rural competitions	Women competitions	Rural competitions	Women competitions	North East	North East	Rural competitions	Women competitions	North East	North East
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.78	0.95	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	11.16	0.34	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.93	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Assam	1.88	-	2.96	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	-	3.42	6.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	1.17	2.01	-	1.95	0.28	-	-	1.99	0.32	-	
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	-	-	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Haryana	-	1.10	1.50	0.31	1.51	0.09	-	-	0.62	0.23	-	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.70	1.18	0.15	1.11	0.13	-	-	1.12	0.14	-	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.81	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	-	1.42	2.52	0.42	2.17	-	-	-	2.58	0.69	-	
13.	Kerala	-	-	1.32	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2.64	4.13	0.66	4.37	0.54	-	-	4.18	0.57	-	
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	3.88	0.48	-	-	-	-	3.44	-	-	
16.	Manipur	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.17	0.10	
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0.67	0.12	-	-	-	0.08	0.67	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	-	0.37	0.58	0.13	-	-	-	0.10	1.06	0.13	0.10	
19.	Nagaland	-	0.56	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.91	-	0.12	

20. Odisha	-	2.11	3.85	0.42	-	-	-	3.86	0.53	-
21. Punjab	1.97	1.18	1.55	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.24	-
22. Rajasthan	-	1.93	-	-	1.72	-	-	3.42	0.46	-
23. Sikkim	-	0.32	-	-	1.12	-	0.08	1.12	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu	-	2.63	4.66	0.44	-	-	-	0.81	0.44	-
25. Tripura	0.37	0.36	0.67	0.11	0.60	0.11	0.09	0.76	0.16	-
26. Uttar Pradesh	-	2.55	9.47	-	8.20	-	-	-	-	-
27. Uttarakhnad	-	1.03	1.38	0.09	1.29	0.11	-	1.18	0.10	-
28. West Bengal	-	-	3.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UT										
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5.93	24.91	72.92	4.60	24.03	1.49	0.35	39.63	4.52	0.32
31. National level competitions: Funds released to host States/SAI Centres etc.	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	2.50	-	-	-
32. Grant to NYKS to hold Inter-School competitions	-	-	10.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		24.91	83.45	4.60	26.63	1.49	2.85	39.63	4.52	0.32

Statement-IV

*Details of grant released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13
(The Scheme was launched in the year 2010-11)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant released
2010-11			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	3.50
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/modification and Modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	3.00
Total			12.50
2011-12			
1.	Odisha	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	3.62
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	4.50
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at at Mualpui, Aizawl	4.50
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	4.30
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG Centre Tinsukia	3.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.47
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	3.54
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	3.87
Total			40.00
2012-13			
1.	Haryana	Laying a Synthetic Hockey Playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	1.80

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant released
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	1.80
8.	Odisha	Laying of Football Turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar.	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-Turf Hockey Field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar.	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	1.00
11.	Mizoram	Balance installment for the project of laying of Hockey Astro Turf at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui, which was sanctioned on 24th March, 2011 (2010-11)	1.00
Total			23.00

[English]

(Rs. in crore)

Shipping Sector Project

1718. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed the target for the growth of shipping sector for 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and the estimated cost of such projects, project-wise;

(c) whether the tax free bond scheme has been extended for one more year to enable the ports to raise funds for various projects;

(d) if so, the details of the funds raised during the previous year and the details of funds likely to be raised during the extended period under the said scheme; and

(e) the extent to which the funds raised during previous year have been utilized by the various ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of Port Projects awarded in the year 2012-13 and targeted for the year 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Tax Free Bonds Scheme for the shipping sector has been extended beyond 2012-13 by one more year *i.e.* up to 2013-14.

(d) The details of funds raised by way of Tax Free Bonds in 2012-13 are as under:—

Name of Organization	Amount raised by way of Tax Free Bonds
Dredging Corporation of India (DCI)	58.88
Ennore Port Limited (EPL)	94.65
Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)	41.32

During the extended period, Ennore Port Limited proposes to raise Rs. 500 crores.

(e) Funds raised during the previous year by DCI, EPL and JNPT have been fully utilized by the respective organizations.

Statement*Port Projects awarded during the year 2012-13*

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost of the Project
1	2	3
1.	VOCT, Tuticorin Conversion of Berth No- 8 as Container Terminal - 7.20 MTPA	312.23
2.	Kandla - Berth No.14 - 2.0 MTPA	188.88
3.	JNPT Development of Standalone Container Handling Facility with a Quay Length of 330 m North of NSICT Terminal - 10.00 MTPA	600.00

1	2	3
4.	Mormugao Development of 2 MMTPA Mechanised Coal Import Terminal at Berth No.11 - 2.00 MTPA	204.00
5.	KANDLA: Captive Berth for Renuka Sugars at Kandla Port- 1.5 MTPA	22.00
6.	VOCPT , Tuticorin Construction of Shallow Draft Berth for Handling Cement - 2.30 MTPA	86.17
7.	Chennai Development of Barge Jetty at Bharathi Dock- 1.00 MTPA	27.29
8.	VOCPT , Tuticorin Development of NCB-IV for Handling Thermal Coal & Copper concentrate - 7.28 MTPA	355.00
9.	KOLKATA (HDC): Setting up of Barge Handling Jetty on River Hooghly at Haldia Dock Complex for Handling Cargo on Captive Basis - 0.8 MTPA	98.00
10.	NMPT- setting up of Bulk Cement Handling Facility for M/s. Ambuja Cement Ltd. - 1.00 MTPA	95.00
11.	Mormugao: Enhancement of Cargo Handling Capacity by installing Rapid in motion Wagon Loading Facility by SWPL - 2.5 MTPA	70.00
12.	VOCPT , Tuticorin Upgradation of Equipments in Berth No. 1 to 6 and Berth No. 9 - 5.00 MTPA	49.20
13.	ENNORE: Phase II Development of Marine Liquid Terminal - 0.60 MTPA	167.00
14.	Paradip Mechanisation of Berth CQ 3 - 4.00 MTPA	40.00
15.	Mormugao- Captial Dredging of 3 Nos. Mooring Dolphins in Mormugao Port - 5 MTPA	50.00
16.	Mormugoa Mobile Harbour Cranes Project - 0.25 MTPA	36.00

1	2	3
17.	Cochin Procurement of Mobile Harbour Cranes - 2.80 MTPA	19.00
18.	Mumbai- Construction of 2nd Liquid Chemical Berth at Pirpau in Mumbai Port - 2 MTPA	130.00
19.	JNPT Acquisition of one no. New Super Post Panamax Size RMQC at MCB - 1.80 MTPA	33.00
20.	JNPT Replacement of 1 RMGC on Line No. 1&2 - 0.01 MTPA	22.65
21.	Kolkata Mechanisation of Berth No. 5 NSD (installation of 2 mobile Harbor Cranes) - 2.25 MTPA	26.00
22.	KOLKATA: Supply, Operation and Maintenance of 2 nos. Mobile Harbour Crane at Berth No. 4B of Haldia Dock Complex- 1.45 MTPA	60.00
23.	VIZAG Relocation of Jetties/ Facilities for Tugs/Harbour crafts in SL canal - 1.00 MTPA	31.62
24.	NMPT Construction of Berth No.13 (POL Berth) - 7.80 MTPA	79.17
25.	KANDLA Upgradation of Barge Handling Facilities at Bunder Basin - 4.71 MTPA	49.20
26.	CHENNAI Reconstruction of Mooring Dolphin at BD III for Handling of Vessels upto 1,40,000 DWT - 2.40 MTPA.	6.04
27.	COCHIN Development of Ship Repair Facility for 90 small and 120 medium size ships - 0.00 MTPA	785.00
28.	NMPT: Setting up of SPM facilities off Mangalore coast and Crude Booster pumping Station (ONGC) - 18 MTPA	1143.00
29.	Paradip: 2 SPMs for IOCL refinery at Paradip - 22 MTPA	1500.00

1	2	3
30.	Ennore: Installation of 2 Nos. of Shore Based Unloaders of Capacity 2000 MT/Hr. in Coal Berth-2 in Ennore Port Ltd. for TNEB-4 MTPA	82.88
31.	COCHIN International Bunkering Terminal -Construction of Multi-purpose Liquid Terminal (Oil and LPG Jetty for IOCL) - 4.10 MTPA	206.30
32.	PARADIP: Construction of South Oil Jetty by M/s. IOCL - 10.00 MTPA	191.00
2013-14		
1.	VIZAG Container Terminal Expansion - 4.79 MTPA	633.11
2.	VIZAG Installation of Mechanised Iron Ore Handling Facilities at WQ-1 in the Northern Arm of Inner Harbour of VPT for Handling Dry Bulk Cargo and Modernisation of Ore Handling Complex at VPT - 23.70 MTPA	940.00
3.	KANDLA: Development of Oil Jetty to Handle Liquid Cargo Ship bunkering Terminal at Old Kandla - 3.39 MTPA	233.25
4.	KANDLA: Setting up of Single Point Mooring (SPM) and Allied Facilities off Veera in Gulf of Kutch - 12.00 MTPA	621.52
5.	Kandla: Hiring of 6 Mobile Harbour Cranes for Mechanization of 7 & 8 Dry Cargo Berths of Kandla Port - 9.00 MTPA	400.00
6.	VOCPT, Tuticorin Development of NCB-III for handling thermal coal & rock phosphate at V.O.C. Port Trust - 7.28 MTPA	420.00
7.	Cochin: Setting up of facilities for Cement Bagging Plant at Cochin Port by M/s Zuari Cement Ltd. - 0.3 MTPA	47,00

1	2	3
8.	Kolkata: Barge Jetty-II for M/s Tata at Haldia Dock Complex, Kolkata- 1.00 MTPA	30,00
9.	Ennore: Upgradation of the existing Non-TNEB Coal Terminal developed by M/s. Chettinad International Coal Terminal Pvt. Ltd at Ennore Port - 2.00 MTPA	100.00
10.	Kandla: Commissioning of 6 Floating Cranes on License Basis at Outer Tuna Bay (OTB). - 6.00 MTPA	400.00
11.	VIZAG Development of WQ 7 for handling Import Dry bulk cargo and Development of WQ8 for Handling Break Bulk Cargo and Export Bulk Cargo - 4.78 MTPA	221.14
12.	NMPT: Acquisition of 2 Mobile Harbour Cranes as Replacement of 3 Nos. of 10 Tonnes Wharf Cranes at NMPT - 1.00 MTPA	47.87
13.	JNPT: Award of Supplying 6 No. of Rubber Tyred Gantry Cranes (RTYGCs) at JNPT - 6.5 MTPA	72.00
14.	NMPT: Construction of New Multipurpose Berth No. 18 for Handling General Cargo and Containers at NMPT - 5.00 MTPA	137.00
15.	Ennore: Development of Multi-Cargo Berth - 2.00 MTPA	100.00
16.	Paradip: Development of Clean Multi-cargo Berth in Southern Dock at Paradip Port - 5 MTPA	387.31
17.	Chennai: Modernisation of Port Equipments (Supply & Operation of HMC and other Cargo Handling Equipment) in Chennai Port - 5.00 MTPA	70.00
18.	Ennore: Development of Container Terminal at Ennore Port- 16.80 MTPA	1270.00

1	2	3
19.	Cochin: Development of Reconstruction of Q1 to Q3 CGB Berths in Cochin Port (Development of Q1-Q3 Berths in Mattancherry Wharf As Multi-purpose Terminal on PPP mode) - 1.87 MTPA	260.00
20.	KOLKATTA Development of Haldia Dock II (North) - 11. 70 MTPA	821.40
21.	Chennai: Modernisation of JD East Berths for handling of bulk and Break Bulk Cargoes in Chennai Port - 5.00 MTPA	475.00
22.	Ennore: Development of LNG Terminal by IOCL at Ennore Port - 5.00 MTPA	4512.00
23.	JNPT: Development of Additional Liquid Bulk Terminal-Phase-I - 7.5 MTPA	1100.00
24.	Ennore: Construction of coal berth no. 3 for TNEB at Ennore port - 9.00 MTPA	150.00
25.	Chennai: Development of BD-II for handling of Alternate Cargo at Chennai Port- 3.00 MTPA	300.00
26.	JNPT development of Container Terminals of 1000 Mtrs Length at JNPT-Phase I Development of Container Terminals of 1000 Mtrs Length at JNPT-Phase II- 60.00 MTPA.	7915.00
27.	Mormugao: Berth No. 4 Project for Handling Bulk/ Break Bulk Cargo - 0.2 MTPA	35.00
28.	COCHIN Development of General Cargo Terminal at Q8-Q9 Berths (Modernisation of Coal Handling at Cochin Port)- 4.23 MTPA	198.00
29.	Mumbai: Development of Off-shore multipurpose cargo berth in Mumbai Port- 4.00 MTPA	638.00

1	2	3
30.	Kandla: Setting up of Container Terminal at Tuna-Tekra for Kandla Port- 62 MTPA	5999.00

Bilateral Co-Operation in Transport Sector

1719. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether India and Switzerland have recently held discussion for bilateral co-operation in transport sector;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken by then countries to enhance co-operation by sharing best practices and technologies in transport sector?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Clearance to Asbestos Manufacturing Units

1720. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has given clearance for setting up of asbestos manufacturing units/asbestos based factories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the total number of Asbestos manufacturing units in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether these factories have been violating environmental norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for giving then environmental clearance;

(e) whether any epidemiological study on Asbestos

related diseases has been conducted in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of this study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is not empowered to grant environmental clearance to any industry in the country. However, as per the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006, the Asbestos milling and asbestos based products are covered under schedule 4(c) of the said notification and requires environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). Environment Clearance to the proposals involving setting up Asbestos milling and asbestos based products are accorded by MoEF after due process laid down in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. The MoEF has accorded Environment Clearances to 84 asbestos manufacturing

units during 1997 to 2013. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

As reported by the CPCB, no violations of environmental norms by these industries have been reported.

(e) and (f) The CPCB has conducted "Human health risk assessment studies in asbestos based industries in India" through Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow and published in August, 2008. The epidemiological study conducted in the asbestos cement factory indicated that the population which is exposed to asbestos fibres showed a marked increase in deterioration of lung function as compared to the control population, which was not exposed to asbestos fibres. Further, National Institute of Occupational Health has also conducted a study on health hazards/environmental hazards resulting from use of chrysotile variety of asbestos in the country, sponsored by Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.

Statement

State-wise Environmental Clearance granted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for setting up of asbestos manufacturing units

Sl. No.	State	Company/Proponent	No. of Environment Clearance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) M/s Saladri Industries Ltd (ii) M/s Hyderabad Industries Limited. (iii) M/s Visaka Industries Ltd. (iv) M/s Sri Venkateswara Pipes Ltd. (v) M/s Satyam Cements. (vi) M/s Sri Venkateswara Pipes Ltd. (Expansion) (vii) M/s Hyderabad Industries. (Expansion) (viii) M/s Ramco Industries	08
2.	Assam	(i) M/s Jambo Roofings & Tiles (ii) O.P Khare General Manager (Works), M/s Jumbo Roofings & Tiles, House No.62, By Lane No. 2, Tarun Nagar, ABC, GS Road, Guwahati-781005. (iii) M/s Assam Roofing Limited. (iv) M/s North East Roofing (Pvt.) Ltd.	04
3.	Bihar	(i) M/s A Infrastructure Limited. (ii) M/s Ramco Industries Limited. (iii) M/s Balmukund Cement & Asbestos Limited. (iv) M/s Nibhi Industries Pvt. Ltd.	04

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	(i) M/s Vilsons Roofing Products Pvt. Limited.	01
5.	Gujarat	(i) M/s Ramco Industries Limited. (ii) M/s Bhakti Associates. (iii) M/s Vardhaman Roofings Private Limited. (iv) M/s Champion Jointing Pvt. Ltd. (v) M/s Visaka Industries Ltd. (vii) M/s Gujarat Pressure Pipes (viii) M/s Ramco Industries Limited. (Expansion) (ix) M/s Fireseal Insulations Pvt. Limited. (x) M/s MRK Pipes Limited.	10
6.	Haryana	(i) M/s ASK Automotive (P) Ltd (Unit-II) (ii) M/s M.R.K. Pipes Ltd.	02
7.	Karnataka	(i) M/s Visaka Industries Limited. (Sambalpur) (ii) M/s Visaka Industries Limited. (Tumkur)	02
8.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) M/s Royal Uniforce Roofings Pvt. Ltd. (ii) M/s Nibhi Industries Private Limited.	02
9.	Maharashtra	(i) M/s U.P. Asbestos Ltd. (ii) M/s Visaka Industries Limited (iii) M/s Everest Industries Ltd. (iv) M/s Vilsons Roofing Product Private Limited. (v) M/s New Sahyadri Industry Ltd. (vi) M/s Hyderabad Industries Limited. (vii) M/s Eternit Everest Ltd.	07
10.	Odisha	(i) M/s UAL Industries Limited. (ii) M/s Visaka Industries Ltd. (iii) M/s HIL Limited. (iv) M/s Hyderabad Industries Limited.	04
11.	Punjab	(i) M/s Sturdy Industries Ltd.	01
12.	Rajasthan	(i) M/s MRK Pipes Limited. (ii) M/s Shri Hari Pipes (Private) Ltd. (iii) M/s Ankit Roofings Ltd. (iv) M/s ARL Infratech (v) M/s G.G. Pipes Pvt. Limited. (vi) M/s Mohit Pipes Pvt. Ltd. (vii) M/s Gupta Engineering Works. (viii) M/s Agam Cement Product Pvt. Ltd. (ix) M/s Ganpati Asbestor Pvt. Limited (x) M/s Ankit Roofings Ltd.(Expansion) (xi) M/s A Infrastructure Ltd. (xii) M/s Siddarth Udyog (xiii) M/s G.B. Asbestors Pipes (xiv) Roofit Industries Limited.	14

1	2	3	4
13.	Tamil Nadu	(i) M/s Nibhi Industries Private Limited. (ii) M/s Premier Building Materials Private Limited. (iii) M/s Ramco Industries Limited. (iv) M/s Visaka Industries Ltd. (v) M/s Everest Industries Limited. (vi) M/s New Sahyadri Industries Limited. (vii) M/s Ramco Industries Ltd. (Expansion)	07
14.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) M/s Jaiprakash Associates Limited (ii) M/s Utkal Asbestor Limited. (iii) M/s Jeepee Cement Products. (iv) M/s Hyderabad Industries. (v) Hyderabad Industries. (vi) M/s Visaka Industries (vii) U.P. Asbestos Ltd. (viii) U.P. Asbestos Ltd. (Transfer case) (ix) Expansion of M/s U.P. Asbestos	09
15.	Uttarakhand	(i) M/s Aqua Infra Projects Ltd. (ii) M/s Everest Industries Ltd.	02
16.	West Bengal	(i) M/s Ramco Industries Ltd. (ii) M/s UAL Bengal Ltd. (iii) Swaraj Asbestos Pvt. Ltd. (iv) M/s UAL Bengal. (Expansion) (v) M/s Mahadev Asbestos (P) Ltd. (vi) M/s Visaka Industries Limited. (vii) M/s Ramco Industries Ltd. (Expansion case)	07
Total			84

[Translation]

Posts Lying Vacant in NYKS

1721. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI P. T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government considered to reschedule the programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of vacant posts of district Youth Coordinators presently alongwith the steps taken to fill up the vacancies;

(d) whether the Government is considering to set up more NYKS and recruiting more support staff to strengthen this Organization;

(e) if so, the location identified in this regard along with the amount allocated during the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the funds for NYKs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) During the past few years the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) has expanded its scope by increasing the number of District Nehru Yuva Kendras

from 501 to 623 and the number of Zonal Offices from 18 to 28. New programmes-Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programme, Skill Upgradation Training Programme for Women, Mentor Youth Club Programme have been introduced. Honorarium to National Youth Corps (NYC) volunteers has been enhanced from Rs.1000/- to Rs.2500/- per month.

Further, new initiatives have been taken up for implementing programmes and activities of various Ministries/Departments relating to awareness campaigns and advocacy like projects in the field of prevention of drug abuse and alcoholism in Punjab and Manipur, Awareness Generation of MGNREGA in 10 States, Tribal Youth Exchange Programme Adolescents Development and Empowerment Programme, J&K Exchange Programme, Voter Awareness Programme through Election Commission, Awareness against AIDS and Sanitation Programme (Nirmal Bihar) etc.

(c) There are 623 sanctioned posts of District Youth Coordinators (DYCs) in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, out of it 352 posts are lying vacant at present. Against vacant posts, 20 eligible persons have been appointed on deputation basis. Further, vacancy circular has been issued for filling up the 45 posts of District Youth Co-ordinators by direct recruitment. A Cadre Review Committee (CRC) has been constituted for restructuring of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. After the acceptance and approval of the report the vacant posts of DYCs will be filled by promotion of eligible employees and by the mode of direct recruitment.

(d) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal in hand to set up more Kendras of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.

(e) Not applicable.

(f) The Block grants are released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan from Budget allocation to the Ministry. Requests for higher Budget allocations are made to Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission.

Unemployment in Rural Areas

1722. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) whether higher unemployment in rural areas in comparison to the urban areas of the country has resulted in migration from rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of migration during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap of unemployment in the rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per NSS surveys Unemployment Rate (UR) according to usual status (principal and subsidiary) for Rural and Urban areas during 2009-10 and 2011-12 are as under:—

	2009-10	2011-12
Rural	1.6%	1.7%
Urban	3.4%	3.4%
Total	2.0%	2.2%

This clearly shows that unemployment in rural areas is lower than the urban areas.

(b) Does not arise

(c) To promote creation of jobs and improve employability of people, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); etc. In addition, Government has decided to spend more funds on skill development programmes. For example, it has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-TSP), Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCA-SCSP), Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development.

*[English]***Clearances to Projects by NGT**

1723. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received by the National Green Tribunal(NGT) from North East region including Assam during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total number of them cleared during the said period; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The National Green Tribunal has been established for the 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. The Tribunal does not receive proposals for grant of clearances.

MiG-21 Aircraft

1724. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MiG-21 aircraft still in service for the Indian Air Force;

(b) the number of MiG-21 crashed during the last ten years;

(c) whether there is any plan to completely phase then out and replace them with new generation fighter aircraft; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) 254 MiG-21 aircraft are still in service with the Indian Air Force.

(b) During the last ten years (2003-2004 to 2012-2013) and the current year (upto 30.11.2013), a total of 38 MiG-21 aircraft have crashed.

(c) and (d) Phasing out of aircraft and their replacement with new generation aircraft depends upon national security/strategic objectives and operational requirements of the defence forces and are reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.

Drunken Driving

1725. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether increase in the number of road accidents due to drunken driving has been reported from various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of road accidents due to drunken driving reported during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to stop drunken driving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The State-wise data shows that number of road accidents caused due to intake of alcohol/drugs have decreased from 24,655 in 2011 to 23,979 in 2012 (the latest available data). The State/UT-wise details of number of road accidents caused due to intake of liquor/drugs during the years 2010 to 2012 (the latest available data) is in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The following steps have been initiated by the Government to curb the number of road accidents caused by drunken driving:—

(i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases.

(ii) Chief Secretaries /Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries (Transport) of all States/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways.

State Governments were also requested to review cases wherever licence had already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways for taking corrective action.

(iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.

(iv) Twenty four interceptors with breath analyzers have been provided by the Ministry to States / UTs to check cases of violations of traffic rules, including drunken driving.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Number of Road Accidents caused due to Intake of Alcohol/Drugs in India		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,877	2,205	1,660
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	25
3.	Assam	361	760	347
4.	Bihar	930	1,590	1,572
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,241	304	277
6.	Goa	29	30	23
7.	Gujarat	234	212	231
8.	Haryana	365	368	316
9.	Himachal Pradesh	101	58	50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	133	92	212
11.	Jharkhand	1,005	1,220	909
12.	Karnataka	299	541	577
13.	Kerala	65	67	168
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,082	4,028	5,374
15.	Maharashtra	2,407	2,452	2,350
16.	Manipur	33	140	0
17.	Meghalaya	33	93	56
18.	Mizoram	27	17	46

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	2	4	5
20.	Odisha	858	1141	846
21.	Punjab	539	226	82
22.	Rajasthan	1,804	1,159	779
23.	Sikkim	36	27	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,439	3096	3,096
25.	Tripura	0	19	7
26.	Uttarakhand	0	1	240
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,305	4706	4,558
28.	West Bengal	8,663	0	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	21	18
30.	Chandigarh	0	NR	17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73	0	58
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	7
33.	Delhi	12	46	60
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2
35.	Puducherry	12	23	10
Total		31,000	24,655	23,979

Spying by NATO Forces

1726. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NATO Forces are suspected to have spied on India's aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) INS Vikramaditya has been operating in the sea during trials and passage to India. Other ships and aircrafts also transit and operate in the sea and airspace. Indian Navy takes appropriate measures to safeguard sensitive electronic information.

Funds for Prevention of Water Pollution

1727. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for prevention of pollution in rivers, ponds and lakes;

(b) if so, the funds allocated to various agencies for implementation of programmes relating to prevention of pollution in rivers, lakes and ground water all over the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the funds was spent for the purpose for which it was allotted;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds meant for prevention of pollution;

(e) whether the European Union (EU) has offered/ provided any financial assistance for the preservation of natural lakes/rivers in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National

Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme as well as conservation of lakes under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). State-wise details of funds released by the Ministry to various State Governments during the last three years and current financial year under NRCP, including NGRBA, and NLCP are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. As per the Central Ground Water Board, no funds have been allocated by them for prevention of pollution of ground water during this period.

(c) and (d) Works for pollution abatement and conservation of rivers and lakes under the NRCP, including NGRBA and NLCP are implemented on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States through implementing agencies nominated by the State Governments and functioning under their control. Funds are released in installments for the sanctioned works to the concerned State Governments/implementing agencies as per the prescribed procedure based on satisfactory physical and financial progress of the works as well as utilisation of funds released earlier. The progress of implementation of works under the programmes is monitored both by the Centre and the States on continuous basis at various levels. In addition, for effective implementation of works, the following measures have been taken; (i) Signing of Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the State Governments/Implementing Agencies/Urban Local Bodies for adherence to timelines, proper operation & maintenance of the assets being created, timely release of State share, (ii) independent appraisal of Detailed Project Reports by reputed institutions, like various Indian Institute of Technology, and (iii) introduction of Third Party Inspection (TPI) mechanism by independent agencies.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of funds released to the State Governments under National River Conservation Plan, including NGRBA programme, during the last three years and current financial year

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (Rs. in crore)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till Sept., 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	20.00	--	--	61.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Gujarat	0.39	--	41.71	--
3.	Karnataka	0.96	--	--	--
4.	Maharashtra	11.82	--	5.07	22.42
5.	Odisha	--	5.00	--	--
6.	Punjab	45.75	47.53	45.36	72.26
7.	Rajasthan	--	20.00	--	--
8.	Delhi	83.29	34.88	--	--
9.	Haryana	4.00	--	38.20	--
10.	Uttar Pradesh	238.59	70.75	107.31	53.54
11.	Uttarakhand	31.88	--	9.30	6.68
12.	West Bengal	194.13	--	--	--
13.	Sikkim	26.14	9.30	21.65	--
Total		656.95	187.46	268.60	216.28

Statement-II

Details of funds released to the State Governments under National Lake Conservation Plan during the last three years and current financial year

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (Rs. crore)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Till Sept., 2013)
1.	Karnataka	6.50	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1.90	-	-
3.	Maharashtra	2.75	0.50	-	-
4.	Rajasthan	6.28	14.00	15.13	-
5.	Uttarakhand	3.00	-	-	-
6.	West Bengal	1.30	3.50	7.17	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.43	41.00	-	29.86
8.	Nagaland	-	-	-	3.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12.70	19.00	30.00	-
Total		49.96	79.90	52.30	32.86

[Translation]

National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology

1728. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology at Mohali is facing financial problems;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating any bail out package for the said institute;

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

(e) whether any measure has been proposed by the Government to ensure that there would no downsizing of the number of employees in the said institute?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST) is situated at Mandi Gobindgarh. Their financial problems are related to payment of salary arrears amounting to Rs. 2.32 crores, which has accrued on account of revision of pay *w.e.f.* April, 2009. The income generated by the Institute and the annual grant from Joint Plant Committee (JPC) and Ferrous Scrap Committee (FSC) are sufficient only to pay the current salaries and other expenses.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST) is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1866. When the Institute was set up, it was not envisaged to be funded by the Government. However, an amount of Rs.10.08 crores was given to NISST by the Government from the erstwhile Billet Re-rolling Committee funds for financing the start up needs of the Institute. The Institute is at present run with the help of revenue grant from Joint Plant Committee (JPC) and Ferrous Scrap Committee (FSC).

(e) No, Madam.

[English]

Violation in Forest Clearance Norms

1729. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a note that a private steel and power company has allegedly started project construction before getting the mandatory forest approval in the State of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Forest Advisory Committee has probed into the alleged violation by the company;

(d) if so, whether any time frame has been fixed for completion of the probe; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the companies for alleged violation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Government of Odisha informed the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) that M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Limited utilised 11.21 hectares of non-forest land for execution of various activities related to establishment of an Integrated Steel Complex in Angul district of Odisha before obtaining in-principle approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 168.232 hectares of forest land required for establishment of the said project.

Keeping in view that execution of the project related activities on the non-forest land before obtaining in-principle approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for the projects amounts to violation of the para 4.4 of guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the matter was referred to the Forest Advisory Committee for examination and appropriate recommendation.

The Forest Advisory Committee after examination of the said matter in the meeting held on 28th -29th November 2013 recommended that in lieu of utilization of the said non forest land, the State Government shall raise penal compensatory afforestation from the funds to be provided by the user agency over degraded forest land equal in extent to the 11.21 hectares of non-forest land utilised by the user agency for execution of various project related activities prior to grant of in-principle approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of the forest land required for the project.

[Translation]

ESI Hospitals

1730. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the total number of Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals presently functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to establish more ESI Hospitals in the country particularly in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said hospitals are likely to be established and the funds allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) A total of 151 Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals are presently functioning in the country. State-wise details of these hospitals is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Details of new Employees State Insurance Corporation Hospitals approved by the ESI Corporation in the country alongwith present status and funds allocated in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of ESI Hospitals in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	1
5.	Delhi	4
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	12
8.	Haryana	06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
11.	Jharkhand	03
12.	Karnataka	10
13.	Kerala	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	07
15.	Maharashtra	14
16.	Odisha	06
17.	Puducherry	01
18.	Punjab	08
19.	Rajasthan	06
20.	Tamil Nadu	10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16
22.	West Bengal	14
Total		151

Statement-II

Details of New Employees State Insurance Corporation Hospitals Approed by the ESI Corporation along with present States and funds allocated

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Hospitals	Present status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
2.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
3.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
4.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	
5.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar	Funds to the tune of Rs.105 crore for construction work has been allocated and construction work has starred from 21st June, 2012.
6.	Karnataka	Bomasundra, Bangalore	Land has been allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
7.	Karnataka	Dodaballapur, Bangalore	Land allotted by State Government., Architect Agency has been appointed and concept plan has been finalized. Funds have not been allocated so far.

1	2	3	4
8.	Kerala	Perumbavoor	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
9.	Maharashtra	Butibori	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
10.	Odisha	Angul	Land has been allotted by State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
11.	Odisha	Duburi, Jajpur District	Land allotted by State Government., Architect Agency has been appointed. Funds have not been allocated so far.
12.	Punjab	Lalru, SAS Nagar	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
13.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Land allotted by State Government., Architect Agency has been appointed and concept plan has been finalized. Funds have not been allocated so far.
14.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Hospital functioning. Funds allocated – Rs.60 crore.
15.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	Land has been allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
16.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Land allotted by State Government., Architect Agency has been appointed and concept plan has been finalized. Funds have not been allocated so far.
17.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
18.	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbadur	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
20.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Land has been allotted. Funds have not been allocated so far.
21.	Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar	
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
23.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	Land not allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
24.	West Bengal	Haldia	Land has been allotted by the State Government. Funds have not been allocated so far.
25.	West Bengal	Siliguri	

Import of Sensitive Items

1731. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the import of sensitive items during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, item and year-wise;

(c) the details of the impact of such imports on the domestic industries; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to restrict the import of such products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) The import of sensitive items during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Value in Rs. thousand crore				
2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13 (Apr.-Sep.)	2013-14 (Apr.-Sep.) P
71.9	101.2	129.3	66.3	60.7

Source: DGCI&S
P=Provisional

The top ten sensitive items of import during 2013-14 (April-September) are Crude Palm Oil and its fractions,

Refined bleached deodorised palmolein, Other Parts & accessories of Vehicles, Soya-bean crude oil, Cashew nuts: in shell, Sunflower seed oil crude, Other cane sugar, Natural rubber in other forms: technically specified natural rubber (tsnr), Lentils (mosur), dried & shelled and Peas (*pisum sativum*) dried & shelled.

(c) and (d) The Government closely monitors the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. Any domestic concern arising out of increased imports gets addressed by appropriate action under the provisions of the Agreement of Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994, the Agreement on Safeguards and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of the WTO.

[English]

Registration of Trade Unions

1732. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the complaints of delay in registration of Trade Unions in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to ensure the trade union rights of the workers to form their trade unions in their respective work places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Trade Unions Act, 1926 is enforced by the State Governments/UT Authorities and registration of Trade Unions is done by the Registrar appointed by the respective State Governments/UTs. However, few complaints regarding delay in registration and demand for compulsory registration of Trade Unions within a period of 45 days have been brought to the notice of the Government by some Central Trade Union Organisations. The matter has been examined and Government has issued an advisory dated 31st January, 2013 to all the State Governments/UT Authorities to stipulate definite timelines for disposal of applications for registration of Trade Unions

in the respective State Regulations, either by incorporating appropriate amendments in the State Regulation or by issuing an Executive order to the State Registrars. The State Governments/UTs have been asked to comply with the directions.

Educated Unemployed Youth

1733. SHRI K. SIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
SHRI N.DHARAM SINGH:

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

(a) the number of educated unemployed youths including MBA graduates, engineers, doctors and other professional degree/diploma holders in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is considering to introduce any new scheme to provide job to such educated unemployed graduates and other professional degree/diploma holders in the country;

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

(d) the achievement of the Central Government sponsored schemes being implemented to provide employment to the educated and unemployed graduates and professionals during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the detailed results of the recent surveys conducted during 2004-05 and 2009-10, the percentage distribution of employed persons for different categories of education level, gender wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, according to the information collected from the States through the employment exchanges, the number of educated registered job-seekers having passed 10th standard or above including those having graduate and post graduate qualifications in Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary, Agriculture, Law and

education etc. during years 2008, 2009 & 2010 were 2.93, 2.92 and 3.16 crore persons respectively.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Central Government runs various schemes to promote self-employment and skill upgradation to

improve employability of persons including educated and unemployed youth. Number of people provided employment through the Pradhan Mantri Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP) during the last three years is given in the Statement-II. Number of people including educated and skilled through various skill development programmes during the last two years is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Percentage distribution of usually employed persons of age 15 years and above by education category during 2004-05 and 2009-10

All-India

General Education Level	2004-05				2009-10			
	Rural Male	Urban Male	Rural Female	Urban Female	Rural Male	Urban Male	Rural Female	Urban Female
Not Literate	33.8	13.1	66.4	37.3	28.0	11.4	57.8	29.7
Upto Primary	29.4	22.7	18.4	20.3	28.1	18.3	22.6	19.3
Literate Upto Middle	18.1	19.4	8.7	11.9	19.8	17.9	10.6	12.9
Secondary	9.3	15.0	3.6	7.3	12.6	17.6	4.9	8.4
Higher Secondary	4.6	9.2	1.4	5.1	6.3	10.8	2.1	6.2
Diploma/Certificate	1.0	3.7	0.5	3.4	0.9	2.9	0.4	2.8
Graduate and Above	3.8	16.9	0.9	14.7	4.4	21.1	1.5	20.7
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO Report No. 537: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10

Statement-II

Physical achievements for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

Name of Scheme	Estimated Employment Generated (in lakh persons)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto mid Nov, 2013)
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	4.81	4.96	4.28*	0.33

*Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement-III

Persons trained during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till date)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Organisation	No. of Persons Skilled (in lakh persons)	
		Achievement 2012-13	Achievement 2013-14 (till date)
1.	M/o Labour & Employment	8.20	8.56
2.	M/o Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	5.50	3.13

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/Organisation	Achievement 2012-13	Achievement 2013-14 (till date)
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	4.03	3.06
4.	M/o Rural Development	5.42	2.76
5.	M/o Agriculture	13.28	2.72
6.	D/o Electronics & Information Technology	3.68	2.01
7.	M/o Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	5.25	1.90
8.	D/o Higher Education	2.82	0.94
9.	M/o Women & Child Development	1.01	0.35
10.	M/o Textiles	0.71	0.36
11.	M/o Tourism	0.58	0.37
12.	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	0.42	0.33
13.	M/o Chemicals & Fertilizers	0.36	0.20
14.	M/o Commerce and Industry	0.27	0.22
15.	D/o Heavy Industry	0.22	0.17
16.	M/o Road Transport and Highways	0.09	-
17.	M/o Tribal Affairs	0.03	0.45
18.	M/o Development of North Eastern Region	0.01	0.00
19.	M/o Minority Affairs		0.01
20.	M/o Home Affairs		-
21.	M/o Food Processing Industries		0.02
Total		51.88	27.56

Source: National Skill Development Agency

[Translation]

Manufacturing of Ships

1734. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by the major dockyards during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of new and old ships/boats imported by the Government during the said period, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan for developing any indigenous fleet of commercial ships;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There are two Public Sector Shipyards viz. Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL), Kochi and Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping and four Public Sector Shipyards under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence viz. Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai, Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited (GRSEL), Kolkata, Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam and Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa. The number of ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by the Central Public Sector Shipyards during each of the last three years and the current year by these shipyards is given in tabular form in Statement-I.

(b) The number of new and old ships/boats imported

by Shipping Corporation of India, Dredging Corporation of India and Inland Waterways Authority of India which are under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping is given in Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Government had a shipbuilding subsidy scheme for Indian Shipyards which expired on 14.08.2007. The shipbuilding subsidy scheme had provided subsidy for domestic orders of 80 m length and above which were obtained only on global tender basis. Export orders were also eligible for subsidy. In addition, the Government has introduced several measures for encouraging the growth of Indian fleet such as introduction of tonnage tax in 2004. The Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through right of first refusal & policy of FOB import is being followed for Government owned/controlled cargoes. Further, chartering of vessels for movement of cargo on private account is regulated through the Director General of Shipping taking into consideration the availability of Indian flag vessels. These measures are being continued to support and augment the Indian shipping fleet.

Statement-I

The Number of Ships/Boats/Cargo Ships manufactured by the Central Public Sector Shipyards

1. Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi

Sl. No	Financial Year	Number of Ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by CSL
1.	2010-11	6
2.	2011-12	5
3.	2012-13	6
4.	2013-14	2 No. delivered. Indigenous aircraft Carrier launched

2. Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by HDPEL
1.	2010-11	NIL
2.	2011-12	1
3.	2012-13	1
4.	2013-14	NIL

3. Hindustan Shipyard Limited

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by HSL
1.	2010-11	2
2.	2011-12	3
3.	2012-13	1
4.	2013-14 (Upto Dec 13)	4

4. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by GRSEL
1.	2010-11	43
2.	2011-12	5
3.	2012-13	4
4.	2013-14 (Till 07.12.2013)	2

5. Mazagon Dock Limited

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by MDL
1.	2010-11	Nil
2.	2011-12	Nil
3.	2012-13	1
4.	2013-14	Nil

6. Goa Shipyard Limited

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Ships/boats/cargo ships manufactured by GSL
1.	2010-11	56
2.	2011-12	2
3.	2012-13	15
4.	2013-14	3

Statement-II

Number of new and old ships/boats imported by organizations under M/o Shipping

Shipping Corporation of India

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Nos	Country
1.	2010-11	12	South Korea
2.	2011-12	7	China
3.	2012-13	6	China
4.		1	South Korea
5.	2013-14 (till date)	2	China

Dredging Corporation of India

Sl. No.	Calender year	Nos	Country
1.	2012	1	Netherland
2.	2013	1	Netherland

Inland Waterway Authority of India

Sl. No.	Calender year	Nos	Country
1	2011	1	Finland
2	2012	1	Finland
3	2013	1	Finland

[English]

Jute Processing Industries

1735. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute processing industries functioning in the country, along with their production, State-wise including Bihar and West Bengal including schemes formulated by the Government to promote jute industry;

(b) the details of jute products exported during each of the last three years and the current year, industry/country-wise along with foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide financial assistance to jute industries in order to enable them to compete in the global market; and

(d) the mechanism proposed by the Government to ensure that jute farmers get the maximum prices of their produce in view of the surplus jute production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) (i) The State-wise number of jute mills functioning in the country are:—

Name of the State	No. of Mills
West Bengal	57
Bihar	3
Uttar Pradesh	2
Andhra Pradesh	7
Chhattisgarh	1
Odisha	1
Assam	2
Tripura	1
Total	74

(ii) The State-wise production of Jute goods are:—

(Quantity in '000 M.Ton)

Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
West Bengal	1408.8	1422.8	1282
Bihar	NA	NA	NA
Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA
Assam	14.3	13.3	13.5
Andhra Pradesh	124.6	129.8	131.2
Odisha	7.7	5.8	5
Tripura	2.4	2.4	2.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	7.5	6.4

(iii) Government of India is implementing various schemes/measures to promote jute industry. Some of the important Schemes/measures are as under:—

(i) The Jute Technology Mission (JTM) had been launched as a major initiative for

overall development of the jute industry and growth of the jute sector with a total outlay of Rs. 355.55 crores. Under the JTM, several schemes were operational under the Mini Mission I, II, III & IV for the overall growth of jute sector. Mini Mission-I aimed towards strengthening agriculture research and development in jute sector for improving the yield and quality. Mini Mission-II targeted transfer of improved technology and agronomic practices in production and post harvesting phase. Under Mini-Mission-III, market linkage of

raw jute was provided in all jute growing states. Mini Mission-IV provided for the modernization of jute industry, upgradation of skills, market promotion and exports which helps to increase demand of raw jute.

- (ii) In order to encourage jute production, Government provides for compulsory packaging of certain percentage of foodgrains & Sugar in jute under Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in packaging commodities), 1987.

(b) Exports of jute goods during last three years and current year are as under:-

(Quantity in '000' MT Value Rs. in crores)

Item	2010-11 (April-March)		2011-12 (April-March)		2012-13 (April-March)		2013-14 (April-August)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Hessian	37.90	740.47	75.00	978.81	51.20	313.21	17.1	119.2
Sacking	42.80	223.95	73.00	418.94	103.80	613.76	41.3	252.8
Yarn	85.40	530.96	54.70	282.01	51.40	258.76	12.3	70.4
JDP		269.75		378.00		349.76		157.8
Others	9.40	89.01	8.20	56.82	7.60	62.55	3.6	40.9
Total	175.5	1854.14	210.9	2114.58	214.0	1598.04	74.3	641.1
Foreign Exchange (in US\$ Million)		412		420		294		110

Export of all jute goods to top 15 major countries are as under:-

(Value in Rs. crore)

Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
U S A	232.26	268.80	337.57
Thailand	-	164.11	306.76
Ghana	73.40	102.56	122.21
UK	102.00	119.43	110.08
Saudi Arab	126.27	96.69	103.53
Netherland	95.32	105.79	103.38
Germany	80.28	90.05	77.19
Turkey	165.27	77.26	64.14
Egypt A RP	138.38	76.35	60.76
Belgium	101.21	51.16	46.69
U.A.E.	65.97	54.62	44.23

Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Australia	44.32	56.10	43.80
Cote D'Ivoire	19.01	54.41	37.19
Indonesia	57.54	58.95	33.54
Italy	25.79	29.96	32.25

(c) Government has taken various steps from time to time to enable jute industries to compete in the global market. Some of the important steps taken are as under:-

- (i) Various Schemes under Mini Mission-IV of Jute Technology Mission like machinery development, design and development of Jute Diversified products, promotion of jute diversification and setting up Jute Parks for the Diversified sector are aimed towards promotion and exports of jute product.

- (ii) Facilitate participation in the export promotion fairs for promotion of jute diversified products. Besides, marketing assistance extended to the exporters for participating in different promotional events of the National Jute Board under Fast Track Export Market Development Scheme.
- (iii) National Jute Board organises Capacity Development & Marketing Training Programme for Jute Entrepreneurs and explores new market avenues for boosting export of jute goods with implementation of export promotion strategy.
- (iv) The Indian exporters of jute goods are facilitated to increase their export performance with incentives available under Duty drawback scheme and Focus product scheme of the Govt. of India and also Export Market Development Assistance Scheme of National Jute Board (NJB).

(d) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute is fixed by the Government of India every year to protect the interest of farmers. The Jute Corporation of India (JCI), a Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Ministry of Textiles undertakes support price operations for raw jute from farmers to ensure that jute growers do not suffer by distress sale and whatever quantity or quality of raw jute is offered by them is purchased at MSP by 171 Departmental Purchase Centers and in association with the State Co-operatives located in different jute growing areas.

[Translation]

Risk Allowance for Contract Workers

1736. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any risk allowance is given to the workers including contract workers of hazardous industries/factories in the country particularly to workers Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the proposal, if any under consideration of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per the information available with this Ministry no such allowance is given to the workers including contract workers of hazardous industries/factories including workers of Coal India Ltd.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Belgaum Cantonment

1737. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the Cantonment Board, Belgaum or army authorities herein to issue notification to declare Fort Area/Region as 'Restricted Area' due to danger of terrorist attack on prime tourist spots in Belgaum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Defence authorities in Belgaum have been empowered to restrict the free movement or conduct body check of the public in the fort area due to security reason; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Local security of the Garrison is responsibility of Local Military Authority (LMA).

Trade with Neighbouring Countries

1738. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed its trade relations with Pakistan in the recent past and if so, the details thereof along with the total export and import carried out between the two countries during each of the last three years and the current year, item-wise;

(b) whether India and Pakistan have imposed any restrictions/ban on the trade of certain items and if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to improve the trade relations with Pakistan;

(c) whether Pakistan has granted the Most Favoured Nation status to India and agreed to remove all restrictions on trade including opening up of the trade through land route at the Wagah-Attari border and if so, the details and the present status thereof along with the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to offer duty free market access to Pakistan similar to what is being offered to Bangladesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has permitted the setting up of border haats in the North-Eastern States and if so, the details thereof along with the number of such functional haats and the steps being taken to setup more such haats in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Bilateral trade dialogue with Pakistan was re-initiated with the 5th round of India-Pakistan Commerce Secretary level talks on "Commercial and Economic Co-operation" in April 2011. This was followed

by further rounds of talks in November 2011 at Delhi and September, 2012 at Islamabad. Three Ministerial level dialogues were also held in September 2011, February 2012 and April 2012.

The trade data between India-Pakistan for last 3 financial years is as follows:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	2039.53	332.51	2372.05
2011-12	1541.56	397.66	1939.21
2012-13	2064.79	541.87	2606.66
2013-14 (April-Oct)	950.35	211.90	1162.25

The items-wise details of export and import for the period 2013-14 (April-October) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Pakistan has a 'Negative List' of 1209 tariff lines against India. Pakistan allows import of 137 items only through land route of Attari-Wagha.

(c) Pakistan has not yet granted MFN status to India. Government of Pakistan has not been able to adhere to its commitments of removing the trade restrictions on the land route, as well as the granting of MFN status to India as agreed during the 7th Commerce Secretary level talks held in September 2012 at Islamabad.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Government of India has operationalised two Border Haats in Meghalaya on India-Bangladesh border at Kalaichar and Balat allowing traditional system of trading in local currency and/or Barter basis. Both countries have agreed in-principle to establish four Border Haats at Kamla Sagar, Srinagar, Palbasti and Kamalpur in Tripura, on India-Bangladesh border.

Statement*Department of Commerce**Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)**Export: Country-wise all Commodities*

Dated: 11.12.2013

Values in US \$ Million

(P) Provisional

Country: PAKISTAN IR

Sl. No.	Commodity	Oct. 2012	Oct. 2013(P)	% Growth	Apr.-Oct. 2012	Apr-Oct 2013(P)	%Growth Country: Pakistan IR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dyes/Intmdtes & Coar Tar Cheml	3.24	15.21	369.62	120.29	112.52	-6.46
2.	Plastic & Linoleum Products	12.78	9.33	-27.04	56.40	82.24	45.81
3.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	15.31	15.17	-0.87	84.69	75.10	-11.33
4.	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	1.30	1.45	12.13	104.98	71.23	-32.14
5.	Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls	6.44	7.92	22.94	61.92	67.73	9.39
6.	Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	2.18	14.73	575.99	19.11	60.13	214.57
7.	Oil Meals	34.39	2.28	-93.36	97.29	58.11	-40.27
8.	Pulses	1.78	5.64	216.23	28.54	44.76	56.83
9.	Fresh Vegetables	16.09	0.13	-99.17	39.79	36.14	-9.17
10.	Petroleum (Crude & Products)	0.81	4.05	398.77	10.65	31.75	198.14
11.	Rubr Mfd. Prdcts Excpt Footwr	3.06	4.12	34.57	22.98	28.27	23.04
12.	Inorganic/Organic/Agro Chemls	3.63	3.65	0.56	26.71	27.71	3.74
13.	Machinery and Instruments	2.78	3.64	31.14	18.74	25.27	34.82
14.	Other Commodities	2.22	3.50	57.49	19.83	21.18	6.80
15.	Dairy Products	0.88	2.31	163.05	6.30	17.03	170.33
16.	Cosmetics/Toiletries etc.	1.35	1.77	31.24	9.82	16.63	69.42
17.	Gems & Jewellery	0.84	1.33	58.29	3.06	17.02	456.22
18.	Spices	1.46	1.64	11.99	33.57	16.25	-51.59
19.	Residl Chemicl & Allied Prdcts	3.21	2.67	-16.69	22.08	15.35	-30.47
20.	Tea	6.20	2.97	-52.11	24.52	13.81	-43.69
21.	Ferro Alloys	1.06	0.76	-28.54	12.56	13.09	4.23
22.	Fresh Fruits	1.69	2.44	43.80	10.26	11.40	11.12
23.	Manmade Staple Fibre	2.25	1.78	-20.95	17.71	10.72	-39.46
24.	Manufactures of Metals	0.88	1.62	84.46	12.44	10.70	-13.97
25.	Other Cereals	0.17	0.09	-49.94	6.16	8.14	32.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Non-Ferrous Metals	0.89	0.98	10.21	5.80	6.34	9.25
27.	Processed Minerals	0.65	0.74	13.96	4.06	6.27	54.48
28.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	0.99	0.93	-6.60	10.35	4.90	-52.69
29.	Paints/Enamels/Varnishes Etc.	0.71	1.02	44.33	4.09	4.82	17.82
30.	Shellac	1.58	0.31	-80.21	5.74	4.95	-13.62
31.	Paper/Wood Products	2.64	0.35	-86.78	10.41	3.55	-65.93
32.	Other Ores and Minerals	0.19	1.01	428.15	2.41	3.35	38.96
33.	Misc Processed Items	0.22	0.79	251.22	5.57	3.22	-42.16
34.	Prmry & Semi-Fnshd Iron & Stl	0.14	0.37	169.86	1.92	3.15	64.35
35.	Meat & Preparations	0.41	0.67	61.98	2.32	3.12	34.47
36.	Groundnut	0.75	0.13	-82.07	1.49	2.79	87.37
37.	Cashew	0.12	0.53	335.02	0.66	1.56	138.18
38.	Gls/Glswr/Cermcs/Reftrs/Cmnt/	0.02	0.19	675.61	0.76	1.42	87.70
39.	Electronic Goods	0.17	0.38	120.14	0.76	1.34	75.33
40.	Processed Fruits & Juices		0.31		0.03	1.27	3,765.65
41.	Rice-Basmati	0.26			1.06	0.77	-27.24
42.	Finished Leather	0.02	0.18	624.69	0.31	0.78	149.15
43.	Iron & Stl Bar/Rod Etc	0.14	0.17	19.60	0.82	0.82	-0.91
44.	Poultry Products	0.19	0.03	-82.13	0.61	0.78	28.60
45.	Transport Equipments		0.04		0.11	0.54	408.44
46.	Sports Goods	0.14	0.05	-64.31	0.51	0.29	-43.67
47.	Residual Engineering Items	0.03	0.03	6.19	0.13	0.26	94.19
48.	Machine Tools	0.01	0.01	33.33	0.11	0.23	101.31
49.	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	0.03	0.03	12.88	0.78	0.21	-72.75
50.	Processed Vegetables	0.03	0.03	-10.80	0.11	0.21	97.79
51.	Guergum Meal				0.47	0.20	-57.92
52.	Niger Seeds		0.04		0.09	0.19	116.34
53.	Tobacco Manufactured	0.02			0.51	0.10	-79.30
54.	Castor Oil				0.05	0.11	136.03
55.	Rice (Other Than Basmati)		0.03		0.15	0.11	-29.90
56.	Aluminium Other Than Prdcts				0.08	0.09	7.02
57.	Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade Crpts)				0.01	0.07	530.56
58.	Rmg Wool	0.01	0.03	252.70	0.01	0.06	585.88
59.	Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.		0.03		0.05	0.04	-12.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60.	Floricltr Products	0.00	0.01	266.67	0.01	0.03	227.50
61.	Footwear of Leather	0.04	0.00	-93.33	0.24	0.02	-93.06
62.	Coir & Coir Manufactures		0.00		0.03	0.02	-34.72
63.	Leather Goods				0.00	0.02	1,925.00
64.	Mica	0.00			0.01	0.01	78.21
65.	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade					0.01	
66.	Other Jute Manufactures		0.00			0.01	
67.	Rmg Manmade Fibres	0.21	0.00	-99.62	0.34	0.01	-97.77
68.	Rmg of other Textile Matrl				0.04	0.01	-83.33
69.	Rmg Silk					0.00	
70.	Natrl Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	0.01			0.02	0.00	-85.12
71.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid					0.00	
72.	Leather Footwear Components					0.00	
73.	Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.				0.01		
74.	Project Goods				0.10		
Total		136.62	119.62	-12.44	933.54	950.35	1.80

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

DOC-NIC

(*)--> % Share of commodity in total Export (2013-2014)

*Department of Commerce**Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)**Import : Country-wise all Commodities*

Dated: 11.12.2013

Values in US \$ Million

(P) Provisional

Country: Pakistan IR

Sl. No.	Commodity	Oct. 2012	Oct. 2013 (P)	% Growth	Apr.-Oct. 2012	Apr.-Oct. 2013(P)	% Growth Country: PAKISTAN IR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Fruits & Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts	18.66	13.41	-28.16	66.84	52.96	-20.76
2.	Organic Chemicals	0.21	0.16	-24.82	26.47	23.17	-12.48
3.	Other Commodities	3.33	2.77	-16.80	27.53	19.60	-28.82
4.	Petroleum, Crude & Products	4.19	3.45	-17.59	22.54	19.19	-14.89
5.	Cotton Raw: Comb./Uncomb./Waste	3.75	4.10	9.50	37.19	15.40	-58.59
6.	Cement	3.75	2.03	-45.77	24.74	14.47	-41.53
7.	Leather	0.70	0.97	39.37	5.15	11.60	125.34
8.	Cotton Yarn & Fabrics	1.45	1.54	6.29	9.28	9.79	5.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Wool, Raw	0.80	1.40	74.92	5.09	8.30	62.89
10.	Inorganic Chemicals	1.79	0.92	-48.37	9.95	6.38	-35.91
11.	Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap	1.80	1.07	-40.60	149.19	5.16	-96.54
12.	Sugar					5.05	
13.	Non-Metlc Mnrl Mnfs Excl Perls	0.35	0.83	134.02	1.90	2.89	52.22
14.	Artfcl Resns, Plstc Matrls, etc.	0.46	0.07	-85.60	6.42	2.67	-58.35
15.	Woolen And Cotton Rags etc.	0.44	0.52	18.82	3.05	2.46	-19.21
16.	Oil Seeds	0.59	0.15	-75.14	1.91	2.45	28.01
17.	Other Crude Minerals	0.28	0.25	-12.40	1.26	1.28	1.54
18.	Readymade G-Ments (Wovn & Knit)	0.08	0.22	184.77	2.11	1.21	-42.43
19.	Non-Ferrous Metals	0.41			4.30	1.14	-73.56
20.	Oeth Txt Yrn, Fabs, Madeup Artl	0.08	0.06	-23.37	0.74	0.76	2.39
21.	Profsnl Inst, Etc Excpt Electrnc	0.07	0.16	126.39	0.48	0.69	43.32
22.	Madeup Textile Articles	0.23	0.01	-95.98	1.14	0.72	-36.53
23.	Spices	0.05	0.06	10.33	0.57	0.68	18.74
24.	M-Made Fmnt/Spun Yrn (Inc.Was)	0.01	0.20	1,685.59	0.30	0.60	99.01
25.	Transport Equipments	0.00			0.35	0.51	47.42
26.	Electronic Goods	0.05			0.66	0.43	-35.14
27.	Raw Hides & Skins	0.07	0.07	-5.63	0.86	0.43	-50.01
28.	Chemical Matr & Prodcts	0.01	0.08	540.00	0.17	0.30	78.78
29.	Coal, Coke & Briquittes etc.	0.01			0.38	0.26	-31.70
30.	Prntd Books, Newspapers, Jrnls etc.	0.05	0.02	-67.16	0.26	0.21	-19.44
31.	Machry Excpt Elec & Electronic	0.04	0.06	39.52	0.09	0.21	122.97
32.	Pulses					0.17	
33.	Paper Board & Manufactures		0.00		0.03	0.15	453.01
34.	Primry Stel, Pig Iron Basd Items					0.13	
35.	Manufactures of Metals	0.01	0.02	74.00	0.05	0.09	94.48
36.	Perls Prcus Semiprcs Stones				0.22	0.09	-56.95
37.	Elec Machry Excpt Electronic	0.00	0.00	160.00	0.02	0.08	277.40
38.	Wood and Wood Products	0.02	0.00	-94.85	0.29	0.07	-74.80
39.	Essential Oil & Cosmetic Prepn	0.03	0.02	-36.40	0.05	0.06	15.94
40.	Silk Yarn & Fabrics	0.02	0.00	-87.57	0.08	0.04	-48.20
41.	Dyeng,Tanng, Colrng Matrls	0.09	0.02	-83.13	0.26	0.03	-87.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42.	Synthetic & Reclaimed Rubber				0.00	0.02	5,050.00
43.	Cereal Preparation		0.00		0.00	0.01	1,700.00
44.	Fertilizers, Crude	0.07			0.44	0.00	-99.00
45.	Iron & Steel	0.00	0.00	1,600.00	0.16	0.00	-97.23
46.	Machine Tools					0.00	
47.					0.01		
48.	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	0.00			0.01		
Total		43.94	34.61	-21.23	412.53	211.89	-48.64

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

DOC-NIC

(*)--> % Share of commodity in total Import (2013-2014)

Indo US Joint Military Exercise

1739. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government holds Indo-US joint military exercises;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of the last-held Indo-US combat aircraft exercise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the usefulness of such an exercise to Indian armed forces; and

(d) if so, the details of the allocations made, expenditure incurred and the benefits accrued due to such exercise during each of the last three years and the current year?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Two exercises each have been conducted between the Armies and Navies respectively of the two countries in 2013. The last combat aircraft exercise between both sides was conducted in India in October 2009.

(c) and (d) Exercises with the Armed Forces of foreign countries contribute to goodwill and towards upgrading the skills and capabilities of the Armed Forces. The expenditure on these exercises is met from within the budgets of the Armed Forces.

[Translation]

Skilled Labour

1740. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the likely requirement of skilled labour force in the country including health services, industries, industrial units, e-services, etc. in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise particularly the infrastructure sector;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to provide the required skilled labour force in the country particularly in these sectors;

(d) whether any special scheme is being initiated in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) A study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), according to which the incremental requirement of skilled labour in 21 high growth sectors (which includes Healthcare, IT and

ITES, Infrastructure Sector) by the year 2022 is estimated to be 347 million. The detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Skill Development related schemes are run by 17 Central Ministries and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Government has taken various steps to ensure skilling of large number of people in country including:-

- (i) A Cabinet Committee on Skill Development has been constituted on 10th June, 2013
- (ii) National Skill Development Agency has been constituted on 07th June, 2013.
- (iii) Target for skilling 5 crore people in 12th plan period has been set.
- (iv) A decision has been taken to launch National Skill Qualification Framework to provide upward mobility to candidates doing vocational courses.

Statement

*The details of the requirement of Skilled Labour
in High Growth Sectors*

Sl. No.	Sector/Industry	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Building and Construction Industry	330
2.	Real Estate Services	140
3.	Gem and Jewellery	46
4.	Leather and Leather Goods	46
5.	Organized Retails	173
6.	Textile and Clothing	262
7.	Electronic and IT Hardware	33
8.	Auto and Auto Components	350
9.	IT and ITES	53
10.	Banking, Finance Services and Insurance	42

1	2	3
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	34
12.	Infrastructure Structure	1030
13.	Tourism and Hospitality Services	36
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	14
15.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	19
16.	Food Processing	93
17.	Healthcare	127
18.	Transportation and Logistics	177
19.	Media and Entertainment	30
20.	Education and Skill Development Services	58
21.	Select informal employment sectors (domestic help, beauticians, facility management, security guards)	376
Incremental		3470

Speed Breakers on National Highways

1741. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of speed breakers is not allowed on the National Highways (NHs) of the country and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any instance of building unauthorised speed breakers on the National Highways has come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of road accidents occurred due to these speed breakers on various NHs of the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to remove unauthorised speed breakers on NHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY

SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the extant policy guidelines of the Ministry, construction of speed breakers is not allowed on National Highways as these defeat the basic objective of providing an obstruction free high speed facility apart from being a safety hazard. Accordingly, suitable actions for removal of unauthorised speed breakers are initiated, whenever such instances come to the notice of the implementing agencies.

(c) As the policy is not to provide speed breakers on National Highways, the NH-wise data on road accidents due to speed breakers is not maintained.

(d) Instructions are issued by the Ministry to the State Governments, from time to time, for removal of speed breakers on the National Highways.

[English]

Development of Waterways

1742. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cargo transported through inland waterways where origination and destination both lie within India during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any proposal for stretching the National Waterways and also increase the use of inland waterways and coastal shipping for greater cargo shipment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has given a fillip to sea-borne domestic trade by allowing vessels that could hitherto ply only in rivers and other inland water to operate in water along the coast; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The quantity of cargo transported during the last three years through inland waterways (including waterways other than National Waterways) where origin and destination both lie within

India is given below:—

Year	Cargo moved	
	(in million tonnes)	(in Billion Tonne km)
2010-11	72.80	3.633
2011-12	68.76	3.494
2012-13	22.01*	1.114

*The decrease in cargo movement is primarily due to the ban of iron ore mining in Goa.

(b) and (c) Development and regulation of only those waterways which are declared as National Waterways (NWS) come under the purview of Union Government. Government has so far declared five waterways as National Waterways. The Bill for declaration of Lakhimpur – Bhanga stretch of River Barak (121 km) in Assam as 6th National Waterway is in the Parliament for its consideration. To increase the use of National waterways, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has undertaken various measures which include providing inland water transportation infrastructure namely navigational channel, navigation aids and terminals in NW-1, 2 & 3. IWAI has also undertaken a study on Integrated National Transportation Waterways Grid, through M/s RITES, for providing road and rail connectivity at potential terminals.

(d) and (e) Government has allowed inland water limits to be extended upto the base line as notified by the Ministry of External Affairs. This coupled with recent relaxation given in the construction and operation of River-Sea-Vessels by Directorate General of Shipping (DG Shipping) will facilitate coastal shipping in the country.

Engagement of Foreign Coaches

1743. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed the foreign coaches to impart training to athletes and sports persons during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred for engaging foreign coaches during the last three years; and

(c) the details of new institutions proposed to be established to promote sports in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government had appointed 31, 34 and 30 foreign coaches in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till 11.12.2013) respectively to impart training to sports persons of various sports disciplines. The expenditure incurred on the appointment of these foreign coaches was Rs.790.02, 717.73 and 509.85 lakhs for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till October 2013) respectively.

(c) The details are as follows:—

- (i) National Institute of Sports Coaching for producing quality coaches of international standards within the country and to develop a holistic system for imparting coaching
- (ii) National Institute of Sports Sciences & Medicine to focus on the high quality of research study and targets of sports science and medicine for producing sports champions who could spearhead the Indian challenge in the world sporting arena.

Regulations for Sports Associations

1744. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame any regulations so that only the reputed sportspersons may head sports associations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such regulations will be made operational;

(d) whether sports federations have expressed reservations in accepting new regulations/sports code; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

SINGH): (a) No, Madam. National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Government does not interfere in their day to day affairs. In order to bring in transparency and good governance in sports bodies, the Government has issued guidelines which, *inter-alia*, provide for inclusion of sportspersons in their executive bodies with voting rights. These guidelines are contained in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDCI).

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) and (e) Madam, the Archery Association of India has been de-recognized since it refused to accept the Government guidelines. Also, the recognition of Indian Amateur Boxing Federation has been suspended keeping in view irregularities in the elections. In addition, a few other NSFs such as Gymnastic Federation of India and Korfbal Federation of India have also been found to have violated Government guidelines during the last 3 years. Recognition to such NSFs has not been accorded.

[*Translation*]

Import of Kits for Soldiers

1745. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the items of daily use for the soldiers in the armed forces like shoes, snow jackets, ammunitions, etc. are imported;

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

(c) whether any scheme is being formulated by the Government to procure these items indigenously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) The items of daily use for the soldiers of armed forces are primarily procured from indigenous sources mainly the Ordnance Factory Board. Some items of special clothing and equipment required for super high altitude areas and some ammunition for special weapons are procured ex-import. Import of such items is resorted to, due to limitations of indigenous sources. Efforts are made continuously to identify indigenous sources.

UN Peacekeeping Missions

1746. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of peace restoration campaigns being under taken by the armed forces in various countries till date, country-wise;

(b) the number of Indian soldiers killed therein, country-wise;

(c) whether the United Nations (UN) has to make payment to the Indian Army for this work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of the participation of Indian Armed Forces in UN Missions for peace restoration till date are given in the enclosed Statement. The Indian Armed Forces are presently participating in four UN Peacekeeping Missions as per details below:

Sl. No.	Name of Mission	No. of personnel
1.	Congo (MONUSCO)	3768
2.	Lebanon (UNIFIL)	899

Sl. No.	Name of Mission	No. of personnel
3.	South Sudan (UNMISS)	2004
4.	Golan Heights (UNDOF)	194

(b) A total number of 70 soldiers have been killed till date in action during the operations in UN Peacekeeping Missions. The details are as under:-

1.	Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)	08
2.	South Sudan (UNMISS)	06
3.	Egypt (Sinai) (UNEF1)	14
4.	Congo (ONUC)	28
5.	Sierra Leone	01
6.	UNOSOM-II (Somalia)	12
7.	UNTAC (Cambodia)	01

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) At present, UN reimburses at the rate of 1028 US Dollars per month for each contingent member during the period of deployment in UN Mission. In addition, UN also reimburses for the equipment deployed in these missions based on the MoU/LoA signed between Govt. of India and UN.

Statement*List of Peace Keeping Operations (1948-2013) where Indian Army has participated*

Sl. No.	Acronym	Mission Name	Country
1.	UNNRC	United Nations Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission	Korea
2.	UNMIC	United Nations Mission in China (K) (UNMIC)	China
3.	UNEF1	United Nations Emergency Force	Egypt-Israel
4.	UNEF 1	First United Nations Emergency Force	Gaza
5.	UNOGIL	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon	Lebanon
6.	ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo	Congo
7.	UNSF	United Nations Security Force in West Iran	West Iran
8.	UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission	Yemen
9.	UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	Cyprus
10.	UNIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	Iran Iraq
11.	UNAVEM I	United Nations Angola Verification Mission I	Angola
12.	UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II	Angola

Sl. No.	Acronym	Mission Name	Country
13.	UNAVEM III	United Nations Angola Verification Mission III	Angola
14.	UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group	Namibia
15.	ONUCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America	Nicaragua
16.	ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	El Salvador
17.	UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission	Iraq-Kuwait
18.	UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia	Cambodia
19.	UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force	Former Yugoslavia
20.	UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia	Cambodia
21.	ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique	Mozambique
22.	UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II	Somalia
23.	UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	Liberia
24.	UNOMIG	United Nations Observers Mission in Georgia	Cambodia
25.	UNAMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti	Haiti
26.	MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	Haiti
27.	UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda	Rwanda
28.	UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia-Herzegovina
29.	UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
30.	MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola	Angola
31.	UNMA	United Nations Mission in Angola	Angola
32.	UNGCI	United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq	Iraq-Kuwait
33.	MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	Western Timor
34.	UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor	East Timor
35.	UNAMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan	Sudan
36.	ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi	Burundi
37.	UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	Cyprus
38.	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	Lebanon
39.	UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	Kosovo
40.	UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	Ethiopia-Eritrea
41.	MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo
42.	ONUCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	Ivory Coast
43.	UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan	Sudan
44.	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	Golan Heights
45.	UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia	Liberia
46.	UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste

Sl. No.	Acronym	Mission Name	Country
47.	MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo
48.	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan	Republic of South Sudan
49.	UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	Sudan

[English]

Employment Information Centres

1747. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to the States to set up Employment Information Centres (EICs) in each village for job related information;

(b) if so, whether these instructions are being followed by the State Governments;

(c) if so, the names of the villages where EICs have been set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the time by which EICs are likely to be set up in each village; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to set up Bureau for Private Sector in the Employment Exchange of each district for providing job opportunities in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Ministry of Labour & Employment have not issued any instructions to the State Governments to set up Employment Information Centres in each village.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

(e) The National Employment Service (NES) has a network of 956 Employment Exchanges managed by the State Governments and these Exchanges receive vacancies notified by the establishments covered under the Employment Exchanges (Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 including those in the private sector employing 25 or more persons. Vacancies/information about

job opportunities from establishments in the private sector employing 24 or less persons are received on voluntary basis and names of candidates are submitted as per the requirement of the employers. These Exchanges send list of eligible registered job-seekers to concerned establishments against the vacancies so notified.

[Translation]

National River Conservation Authority

1748. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National River Conservation Authority (NRCA) has been setup by the Government to maintain the quality of water;

(b) if so, the salient features of the functions of the Authority;

(c) whether any review meeting of NRCA has not been convened during the last eight year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) to (e) The river conservation programme was initiated by the Government with the commencement of Ganga Action Plan, which was later expanded in 1995 to cover other major rivers of the country under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

The National River Conservation Authority (NRCA) was set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of

the Prime Minister in 1995 to finalise the policy frame-work and oversee the implementation of pollution abatement works under NRCP. The 11th Meeting of the NRCA was held in June, 2003. Meeting of the Steering Committee of the NRCA, chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests was held four times subsequent to the NRCA meeting of June, 2003 to review the implementation of the Plan. The last meeting of the Steering Committee was held in December, 2007.

A comprehensive exercise was simultaneously taken up by the Government for review and revamp of the river conservation strategy. The Ganga Action Plan was taken up for a focused review. A series of meetings were held with the concerned Union Ministries, State Governments and implementing agencies. It was decided that in order to enhance the impact of river cleaning, the river conservation strategy should be taken up with a holistic river basin approach. Accordingly, the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was constituted by the Government in February 2009, as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga by adopting the river basin as the unit of planning. This Authority chaired by the Prime Minister has so far held three meetings on 5.10.2009, 01.11.2010 and 17.04.2012 respectively.

[English]

Arrears of EPF

1749. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) from employers have accumulated to a staggering Rs. 4238.00 crores;

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

(c) whether the slow process of recovery of PF arrears by the EPFO especially laxity in the collection of fines awarded by Courts and taking steps to vacate stay orders obtained by errant employers are the main reasons for this huge accumulation; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) As per data available with the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, an amount of Rs. 4093.48 crore was in arrears as on 31.03.2013. Actions as envisaged under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are taken to recover the arrears. This has resulted in recovery of an amount of Rs. 1,441.43 crore during the year 2012-13.

(c) The slow process of recovery of PF dues is mainly owing to stay granted by courts and EPF Appellate Tribunal, establishments going into liquidation and the sick companies approaching Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for a rehabilitation package.

(d) As a corrective measure, EPFO has directed its field offices to regularly review recovery dossiers, file prosecution, lodge FIR with police authorities, file petitions before appropriate Courts for vacation of stays granted and to impress upon the High Courts for constituting special Court/Bench for early disposal of PF cases to enable recovery of arrears.

[Translation]

Assistance of World Bank for Pollution Abatement

1750. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided financial assistance/loan to the State Governments including Maharashtra to keep the environment pollution free; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of funds issued to the State Governments for this purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry has received financial

assistance from the World Bank in three major areas namely National Ganga River Basin Programme (NGRBP), Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Programme and Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP).

In case of National Ganga River Basin Programme, the World Bank will support the Government for abatement of pollution of river Ganga by providing technical assistance and financing of US\$ 1 billion. The programme is to be implemented in the five Ganga basin states namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme, the World Bank will provide financial assistance of US\$ 195 Million to the Government in building national capacity for implementation of comprehensive coastal management. This includes environment and pollution management as well as a few pilot projects envisaged in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal.

The World Bank has also provided financial assistance of US\$ 75.39 million for the Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP) for undertaking environmentally sound remediation of contaminated sites in the country, which includes remediation of four pilot projects of hazardous waste sites and municipal solid waste sites in the States of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests is also implementing since September 2011, a World Bank assisted project on "Pilot Market based Emissions Trading Scheme to improve Air Quality in India" for a total cost of US\$ 0.5 million (Rs. 2.25 crore) to enable cost-effective compliance of air quality standards in selected industrial areas in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The details of amount released to various States under these major areas during the period 2010-11 to 2013-2014 (Upto November-2013) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of amount released during 2010-11 to 2013-2014
(Up to November-2013)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Financial Year	Funds released
1	2	3	4
National Ganga River Basin Programm			
1.	Uttarakhand	2010-11	0.00
		2011-12	0.00
		2012-13	1.55
		2013-14	0.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2010-11	0.00
		2011-12	0.00
		2012-13	1.79
		2013-14	0.00
3.	Bihar	2010-11	0.00
		2011-12	0.00
		2012-13	0.60
		2013-14	17.00
4.	Jharkhand	2010-11	0.00
		2011-12	0.00
		2012-13	0.50
		2013-14	0.00
5.	West Bengal	2010-11	0.00
		2011-12	0.00
		2012-13	0.60
		2013-14	0.00
Total			22.04
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Programme			
1.	Gujarat State	2010-11	42.93
		2011-12	30.00
		2012-13	5.00
		2013-14	24.00
2.	Odisha	2010-11	35.98
		2011-12	30.00

1	2	3	4
		2012-13	0.00
		2013-14	10.00
3.	West Bengal	2010-11	32.27
		2011-12	30.00
		2012-13	0.00
		2013-14	0.00
Total			21.8701

Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010-11	3.39
		2011-12	5.39
		2012-13	11.82
		2013-14	0.00
Sub-total			20.60
2.	West Bengal	2010-11	3.11
		2011-12	4.80
		2012-13	6.70
		2013-14	0.00
Sub-total			14.61
Grand Total			35.21

Pilot Market based Emissions Trading Scheme to improve Air Quality in India

No financial release has been made to the State Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu so far under the Project.

Decline in Exports

1751. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports from Mormugao Port, Goa is constantly declining;

(b) if so, the details of the exports made from the said Port during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for decline in the exports from Mormugao Port alongwith the details of assessment made by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is formulating any

scheme to give boost to the exports from Mormugao (Marma) Port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) The exports from Mormugao Port has declined due to ban on mining of iron ore by the Supreme Court as iron ore used to constitute 80% of the cargo handled during a year. The details of exports of iron ore made from the said Port during the last three years and the current year are given as under:

(quantity in million tonnes)			
2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto November, 2013)
40.84	29.89	8.65	1.25

(d) to (e) On advice of the Government, the Port is making all efforts for attracting alternate cargo and as a result, cargo like Maize, Granite and Pharmaceutical containers have been received. Several trade meetings have been held with the industries in the hinterland in the neighbouring States. These efforts are expected to yield results. However, these volumes are very limited and cannot substitute the loss in terms of Iron Ore traffic.

Protection to Leopards and Tigers

1752. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of frequent killing of Leopards and Tigers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of Tigers and Leopards in the country at present; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the conservation of these wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of tiger mortality during the year 2013, as reported by States, is

given in the enclosed Statement-I. The mortality of leopard in the country is not collated at the level of the Government of India. The country level tiger population, estimated once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The State-wise details of tiger estimation

for the year 2006 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The population of leopard in the country is not estimated, however, as a part of the recent all India tiger estimation, only the spatial occupancy of leopard within the 17 tiger States has been ascertained, and the details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The Government of India has taken several milestone initiatives for protection of wild animals including tiger, which are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of tiger mortality during the year 2013, as reported by States

(As on 02.12.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Inside Tiger Reserve			Total	Outside Tiger Reserve			Total	Grand Total
		Cases under scrutiny	Poaching Including seizure	Natural & Other causes		Cases under scrutiny	Poaching Including seizure	Natural & Other causes		
1.	Assam	5	1	0	6	2	0	0	2	8
2.	Karnataka	9	1	0	10	1	2	0	3	13
3.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6	6
4.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1	1	9	0	1	0	1	10
5.	Maharashtra	0	3	0	3	5	0	3	8	11
6.	Odisha	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2
8.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	7	8
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
10.	West Bengal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
11.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		25	6	2	33	20	5	4	30	63

Note: Approximately 18 Kg. tiger bones were seized in Delhi (07.09.2013) by a team of Forest Department officials from Maharashtra by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and Delhi Police.

Statement-II*Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population						
	2006			2010			Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8 (-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex							
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghatslandscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	6	4	8	5 (-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Total	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

*** Statistical lower/upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

Statement-III

Forest occupancy of leopard in tiger States, as estimated using the refined methodology

State	Leopard (km ²)
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex	
Uttarakhand	3683
Uttar Pradesh	2936
Bihar	552
Shivalik-Gangetic (Total)	7171
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex	
Andhra Pradesh	37609
Chhattisgarh	14939
Madhya Pradesh	34736
Maharashtra	4982
Odisha	25516
Rajasthan	-
Jharkhand	131
Central Indian (Total)	117913
Western Ghats Landscape Complex	
Karnataka	20506
Kerala	8363

State	Leopard (km ²)
Tamil Nadu	14484
Western Ghats (Total)	43353
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains	
Assam	1500
Arunachal Pradesh	670
Mizoram	2324
Northern West Bengal	1135
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra (Total)	5629
Sunderbans	-

Statement-IV

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of wild animals including tiger

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of three new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh) and Sunabeda (Odisha). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka), Rajaji (Uttarakhand) and Navegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra) for declaring as a tiger reserve. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (iv) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa) and (v) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu).
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh

per family to Rs. 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are benchmarks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. The 17 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (36334.61 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (29789.06 sq.km.) of all the 43 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
13. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
14. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
15. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along

with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

16. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
17. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. A reintroduced tigress has recently littered and two cubs have also been camera trapped. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful and reintroduced tigers are breeding.
18. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

19. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of the 29th February, 2008, *inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), the proposal for the said force has

been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. The States of Karnataka and Maharashtra have already created and deployed the STPF.

20. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

21. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
22. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
23. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
25. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
27. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657, respectively. At present, India has the maximum number of tigers and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2% of country's geographical area spread out in 43 tiger reserves in 17 States).

28. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on 28th July, 2011, containing the second round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves. Out of 39 tiger reserves, 15 were rated as 'very good', 12 as 'good', 8 as 'satisfactory' and 4 as 'poor'.
29. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
30. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
34. The Revised Cost Estimates for Project Tiger was approved on 11.8.2011 for an upward revision of the cost estimates for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the XIth Plan Period from 650 crore to Rs. 1216.86 crore of Central Assistance to support States in village relocation from core areas of tiger reserves. Several new components were added to the Project, viz.:
- (i) Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States (90:10)
 - (ii) Raising compensation for man-animal conflict to Rs. 2 lakhs
 - (iii) Acquisition of private land for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate
 - (iv) Establishment of Tiger Safari, interpretation/awareness centres under the existing component of 'co-existence agenda in buffer/fringe areas', and management of such centres through the respective Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - (v) Re-introduction of Cheetah
35. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
36. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
37. Notification of the Kawal Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh.
38. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
39. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett.
40. Comprehensive guidelines under section 38O 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.
41. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of two tigresses from Ranthambhore to Sariska (Rajasthan), besides one straying sub-adult male tiger from Panna to Satpura (Madhya Pradesh), and one straying tiger from Pilibhit to Dudhwa Tiger Reserve (Uttar Pradesh).
42. A bilateral arrangement has been recently formalized with Bangladesh on tiger conservation. Our delegations are interacting with Nepal and China within the framework of existing bilateral arrangements. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation, which has met recently.
43. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers have been organized at Tadoba and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves (2013).
44. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths, Project Tiger implementation etc.
45. Process underway for providing enabling provisions in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to strengthen our implementation of the CITES and towards enhancement of penalties for contravention of provisions of the Act.
46. Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu) and Mukandra Hills (Darah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan) have been notified by the State Governments as Tiger Reserve.

[English]

Zojila Tunnel

1753. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foundation Stone for a tunnel on Srinagar-Leh highway near Z-Morh was laid in October, 2012;

(b) if so, whether the Union Cabinet has also approved the construction of tunnels on Zojila Pass; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the progress of work made thereon?

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

(a) Foundation stone for construction of tunnel at Z-Morh on Srinagar-Leh highway was laid on 4th October 2012.

(b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 17.10.2013 has approved construction of Zozila Tunnel.

(c) The details of progress of these two tunnels are as under:-

- (i) Contract for construction of tunnel on Z-Morh has been awarded.
- (ii) Land acquisition for construction of Zojila Pass Tunnel is under process. Contract action is in progress.

Non Payment of EPF to Workers

1754. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private placement agencies supplying contract workers to Government departments have come under the scanner of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for allegedly stripping workers of salaries and evading Provident Fund payments;

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

(c) whether the Central Government along with its PSUs employs large number of contract workers and the principal employer is responsible to pay PF;

(d) if so, is it a fact that various Government departments both at the Centre and States are not paying PF to such workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Some instances of private placement agencies defaulting in remittance of Provident Fund dues have come to the notice of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

(b) As per statistics available with EPFO, as on 30.11.2013, 763 private placement agencies are reported to have violated the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 out of a total number of more than 16000 such establishments.

(c) The Central Government along with its PSUs employ significant number of workers through outsourcing mode. They are responsible, as principal employer, to pay Provident Fund in respect of these contract workers in accordance with Paragraph 30 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

(d) No specific instance of non-payment of Provident Fund to such workers by Government Departments both at the Centre and States, has come to the notice of EPFO.

(e) Provisions have been made in the official Website of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation whereby the principal employers, including various Government Departments, both at the Centre and States, can check the payment of Provident Fund made by the private placement agencies deployed by them.

The following actions are taken against the erring private placement agencies which fail to pay the Provident Fund benefits to their workers:-

1. Action under Section 7A of Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is taken against the defaulting establishments for assessment of dues.
2. Action under Section 14B of the Act is taken for levying of damages for belatedly deposit of dues.

3. Action under Section 7Q of the Act is taken for levy of interest for belated remittances.
4. Recovery actions as provided under Section 8B to 8G of the Act are taken.
5. Action under Section 14 of the Act is taken for filing prosecution against the defaulters before the Competent Court of Law.
6. Action under Section 406/409 of IPC is taken against the employer for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages/salary of the employees but not deposited in the fund.

[Translation]

NS-EW Corridor Project in Bihar

1755. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of highways under North-South and East-West Corridor project has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the condition of old flyovers on National Highway No. 57 between Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga is deteriorating; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The total length of North-South and East-West (NS-EW) corridors is 7142 km, out of which 6177 kms have been completed and works in 593 kms under implementation and 372 kms are balance for award. There has been delays in implementation of some projects. The delays are due to problems such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, approval for rail over bridges, law &

order problem as well as shortage of skilled / semi-skilled manpower, poor performance of contractors and economic slowdown. It is too early to indicate the time of likely completion of NS-EW Corridor.

(c) and (d) There is no old / existing flyover on NH-57 between Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in deteriorating condition. However, two bridges at km 30.300 and km 34.200 which were retained after rehabilitation during four laning project, have recently developed defects in the bearings and require replacement. Consultant has been engaged for project/ estimate preparation in this regard.

[English]

Impact of Green House Gas Emission

1756. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to establish research and analysis agency/institution for studying the impact of Green House Gas emission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up the said institution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Government of India has established an Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) on 14th October 2009, comprises of 127 institutions countrywide belonging to various universities, research and development institutions, autonomous institutions of the Government, Non-Governmental organization and private institutions for undertaking research on the science of climate change and its impacts on different sectors of the economy across the various regions of India. Under the aegis of INCCA, two Reports namely, 'India: Greenhouse Gas Emission- 2007' and a "Climate Change in India: A 4 x 4 Assessment- A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" were published in May 2010 and November 2010 respectively.

Government of India has also proposed to set up a National Institute for Climate Change Studies and Actions (NICCSA) under Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests with a view to carry out analytical studies of scientific, environmental, economic development and technological issues related to climate change.

Release of Defence Spectrum

1757. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from Finance Ministry to swap spectrum in the 1,900 MHz band with airwaves 2100 MHz frequency is under examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the swap deal will open up additional 2x20 MHz of the higher frequency spectrum and help the Government mop up about \$8 billion through the auction of four slots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) A proposal from Ministry of Communications & Information Technology (MoC&IT) to swap 15 MHz of 3G (2100 MHz band) spectrum with an equivalent 15 MHz of Evolution Data Optimized (EVDO) spectrum in 1900 MHz band has been received in Ministry of Defence (MoD).

(c) and (d) The proposal is only for exchange of 15 MHz of 3G spectrum with 15 MHz of EVDO spectrum. The financial implication of the proposal on revenue receipt has not been worked out.

Construction of Alternative Highway

1758. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that National Highway (NH) 44 gets blocked during every monsoon period thereby causing difficulty in transportation;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government for construction of an alternative National Highway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Whenever National Highway (NH) 44 gets blocked during monsoon due to landslides, it is opened to traffic at the earliest possible.

(c) and (d) The Construction of Alternative Highway as Kukital to Sabroom is proposed to be improved to National Highway standard under the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) Phase 'B', which has been approved for DPR preparation only by the Government. The proposal for declaration of this road as National Highway has been received in the Ministry. 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.

National Highways in Gujarat

1759. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the total number of National Highways (NHs) in Gujarat including four-lane NHs along with their total length, NH-wise;

(b) the details of the NHs in the State being developed under Golden Quadrilateral project along with their present status;

(c) the details of delayed projects, if any, along with the reasons therefor and the action taken or being taken by the Government to expedite their completion; and

(d) the names of the districts in the State which are not connected with NHs and the time by which the same are likely to be connected with NHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) There are 20 numbers of National Highways (NHs) having an aggregate length of 3859 km. in Gujarat. NH-wise length is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Four laning of NH-8 planned under Golden Quadrilateral Project in Gujarat has been completed. However, Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section of NH-8 has been taken up for development to six lane standard on DBFOT basis with target date for completion as December 2015. There is no delay.

(d) The Dangs, Jamnagar and Botad districts are not connected with NHs. At present there is no such proposal.

Statement

The details of NH-wise Length in Gujarat

Sl. No.	National Highway Number	Length in Kms in Gujarat
1	2	3
1.	6	95.600
2.	6 (Ext)	24.600
3.	8	515.030
4.	8 A	371.290
5.	8(A) Ext	244.000
6.	8 B	216.80
7.	8 C	44.420
8.	8 D	127.750
9.	8 E	260.100
10.	8 E (Ext)	208.850
11.	14	151.620
12.	15	271.900
13.	59	211.200
14.	113	39.000
15.	228	354.840
16.	58 (Ext)	152.000
17.	56	402.000

1	2	3
18.	848	67.600
19.	848 A	7.000
20.	NE-1	93.400
Total		3859.000

Non Accessing of Vocational Training

1760. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total size of labour force and workforce in the country, sector-wise and organized/ unorganized-wise;

(b) the net additions in labour force and workforce in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there is a lack of formal vocational training infrastructure in the country and that only a small percentage of labour force has access to formal vocational training;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the setting up of formal training infrastructure in the country along with their outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). According to the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2011-12 and the information collected under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, total size of labour force and workforce in the country was 48.47 crore and 47.41 crore persons respectively, during 2011-12. The total number of workers in organised and unorganised sectors was 2.90 crore and 44.51 crore persons respectively during the same period.

(b) As per the labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 2009-10 and 2011-12 the net addition in labour force and workforce

in the country was 0.97 crore and 0.86 crore persons respectively during this period.

(c) to (e) Government has been making sincere efforts for skill development of a large number of people under various skill development programmes. There were 5,114 Government and Private ITIs in 2006-07 which has now increased to 10,344. Ministry of Labour and Employment has formulated a scheme to set up ITIs in unserved blocks under Public Private Partnership mode.

Ban on Ships with Poisonous Chemicals

1761. DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) whether international laws are being violated by allowing the entry of such ships;

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

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

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

(a) and (b) In case of ships advancing to Alang for recycling purposes, identifying the presence of poisonous chemicals on ships is a step which is preparatory to ship-breaking. As per procedure followed currently in the Alang ship breaking yard in Gujarat, a ship is allowed to enter Indian waters after the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) gives its consent stating that the ship does not contain any hazardous cargo including radioactive/nuclear wastes. GMB issues such consent in consultation with Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and custom authorities. After this, Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) has to certify that the ship does not contain any hazardous wastes, based on which beaching and cutting permission is given by the GMB.

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

(e) The Government has formulated a Code on Regulations for Safe & Environmentally Sound Ship Recycling.

Unemployed Women

1762. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the number of unemployed women registered in various Employment Exchanges in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of employment *provided* to them through these Employment Exchanges during the said period;

(c) whether the process of providing employment to women by these Exchanges is not satisfactory;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has identified certain areas wherein women can be more employable and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of number of women jobseekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges and employment *provided* to them through these exchanges in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Employment Exchanges are making submission of job seekers including women against the vacancies notified by various employers from where they can select suitable candidates. The Government has, however, set a target of skilling 5 crore persons, including women, during 12th Five Year Plan to make them more employable across various sectors.

Statement

Number of women job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges and their placement during 2010 to 2012 (as on 31st December)

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Job seekers			Placement		
		2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	555.4	547.1	538.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.6	17.3	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	432.4	462.6	476.1	0.1	0.9	0.2
4.	Bihar	105.2	104.6	101.4	0.0	0.0	@
5.	Chhattisgarh	351.7	388.7	437.8	0.2	0.1	@
6.	Delhi	165.4	211.3	211.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	Goa	38.3	44.3	46.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
8.	Gujarat	248.2	260.5	265.4	40.2	39.1	34.1
9.	Haryana	233.5	208.8	206.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	287.5	296.8	299.0	0.2	0.5	1.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	144.3	186.9	171.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
12.	Jharkhand	118.6	127.6	94.6	1.5	0.3	0.4
13.	Karnataka	141.1	131.9	119.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
14.	Kerala	2578.9	2575.2	2359.5	6.0	7.2	4.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	411.1	430.4	459.6	0.8	0.4	0.7
16.	Maharashtra	696.0	671.2	629.9	44.6	28.9	18.6
17.	Manipur	189.2	199.1	193.3	0.3	0.0	@
18.	Meghalaya	14.8	14.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	@
19.	Mizoram	16.9	17.2	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	22.6	24.1	25.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
21.	Odisha	261.3	305.0	316.0	1.5	0.9	0.5
22.	Punjab	112.7	104.4	107.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
23.	Rajasthan	119.6	105.6	111.8	0.0	0.0	@
24.	Sikkim						
25.	Tamil Nadu	2899.8	3292.1	3877.1	7.1	3.5	4.1
26.	Tripura	191.0	193.6	202.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
27.	Uttarakhand	149.3	194.3	221.4	0.1	0.1	@
28.	Uttar Pradesh	342.1	393.8	1846.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
29.	West Bengal	1948.0	2046.0	2127.0	0.7	1.0	0.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.2	16.2	17.9	0.1	0.0	@
31.	Chandigarh	9.4	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	3.0	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	5.2	5.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	@
35.	Puducherry	102.5	105.8	108.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
All India		12927.6	13694.8	15645.8	107.1	85.7	67.8

* No employment exchange is functioning in the State.

@ Figures less than fifty.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

[Translation]

Conservation of Forest Cover

1763. DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare an integrated forest conservation scheme to increase forest cover in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the target fixed for afforestation in the 10th Five Year Plan has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the amount spent during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the target of afforestation fixed for the current Five Year Plan period; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam. The Government does not propose to prepare an integrated forest conservation scheme to increase forest cover in the country.

(b) to (d) The targets for afforestation/tree planting are fixed annually and monitored under 20-Point Programme. The targets and achievements for the year 2002-03 to 2006-07 in 10th Five Year Plan and from 2011-12 to 2013-14, upto August 2013, in Current/12th Five Year Plan

are as given below:—

Area in million ha.			
Five Year Plan	Year	Target	Achievement
	2002-03	1.53	1.14
	2003-04	1.5	1.22
Tenth	2004-05	2.12	1.58
	2005-06	2.26	1.99
	2006-07	2.61	2.32
Current/12 th	2011-12	1.74	1.60
plan	2012- 13	1.54	1.63
	2013-14	1.48	0.84#

Achievement upto August 2013.

Few States have not achieved the targets. Some of the reasons for less achievement of targets as reported by the States/UTs are:—

- (i) Inadequate funds available with the State Forest Departments/other agencies.
- (ii) Poor infrastructure and capacity of the Department including staff shortage.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government for Afforestation/Tree Planting:—

- (i) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas of the country through

people's participation. Since inception of NAP in 2000-2002, 2 million hectares have been treated incurring an expenditure of Rs 3209.33 crores. State-wise details of Funds released and approved area under NAP are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- (ii) MoEF is implementing the National Mission for Green India (GIM) on landscape approach with people's participation, which envisages improvement in quality of forest cover to the extent of 5 million hectare in the next 10 years along with increase in forest and tree cover over another 5 million hectare of land mainly non-forest lands. Under GIM an amount of Rs.49.95 crores has been released to 21 States for carrying out preparatory activities in 71 identified landscapes during 2011-12. State wise details of Funds released under GIM are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (iii) Six Eco Task Force Battalions are operational in the States of Assam, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan for undertaking restoration of degraded ecosystems through afforestation, soil conservation and water resource management techniques in remote and difficult areas. During the last three years, from 2011-12 to 2013-14 (as on 30.11.13) an amount of Rs 62.20 crores has been reimbursed to the Ministry of Defence for establishment cost of the battalions.
- (iv) Tree planting is a permissible activity under a number of schemes of other Ministries of Government of India and Large scale afforestation work is also being carried out by other Ministries under schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission, Thirteenth Finance Commission and under various State Plan and Non Plan schemes which aids in increasing forest and tree cover in the country.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise funds released and approved area under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) from 2000-02 to 2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)	Area Approved (Area in Ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.76	82222
2.	Bihar	60.16	39898
3.	Chhattisgarh	237.59	121047
4.	Goa	0.64	1250
5.	Gujarat	209.79	100175
6.	Haryana	154.41	51788
7.	Himachal Pradesh	71.91	51453
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.63	77097
9.	Jharkhand	150.95	105290
10.	Karnataka	194.94	110628
11.	Kerala	73.41	38214
12.	Madhya Pradesh	219.06	155736
13.	Maharashtra	221.12	135766
14.	Odisha	133.22	137602
15.	Punjab	25.12	20081
16.	Rajasthan	67.58	52765
17.	Tamil Nadu	117.94	75070
18.	Uttar Pradesh	258.30	155869
19.	Uttarakhand	91.92	77565
20.	West Bengal	62.10	45103
Total (Other States)		2551.96	1634619
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.87	33446
22.	Assam	81.00	56280
23.	Manipur	92.92	48493
24.	Meghalaya	52.60	32975

1	2	3	4
25.	Mizoram	146.71	59120
26.	Nagaland	100.37	60628
27.	Sikkim	86.95	33027
28.	Tripura	63.91	50296
Total (NE States)		657.35	374265
Total		3209.33	2008884

Statement-II

Details of State-wise funds released under Green India Mission (GIM) Scheme during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
1.	Maharashtra	4.06
2.	Jharkhand	1.47
3.	Kerala	1.95
4.	Tamil Nadu	0.72
5.	Gujarat	1.34
6.	Rajasthan	2.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.27
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.64
9.	Odisha	1.08
10.	Punjab	1.25
11.	Haryana	3.57
12.	Chhattisgarh	9.72
13.	Assam	1.30
14.	Andhra Pradesh	0.89
15.	Manipur	0.40
16.	Nagaland	1.42
17.	Tripura	3.50
18.	Karnataka	2.67
19.	Madhya Pradesh	8.24
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1.20
21.	Uttarakhand	0.51
Total		49.95

Promotion of Handloom Handicraft

1764. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions/incentives/schemes being provided by the Government for promotion of export of handicraft items along with details of some new schemes likely to be introduced to promote handicrafts/artisans in the country;

(b) whether the import of handloom/handicrafts products is more than their export and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to make up this imbalance;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start handicraft industry in rural areas of the country as well as abroad and has conducted any survey in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the package to artisans as given to handloom weavers in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) The number of monitoring centres set up for optimum utilisation/misuse of the funds allocated to handicraft industry/artisans under various schemes formulated by the Government in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A scheme named Marketing Support & Services Scheme is being implemented by the Government with International Marketing as one of the component for promotion of export of handicrafts.

The concession/incentives being provided by the Government for export of handicrafts are as under:—

- 138 number of handicrafts items have been included in the focused product scheme wherein

a duty credit scrip benefit of 7%, 5% and 2% of FOB value of exports is available on different handicrafts items.

- In order to provide incentives for exports to the focus markets a duty credit scrip benefit of 3% is available for exports to focus markets and 4% to special focus markets.
- Inclusion of important handicrafts clusters namely Jodhpur, Jaipur, Srinagar, Anantnag, Barmer, Firozabad, Agartala and Saharanpur as a Town of Export Excellence for Handicrafts.
- An interest subvention of 3% has been given to handicrafts sector till 32st March, 2014.

A New Scheme titled 'Infrastructure & Technology Development has been introduced for implementation during the 12th Plan period.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The schemes being implemented by the Government for promotion & development of handicrafts already cater to the vast rural area of the country as well as for its export abroad.

(d) No, Madam. No detailed proposal has been received.

(e) No such exclusive monitoring centres have been set up by the Government. However the implementation of schemes are being monitored by various field offices spread over the country to ensure that the funds sanctioned under various schemes are properly utilized and there is no misuse of funds. The number of such field offices, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Statewise number of Field Officer

Sl. No.	State	State-wise field offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	4

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Delhi	3
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	2
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
12.	Jharkhand	2
13.	Karnataka	4
14.	Kerala	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3
16.	Maharashtra	5
17.	Manipur	!
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	2
22.	Puducherry	3
23.	Punjab	1
24.	Rajasthan	3
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	4
27.	Tripura	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8
29.	Uttaranchal	2
30.	West Bengal	4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1

[English]

Emission Norms for Vehicles

1765. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make Euro-IV norms mandatory for all types of motor vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any instance of violation of vehicle emission norms has come to the notice of the Government in recent times;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of vehicle emission norms throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) An automobile manufacturer recently reported that certain irregularities were committed by its employees during Conformity of Production (CoP) tests. A 3-members Committee was set up by the Government with the following terms of reference:—

(i) To determine the extent of violations and responsibility/culpability thereof.

(ii) Way forward for correction for protection of consumers (vehicle owners).

(iii) Methods of preventing CoP violations in future.

Copies of the report of the Committee have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for investigation for further action. The recommendations made by the Committee for amending Type Approval Document with a view to preventing CoP violations for automobile manufacturers in future, have been referred to the Standing Committee on Emission (SCOE).

Irregularities in NMDC

1766. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of alleged corruption and irregularities committed by the officials of the National Mineral Development Corporation in the award of the tender contract have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been initiated/conducted in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against the accused and those found guilty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (e) As and when any complaint relating to officials in NMDC Limited are received, they are examined thoroughly and referred to the concerned authorities for taking appropriate action including corrective measures, if warranted. However, for ensuring transparency in award of tenders, NMDC has introduced Integrity Pact, which is to be signed by NMDC and the bidder for procurement cases of Rs.10 crore each and above and all works whose estimates are more than Rs.20 crore. Works whose estimates are more than Rs.10 lakhs are awarded through open tender basis by the NMDC with wide publicity in leading news papers, company's website and central procurement portal.

Payment of Gratuity Act

1767. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;

(b) the number of violations of the said Act during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of convictions that have been made during the said period;

(d) the number of cases still pending in the court under the said Act as on date;

(e) the number of ten oldest cases amongst the above pending cases along with the reasons for pendency, case-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The object of the Act is to have a Central Law so as to ensure a uniform pattern of payment of gratuity to the employees throughout the country. The Act provides for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, oil fields, plantations, ports, railway companies, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(b) The number of irregularities detected under the said Act in the central sphere during each of the last three years and the current year is hereunder:—

2010-11	45620
2011-12	37753
2012-13	34125
2013-14	26194
(Upto 30.9.2013)	

Statistics with regard to irregularities in the State sphere is not maintained Centrally.

(c) The number of convictions in the cases reflected in the Central sphere during the last three years and the current year are hereunder:-

2010-11	01
2011-12	03
2012-13	05
2013-14	00
(Upto 30.9.2013)	

(d) As on date, 21 cases in the Central sphere is still pending in the court under the said Act.

(e) The details of ten oldest court cases among the pending cases are annexed. These are judicial proceedings.

(f) All the Regional Labour Commissioners of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have been directed to approach the courts for early disposal of pending cases.

Statement

Ten oldest court cases under Payment of Gratuity Act

Sl. No.	Region	Date of Filing Case	Name of Establishment
1.	Ahmedabad	01.11.2000	LIC of India
2.	Ahmedabad	02.03.2003	Top Detective & Security Services
3.	Ajmer	01.08.2003	Oriental Insurance Company
4.	Ahmedabad	18.03.2004	Bata India Ltd.
5.	Ahmedabad	10.06.2004	Gruh Finance Ltd.
6.	Ajmer	29.10.2004	Bank of Maharashtra
7.	Ahmedabad	23.03.2006	JK Cement Ltd.
8.	Ahmedabad	23.03.2006	Kouni Travel India Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Ahmedabad	24.05.2006	Samsung India Electronics Ltd.
10.	Ahmedabad	24.07.2006	United India Insurance Co. Ltd

[Translation]

Committee on National Security

1768. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a task force to review the National Security System and its ability to respond to the increasing challenges and threats that the country is facing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major recommendations made by the task force along with the status of each of these recommendations including creation of the institution of Chief of Defence Staff; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for reforming the National Security System and for involvement of State Governments in the process?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government had constituted a Task Force on National Security to review the national security management system and make suitable recommendations. The Task Force has since submitted its recommendations. The National Security Council Secretariat is processing the recommendations of the Task Force for decisions of Government after consultations with concerned stakeholder agencies.

[English]

Indo-US Defence Meet

1769. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States (US) have held discussions on defence cooperation and regional security in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its impact on bilateral defence ties; and

(c) the details of the issues on which leaders of both the countries have consensus?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Discussions on defence cooperation and regional security are being periodically conducted with various countries, including USA. Defence cooperation activities with USA presently include training exchanges, professional interactions between the Armed Forces, conduct of exercises and regular dialogues between the defence establishments of both countries on issues of mutual interest.

Four-Lane Bridge Across Narmada River

1770. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI C. R. PATIL:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the construction of new four-lane bridge across river Narmada at Zadeshwar on Vadodara-Surat Section of National Highway No. 8 has been started;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the time by which the construction of the said bridge is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The construction of new four-lane bridge across river Narmada at Zadeshwar on NH-8 was awarded on Build Operate Transfer (BOT-Toll) mode. The Concessionaire did not start the work. It has now been decided that the work will be done on Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode. The work on EPC mode is scheduled to be awarded by January, 2014. The scheduled completion time of the Project is 30 months.

Report on Western Ghats

1771. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Gadgil Committee report has emphasised on the preservation of the unique eco-system of the Western Ghats in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for its implementation including the green growth in Western Ghats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment

and Forests had constituted the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil on 4th March, 2010 to *inter alia* demarcate ecologically sensitive areas in Western Ghats. The WGEEP has since submitted its report to the Ministry. In order to examine the WGEEP Report in a holistic and multidisciplinary fashion keeping in view the comments received from the concerned State Governments/Central Ministries/Stakeholders and other related important aspects such as preservation of precious biodiversity, needs and aspirations of local people, sustainable development and environmental integrity of the region, the Ministry had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member (Science), Planning Commission on 17th August, 2012.

The High Level Working Group (HLWG) submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 15th April, 2013. The report was put in public domain by hosting on the Ministry's website inviting comments of all stakeholders. The concerned State Governments were also requested to give their views. On completion of a transparent process, the Ministry has accepted the High Level Working Group Report "in principle" *vide* Office Memorandum of the Ministry of Environment and Forests dated 16 November, 2013. A copy of this OM enclosed as Statement.

Statement

No. 1-4/2012-RE (Pt.)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests

Paryavaran Bhavan
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi-110 003
Dated: 16th November 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

**Sub: High Level Working Group Report on
Western Ghats-reg.**

1. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member (Science), Planning Commission *vide* office order dated 17.8.2012 in order to study and make recommendations on how to protect, preserve and nurture the rich biodiversity and

environmental integrity of the Western Ghats and suggest steps and the way forward to prevent further degradation of the fragile ecology of the Western Ghats. The HLWG was also tasked with the mandate to take a holistic view of the issue and to bring synergy between protection of environment and biodiversity and the imperatives of equity for the indigenous residents of the Western Ghats area, particularly disadvantaged sections of society, so that their rightful aspirations for inclusive growth and sustainable development are also protected and addressed.

2. The HLWG submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 15 April 2013 and it was thereafter put in public domain by hosting on the MoEF website, and also disseminated to all stakeholders including the six Western Ghat States for feedback and comments. All stakeholders were also invited to offer their views on the HLWG Report. Thereafter, on completion of a transparent process, the MoEF has taken the following view on the HLWG Report:

The Ministry has accepted the HLWG Report "in principle" subject to the following:-

- (i) The definition of the extent of the Western Ghats as demarcated by the HLWG is accepted
- (ii) The Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) as identified and delineated by the HLWG in Western Ghats is accepted.
- (iii) The HLWG has identified approximately 37% of the Western Ghats as ecologically sensitive. The identified Ecologically Sensitive Area covers about 60,000 sq. km. of natural landscape of Western Ghats and represents a continuous band of natural vegetation extending over a horizontal distance of 1,500 km. The Ecologically Sensitive Area is spread across six states of Western Ghats region *viz.* Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The ESA also includes Protected Areas and World Heritage Sites of Western Ghats.
- (iv) The recommendations of the HLWG to completely ban mining, quarrying and sand mining as also thermal power plants and Red category of industries in the Ecologically Sensitive Area are also accepted.

- (v) Hydro Power being a relatively clean source of energy has been recommended to be allowed in the ESA by the HLWG subject to stringent conditions. This recommendation is accepted by the Ministry,
- (vi) Wind energy is permitted in the Ecologically Sensitive Area subject to applicable regulations
- (vii) The following category of new and/or expansion projects/activities shall be prohibited in the identified Ecologically Sensitive Area except those cases which have been received by EACs/MoEF or SEAC SEIAAs before the date of putting HLWG Report on the website of the Ministry, *i.e.* 17.4.2013 and which are pending with EACs MoEF or SEAC SEIAAs. Such projects will be dealt under the guidelines and rules applicable at the time of application before the respective EACs/MoEF or SEACs/SEIAAs:—
- (a) Mining, quarrying and sand mining
 - (b) Thermal Power Plants
 - (c) Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq. m. area and above
 - (d) Township and area development projects with an area of 50 ha and above and for with built up area of 1,50,000 sq.m. and above
 - (e) Red category of industries
- (viii) Project/activities which are not specifically prohibited under the ESA shall be scrutinized and assessed for cumulative impacts and development needs, before granting environment clearance.
- (ix) The Forest Rights Act shall be observed in letter and spirit. The consent of the Gram Sabha for projects in ESA will be mandatory as recommended by the HLWG.

3. The boundary of the Ecologically Sensitive Area as also the regulatory regime would be fine tuned after the draft notification to the effect is placed in the public domain for comments/views of stakeholders including State Governments of the region.

4. The High Level Working Group has noted that a substantial portion of the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts where moratorium has been imposed falls outside the definition of Western Ghats as identified by the HLWG. The High Level Working Group has recommended the lifting of moratorium in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts subject to certain stipulations.

5. All the other major recommendations made by the HLWG particularly with respect to financial arrangements to incentivize green growth in Western Ghats. participation of and involvement of local communities in decision making data monitoring systems especially the establishment of Decision Support and Monitoring Centre for Western Ghats are accepted.

6. As a follow up to the "in principle" acceptance of the HLWG report by the Ministry, relevant steps would be initiated to operationalise the recommendations of the HLWG. A draft notification declaring the identified region of the Western Ghats as an Ecologically Sensitive Area along the lines accepted by the Ministry would be issued and put up on the website of the Ministry for inputs of stakeholders. A High Level Committee of the MoEF will be set up to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the HLWG in a time bound manner.

The earlier OM of even number dated 19th October 2013 on the subject stands withdrawn.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(Dr. Amit Love)

Deputy Director

Copy to:

1. PS to MoS (I/C) E&F
2. PPS to Secretary (E&F)
3. PPS to AS (HP)
4. PS to JS (AT)JS (MS)/Ady (GVS)

Trade Imbalance with China

1772. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether India has raised the issue of trade imbalance with China and if so, the details of trade deficit during each of the last three years and the current year along with the steps being taken by the Government to address the widening trade deficit;

(b) whether the Government has earmarked the sectors where import tariffs by China are prohibitive in nature and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has drawn the attention of the Chinese authorities to its pending request for facilitating Indian exports of Information Technology services, pharmaceutical and agricultural products and if so, the response of the Chinese Government in the matter;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any probe into alleged dumping of electrical insulators by Chinese companies following complaints by domestic players and if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard; and

(e) whether cheap Chinese crackers are being imported into the country and if so, the details thereof along with its impact on the employment opportunities and the domestic crackers manufacturing industries and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The issue of trade deficit has been raised by this Department with Chinese authorities. The details of import-export and trade deficit with China during the last three years and the current year are given below:—

India's Trade deficit with China

(Value in US \$ Billion)

Export/Import/Trade Deficit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13 (April-October)	2013-14 (April-October) (Prov.)
Exports	15.5	18.1	13.6	7.4	7.2
Imports	43.5	54.7	52.2	31.3	30.5
Trade deficit	28	36.6	38.6	23.9	23.3

Source: DGFT

With a view to reducing trade deficit with China, efforts are being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. We are also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. At the Ministerial level, the India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) addresses these issues regularly. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fair, educates the Chinese importers about niche Indian products. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/ Market Development Assistance (MDA).

(b) Some of the items like cotton yarn and textiles attract higher customs duties compared to our competitors,

partly because they avail benefits under various Free Trade Agreements entered to between these countries and China.

(c) Yes, Madam. Department of Commerce flagged the problems faced by IT Industry and handed over a Non-paper on the subject to the Chinese Minister of Commerce, giving a roadmap for enhanced cooperation between India and China in IT & ITeS areas. If implemented, the measures suggested in the Non-paper would be helpful in bringing down the trade deficit with China.

Similarly, Government of India is in continuous dialogue with China counterparts for increasing export of pharmaceuticals having identified this sector as one of the key sectors for increasing exports to China. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been entered into between 'Pharmaexcil' and 'China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products' in May, 2013 for the purpose of facilitating bilateral trade

between the two countries. Indian pharmaceutical industry participated in 5th China Medical Fair in November, 2013. A technical delegation led by Joint Secretary in Department of Commerce discussed various trade related matters on pharmaceuticals, with China Food and Drug Administration, China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products (CCCMPIE) and MOFCOM during November, 2013.

As regards agricultural products, Department of Commerce has been regularly drawing the attention of the Chinese authorities towards pending market access issue of fruits, vegetables and bovine meat. An Indian delegation is also visiting China in connection with market access for bovine meat, for a meeting with the concerned Chinese authority on 17th December, 2013.

(d) Based on a complaint filed by M/s WS Industries (India) Ltd., M/s Modern Insulators Limited; M/s Insulators and Electrical Company, M/s Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited and M/s Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., anti-dumping investigation has been initiated by Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) against alleged dumping of electrical insulators from China PR on 5.9.2013. No decision has been taken so far.

(e) All imported goods in India are subject to domestic law, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are notified from time to time. The Government takes appropriate action in case of goods imported from any source is found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health. According to information furnished by DGCI&S, there is no specific code for "crackers" in the ITC (HS) code list formulated by CBEC, New Delhi. However, as per available data, it is seen that no import has been realised under "fireworks" from China during the last three years and the current year (upto September, 2013).

[Translation]

Disposal of Bio-Medical Waste

1773. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI DEVJI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of hospitals in the country do not have sewage treatment plant and arrangement for disposal of bio-medical waste in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the action taken by the Government against each of the hospitals;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for hospitals to set up sewage treatment plant so that waste material is not released by the hospital which is poisonous as reported by WHO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 for management of bio-medical waste generated by the Health Care Facilities (HCFs) in the country. The hospitals, which are either connected with sewers without terminal sewage treatment plant or not connected to the public sewers, are required to meet the standards for liquid waste prescribed under these Rules. For discharge into public sewers with the terminal facilities, the general standards as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are required to be met.

The Central Pollution Control Board has written to all State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees to examine the need for requirement of an effluent treatment plant by any HCF on case-to-case basis in order to meet the prescribed standards and to issue 'No Objection Certificate' or authorization under the aforesaid Rules by imposing suitable conditions to the HCF for ensuring proper treatment and disposal of liquid waste generated from the HCF.

National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management, which are based on the aforesaid rules, have been issued to all States/ Union Territories by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW). These guidelines have been included in the Indian Public Health Standards for HCFs as revised in the year 2012. The MoH&FW has also released

a National Policy Document and Operational Guidelines for Community Health Centers, Primary Health Centers and Sub-centers for proper bio-medical waste management.

Four-Lane National Highways

1774. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) the total length of the existing four-lane National Highways (NHs) in the country particularly in the backward and tribal areas, NH and State-wise including Maharashtra along with the funds released/allocated for maintenance of these NHs during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any targets for four-laning of NHs in the country during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the said targets have been achieved and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose toll on all the four-lane NHs of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of all the four-lane NH stretches where toll is already being collected along with the names of the private companies which are collecting toll?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of four-lane National Highways (NHs) in the country along with the details of allocation and expenditure incurred for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs during the last three year and the current year are enclosed as Statement-I. Allocations of funds are made State-wise and not NH-wise.

(b) and (c) The Year-wise details of targets for development of NHs and achievement in terms of completed length during the last three years and the current year are follows:-

(Length in km)

Year	Target for construction	Achievement in terms of completed length
2010-11	5,534	4,439
2011-12	5,824	5,013
2012-13	6,092	5,732
2013-14	6,330	1,817 [§]

§ - Upto October, 2013.

The factors responsible for slippage of targets are mainly due to delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental/forest clearance, approval of rail over bridges, law & order problem, shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower, economic slowdown, etc.

(d) All four-lane NHs are to be tolled as per the provisions of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and its subsequent amendments.

(e) The details of four-lane NH stretches developed under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) where toll is being collected along with the names of contractor/concessionaire are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of four-lane National Highways (NHs) in the country along with the details of allocation and expenditure incurred for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs during the last three year and the current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total length of four-lane NHs (km)#	(Amount in Rs. crore)	
			Funds for Maintenance Allocation	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,363.04	350.62	205.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	56.23	42.21
3.	Assam	677.36	345.83	229.88

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	800.82	365.72	210.98	19.	Meghalaya	0.00	156.55	103.35
5.	Chandigarh	0.85	10.75	1.43	20.	Mizoram	0.00	132.97	103.75
6.	Chhattisgarh	160.80	146.37	87.46	21.	Nagaland	0.00	119.65	96.85
7.	Delhi	80.00	0.42	0.00	22.	Odisha	1,463.42	285.10	236.64
8.	Goa	39.52	43.67	19.32	23.	Puducherry	0.00	7.38	4.92
9.	Gujarat	1,641.36	273.28	204.53	24.	Punjab	524.89	116.46	88.70
10.	Haryana	398.98	87.82	76.54	25.	Rajasthan	3,827.27	411.72	359.67
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	205.71	144.71	26.	Tamil Nadu	585.93	217.86	192.74
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.00	7.78	0.00	27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,880.00	437.6	314.42
13.	Jharkhand	275.26	132.56	94.17	28.	Uttarakhand	39.41	237.23	156.71
14.	Karnataka	864.21	304.57	235.67	29.	West Bengal	806.01	197.99	127.04
15.	Kerala	50.40	172.19	96.05	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	29.5	4.12
16.	Madhya Pradesh	928.90	198.98	145.48	31.	NHAIS	--	1,056.63	1,056.63
17.	Maharashtra	1,970.24	372.00	281.37	32.	BROS	--	288.00	158.50
18.	Manipur	14.39	72.71	50.81					

*- Up to November, 2013 for States/ UTs, NHA and up to October, 2013 for BRO.

\$- State-wise allocations are not made for NHA and BRO

#- Provisional

Statement-II

The details of four-lane NH stretches developed under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) where toll is being collected along with the names of contractor/concessionaire

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
1.	Kishangarh-Village Kavalias	Km 0.00-Km 35.00 & Km 15.00-Km 81.00	79 & 79A	M/s Konark Infrastructure Limited
2.	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Km 81.00-Km 163.900	79	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
3.	Village Rithola-Udaipur	Km 213-Km 113.830	76	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
4.	Udaipur-Kherwara	Km 278.00-Km 348.00	8	M/s Konark Infrastructure Limited
5.	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Km 348.00-Km 388.180	8	M/s Konark Infrastructure Limited
6.	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	Km 388.180-Km 443.00	8	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Himatnagar-Chiloda	Km 443.00-Km 495.00	8	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km 273.50-Km 363.885	8	M/s GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Expressway Co. Ltd.
9.	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	Km 592.24-Km 537	4	M/s Konark Infrastructure Limited
10.	Hattargi-Hirebagewadi	Km 537.000-Km 515.000	4	M. Gopalkrishna Melanta
11.	Gabbur-Devgiri	Km 404.00-Km 340.00	4	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Doddasiddanahally-Hadadi	Km 189.000-Km 260.000	4	M/s Eagle Infra. India Ltd.

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
13.	Hadadi-Devgiri	Km 260.000-Km 340.000	4	M/s BVSR Construction Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Neelmangla-Tumkur	Km 29.5-Km 62.0	4	M/s Jas Toll Road Company Ltd.
15.	Satara-Kagal	Km 592.240-Km 725.00	4	M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd.
16.	Tundla-Makhanpur	Km 219.00-Km 250.500	2	M/s Ayushajay Construction Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Shikohabad-Etawah & Etawah Bypass	Km 250.50-Km 321.100	2	M/s MEP Infrastructue Developers Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	New Chainage Km 457.377-Km 508.877	2	M/s MEP Infrastructue Developers Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Ashapur-Thariwan	Km 38.000-Km 94.020	2	Sh. Vinay Kumar Singh
20.	Fatehpur-Khokharaj	Km 100.00-Km 158.00	2	M/s Vinayendra Nath Upadhaya
21.	Allahabad Bypass	Km 158.00-Km 242.708	2	Sh. Virendra Kumar Vyas
22.	Allahabad-Handia-Varanasi	Km 245.00-Km 317.00	2	M/s Bholanath Prajapati Shukla
23.	Aurangabad-Barachetti	Km 180.00-Km 240.00	2	M/s Mother India Construction Pvt Ltd
24.	Barachetti-Gorhar	Km 240.00-Km 320.00	2	M/s West Well Iron & Steel Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Gorhar-Barwa Adda	Km 320.00-Km 398.75	2	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd
26.	Barwa adda- Panagarh	Km 398.750-Km 515.236	2	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd
27.	Budbud-Palsit	Km 525.853-Km 587.853	2	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd
28.	Palsit-Dhankuni	Km 587.853-Km 651.602	2	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd
29.	IInd Vivekananda Bridge & Approach	Km 666.165-Km 672.197	2	M/s Second Vivekananda Bridge Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
30.	Bhadrak-Balasore	Km 136.500-199.141	5	M/s S. S. Enterprises Ltd.
31.	Bhadrak-Chetia	Km 53.124-123.124	5	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
32.	Sunakhala-Bhubaneshwar	Km 337.01-Km 402.01	5	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
33.	Ichapuram-Puintola	Km 477.054-Km 432.000	5	M/s BVSR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Ichapuram-Nandigam	Km 226.15-Km 160.00	5	M/s Vijay Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.
35.	Nandigama-Srikakulam	Km 160.00-Km 97.00	5	M/s K. Kumar Raja Projects Pvt. Ltd.
36.	Srikakulam-Champavati	Km 97.00-Km 49.00	5	M/s Sahakar Global Ltd.
37.	Champavati/Kopperla-Visakhapatnam	Km 49.00-Km 2.837	5	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
38.	Vishakhapatnam-Ankapalli	Km 2.837-Km 0.00 & Km 395.870-Km 358.00	5	Shri Virendra Kumar Vyas
39.	Ankapalli-Tuni	Km 358.00 -Km 272.00	5	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
40.	Tuni-Rajamunday (Bummuru)	Km 272.000-Km 187.600	5	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises
41.	Bommuru-Gundugolanu	Km 187.6-Km 81.6	5	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
42.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada- Including Eluru Bypass	Km 81.60-Km 42.5 (New Chainage from Km 1022.494-1061.5940)	5	Kovvuri Ravindra Reddy (individual)
43.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada- Including Eluru Bypass	Km 42.50-Km 3.4	5	M/s S. S. Enterprises
44.	Baleshwar to Kharagpur	Km 0.000-Km 119.300	60	M/s Baleshwar Kharagpur Expressway Ltd.
45.	Tada-Nellore	Km 52.8-Km 163.6	5	M/s CIDB Inventures Sdn Bhd and M/s Swarna Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
46.	Jalandhar-Pathankot	Km 70.000-Km 110.000	1A	M/s P.K. Hospitality Service
47.	Agra-Dholpur	Km 8.00-Km 51	3	M/s Konark Infrastructue. Ltd.
48.	Morena-Gwalior	Km 61.00-Km 103.00	3	M/s Konark Infrastructue. Ltd.
49.	Gwalior Bypass	Km 103.00 of NH-3 to Km 16.000 on NH-75	3 & 75	M/s Balaji Enterprises
50.	Jhansi-Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	Km 49.700-Km 99.005	26	M/s Balaji Enterprises
51.	Lakhnadon-Mahagaon (Annuity Project)	Km 567.550-Km 624.480	7	M/s Vanshika Contruccion
52.	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Km 368.255 -Km 471.331	5	Md. Usman
53.	Maharashtra/AP Border-Islam Nagar	Km 175.000 to Km 230.000	7	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises
54.	Islam Nagar-Katdal	Km 230.00-Km 278.00	7	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
55.	Kadthal-Armur	Km 278.00-Km 308.00	5	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
56.	Kothakota Bypass-Kurnool	Km 135.469-Km 211.00	5	M/s Sri Sai Enterprises (Consortium)
57.	AP/Karnataka Border- Devanhalli	Km 462.164-Km 533.619	7	M/s Chabbra's Associates
58.	Borkhedi-Wadner	Km 36.600-Km 94.00	7	M/s Borale Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.
59.	Deodhari-Kelapur	Km 123.000-Km 153.000	7	M/s Anoj Kumar Aggarwal
60.	Panipat Elevated Highway	Km 86.00-Km 96.00	1	M/s L&T Panipat Elevated Corridor Ltd.
61.	Thondapali-Jedcherla	Km 22.30-Km 80.50	7	M/s GMR Jadchelra Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
62.	Jatcherla-Kotakatta	Km 80.05-Km 135.469	7	M/s L&T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	Km 94.000-Km 180.000	7	M/s L&T Krihsnagiri Thopur Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
64.	Omaller-Namakal	Km 180.000-Km 248.625	7	M/s M.V.R. Infrastructure Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Nammakal-Karur	Km 248.625-Km 292.600	7	M/s NK Toll Road Ltd.
66.	Karur Bypass-Dindigul Bypass	Km 292.600-Km 373.275	7	M/s TN (DK) Expressways Ltd.
67.	Dindigul Bypass-Samyanallore	Km 373.725-Km 426.600	7	M/s DS Toll Road Ltd.
68.	Armur-Adloor-Yellareddy	Km 308.000 - Km 367.000	7	M/s Navayuga Dichpally Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
69.	Salem-Kumarapalayam	Km 00.000-Km 53.525	47	M/s Salem Tollways Ltd.
70.	Kumarapalayam-Chengalpalli	Km 53.00-Km 100	47	M/s Kumarapalayam Tollways Ltd.
71.	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	Km 270.000-Km 316.700- Km 342.000	47	M/s Guruvayoor Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
72.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Nagpur & Nagpur Bypass and Operation and Maintenance of already Furlaned (Nagpur-Hyderabad)	Km 652.000 to Km 729.000 & Km 14.585 to Km 36.600	7	M/s Oriental Nagpur Bye Pass Construction Pvt. Ltd.
73.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	Km 5.000 to Km 26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km0.00 to Km4.400 (D-G Section) and from Km 106.000 to Km 109.500	4B & 4	M/s Mumbai-JNPT Port Road Co. Ltd.
74.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Phase-II) (on SPV basis)	Km 6.400-Km 14.550 of SH-54 & Km 0.000-Km 6.202 of Amra Marg including construction of New Six lane Bridge on Panvel Creek	SH 54	M/s Mumbai-JNPT Port Road Co. Ltd.
75.	Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	Km 0.000-Km 10.336	SR	M/s Vishakhapatnam Port Road Co. Ltd.
76.	Chandikhol-Paradip	Km 0.000-Km 76.588	5A	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
77.	Kolaghat-Haldia	Km 0.500-Km 52.700	41	Shri Virendra Kumar Vyas
78.	Edapalli-Vyttila-Aroor	Km 342.000-358.750	47	M/s Cochin Port Road Co. Ltd.
79.	Tirunelveli-Tuticorin	Km 4.00-51.02 new 0.000 to 47.250	7A	M/s Inderdeep Construction Co.
80.	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Km 27.643-Km 48.638 & Bypass of 11.250 Km	24	M/s MEP Infrastructue Developers Pvt. Ltd.
81.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km 28.00-Km 74.50	45	M/s Premier Car Sales Ltd.
82.		Km 74.50-Km 121.00	45	M/s Konark Infrastructure Ltd.
83.	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	Km 0.00-Km 5.410	27	M/s Inderdeep Construction
84.	Chittorgarh Bypass	Km 159.0 of NH 79	79 & 76	M/s Riddhi Siddhi Associates
85.	Hapur-Garhmuketeshwar	Km 58.000 to Km 93.000	24	M/s Nagar Dairy Pvt. Ltd.
86.	Brijghat-Moradabad	Km 93.00-Km 149.25	24	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd.
87.	Narmada Bridge and its approach on Vadodara-Surat Section 4 laned	Km 192.00-Km 198.00	8	M/s Konark Infrastructure Limited

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
88.	ROB Padnakad	Km 91.100-Km 91.300	17	M/s M. Srikantan Nair
89.	Durg Bypass	Starting at Km 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at Km 323.6	6	M/s Shakti Kumar M. Sancheti Ltd.
90.	Nandigama-Vijayawada	Km 217.00-Km 265.00	9	M/s CIDB Inventures Sdn Bhd
91.	Delhi-Gurgaon	Km 14.30-Km 42.00	8	M/s Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd.
92.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km 121.00-Km 192.25	45	M/s GMR Ulundurpet Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
93.	Ulundurpet-Padalur	Km 192.25-Km 285.00	45	M/s Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
94.	Padalur-Trichy	Km 285.00-Km 325.00	45	M/s Indu Navayuga Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.
95.	Garamore-Samakhiyali	Km 254.000-Km 306.000	8A	M/s SMS Infrastructre Ltd.
96.	Garamore-Bamanbore	Km 182.60-Km 254.00	8A	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
97.	Palanpur/Khemana- Aburoad	Km 340.00-Km 295.00	14	M/s Virendra Kumar Vyasa
98.	Abu Road-Palanpur/Khemana	Km 264.00-Km 295.00	14	M/s Rejiv Kumar Singh
99.	Jhansi-Pooch	Km 90.000-Km 165.000 (Except Km 97.150- Km 98.000)	25	Shri Vinayendra Nath Upadhyaya
100.	Poonch-Orai	Km 155.00 to Km 120.00	25	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
101.	Orai-Bara	Km 220.00 to 288.513	25	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
102.	Gorakhpur Bypass (Annuity Project)	Km 0.000 – Km 32.270	28	M/s Smeer Pandey
103.	Gorakhpur-Kasiya	Km 279.80-Km 320.80	28	M/s Sangam India Ltd.
104.	UP/ Bihar Border-Kasia	Km 320.800-Km 366.800	28	M/s Vinay Kumar Singh
105.	Kotwa-Mehsi-Muzaffarpur	Km 440.000 to Km 520.000	28	M/s MEP Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.
106.	Dalkhola-Islampur	Km 447.00-498.970	31	M/s Konark infrastructure Ltd.
107.	Sonapur-Ghoshpukur	Km 551.000-Km 507.000	31	M/s Konark infrastructure Ltd.
108.	Pulparas-Saraigarh (Kosi Bridge)	Km 148.550-Km 159.185	57	M/s Balaji Enterprises
109.	Forbesganj-Purnea	Km 230.790-Km 310.000	57	M/s Skylark Securitas Pvt. Ltd.
110.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	Km 0.000-Km 69.500	57	Shri Vinay Kumar Pandey
111.	Darbhanga-Kosi Bund	Km 69.500-Km 148.550	57	M/s Surya International Pvt. Ltd.
112.	Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot and Rajkot Bypass	Km 117.00-Km 185.00	8B	M/s West Gujarat Expressway Ltd.
113.	Palanpur-Radhanpur-	Km 340.00-Km 458.00 and	14	M/s Patel Highway Management Pvt. Ltd.
114.	Samakhiyali	Km 138.800-Km 281.300	14&15	
115.	Porbandar-Bhiladi-Jetpur	Km 1.960-Km 52.50	8B	M/s Gujrat Prathibha Johnson OMT-2 Pvt. Ltd.
116.		Km 52.50-Km 117.60	8B	

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
117.	Baran-Shipuri Section	Km 492.322-Km 559.814	76	M/s Jhansi-Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
118.		Km 559.814-Km 591.087 & Shivpuri Bypass from Km 591.087-Km 613.087 of NH-76	76	
119.		Km 15.000-90.300	25	
120.	Swaroopganj-Pindwara-Udaipur	Km 264.000-Km 248.700	14 & 76	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
121.		of NH-14 & Km 0.000- Km 104.724 of NH-76	76	
122.	Hyderabad-Banglore (Km 211.00-Km 462.164)	Km 211.000 to Km 462.164	7	M/s MEP Hyderabad Banglore Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
123.	Chittoargarh-Kota & Chittorgarh Bypass	Km 199.929-Km 360.429	76	M/s Chittorgarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
124.	Kota-Baran	Km 388.263-Km 492.322	76	M/s Kota Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
125.			76	
126.	(Trichy- Tovrankurichi-Madurai)	Km 0.00-Km 60.950	45B	M/s Eagle Deep Trichy Bypass Tollways India Pvt. Ltd.
127.		Km 60.950 to Km 124.840	45B	
128.	(Chennai Bypass)	Km 0.00 to Km 32.600	45 & 4	M/s MEP Chennai Bypass Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
129.	Kanpur-Ayodhya (Lucknow)	Km 11.00-Km 135.00	25	M/s PNC Kanpur-Ayodhya Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
130.	Ayodhya-Gorakhpur	Km 135.000 to Km 252.860	28	M/s Ayodhya Gorakhpur SMS Toll Pvt. Ltd.
131.	Lalitpur-Lakhnadon	Km 99.005-Km 415.089	26	M/s DPJ-DRA Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
132.	Madurai-Kannyakumari (Km	Km 1.500-Km 52.300	7	M/s Raima Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
133.	0.000-Km 243.170) OMT-6	Km 52.300-Km 116.500	7	
134.		Km 116.500-Km 180.00	7	
135.		Km 173.183-Km 231.600	7	
136.	Amritsar-Wagah Border	Km 456.100-Km 492.030	1	Shri Vinay Kumar Singh
137.	Mokama-Munger	Km 1.43 to Km 70.00	80	M/s Vinay Kumar Pandey
138.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Km 40.500-Km 114.000	33	M/s Virender kumar Vyas
139.	Pune-Khed	Km 12.190-Km 42.00	50	M/s IRB
140.	Agra-Bharatpur	Km 18.000-Km 63.000	11	M/s Oriental Pathways (Agra) Pvt. Ltd.
141.	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km 63.000-Km 120.000	11	M/s Madhucon House Agra-Jaipur Expressways Ltd.
142.	Jaipur-Mahua	Km 120.000-Km 228.00	11	M/s Jaipur Mahua Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
143.	Nagpur-Kondhali	Km 9.200-Km 50.000	6	M/s Balaji Tollways Ltd.

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
144.	Kondhali-Talegaon	Km 50.00-Km 100.00	6	M/s Oriental Pathways (Nagpur) Pvt. Ltd.
145.	Talegaon-Amrawati Section	Km 100.000-Km 166.0	6	M/s IRB Talegaon-Amravati Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
146.	End of Durg Bypass- Chhattisgarh/Mah. Border	Km 322.400 to Km 405.000	6	M/s Ashoka Highways (Durg) Ltd.
147.	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	Km 405.00-Km 485.00	6	M/s Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.
148.	Ambala-Zirakpur	Km 5.735-Km 39.960 of NH 22 & Km 0.00-Km 0.871 of NH 21	22 & 21	M/s GMR Ambala-Chandigarh Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
149.	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	Km 39.960-Km 67.550	22	M/s Himalyan Expressway Ltd.
150.	Kiratpur-Kurali	Km 28.600-Km 73.200	21	M/s BSC-C and C-Kurali Toll Road Ltd.
151.	Indore-Khalghat	Km 12.60-Km 84.70	3	M/s Oriental Pathways Ltd.
152.	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	Km 84.700-Km 167.500	3	M/s SEW Navyuga Barwani Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
153.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	Km 168.500-Km 265.000	3	M/s Dhule Palesner Tollway Ltd.
154.	Pimpalgaon-Dhule	Km 380.00-Km 265.00	3	M/s Ircon Soma Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
155.	Pimpalgaon-Nashik-Gonde	Km 380.00-Km 440.000	3	M/s PNG tollways Ltd.
156.	Vadape-Gonde	Km 440.00-Km 539.500	3	M/s Mumbai Nasik Expressway Ltd.
157.	Silk Board Junction- Hosur	Km 8.765-Km 18.750- Km 33.130	7	M/s Bangalore Elevated Tollway Ltd.
158.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	Km 407.100-Km 456.100	1	M/s Jalandhar Amritsar Tollways Ltd.
159.	Banglore-Neelamangla	Km 10.00-Km 29.50	4	M/s Navayuga Bengalooru Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
160.	Neelamangla Junction-Devihalli	Km 28.200-Km 110.000	48	M/s Lanco Devinhalli Highways Pvt. Ltd.
161.	Bijapur-Hungund	Km 102.000 to Km 202.000 (New Chainage Km 225.800 to Km 323.021)	13	M/s Bijapur – Hungund Tollway Private Limited
162.	Hungund-Hospet	Km 202.000-Km 299.000	13	M/s GMR OSE Hungund Hospet Highways Pvt. Ltd.
163.	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	Km 52.250-Km 131.000 (Desgin chainage Km 52.250-Km 130.560)	58	M/s Western UP Tollway Ltd.
164.	Thanjavur-Trichy	Km 80.000-Km 128.480	67	M/s Trichy – Thanjavur Expressways Ltd.
165.	Madurai Tuticorin	Km 138.800-Km 264. (Design chainage Km 138.800- Km 266.860)	45B	M/s Madurai – Tuticorin Expressways Ltd.
166.	Lucknow-Sitapur	Km 488.270-Km 413.200	24	M/s Lucknow Sitapur Expressway Ltd
167.	Trichy-Dindigul	Km 333.000-Km 421.273	45	M/s TD Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
168.	Pondicherry-Tindivanam	Km 0.000-Km 37.920	66	M/s Pondicherry Tindivanam Tollways Ltd.
169.	Salem-ULundrupet	Km 0.000-Km 134.000 (Design Chanage Km 0.313-Km 136.670)	68	M/s SU Toll Road Ltd.
170.	Hyderabad-Yadhgiri	Km 18.600 to Km 54.000	202	M/s Hyderabad – Yadgiri Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
171.	Pune-Solapur	Km 40-Km 144.400	9	M/s Pune Solapur Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
172.	Jaipur-Reengus	Km 246.300 to Km 298.075	11	M/s J R Toll Roads Pvt. Ltd.
173.	Jaipur-Deoli	Km 18.700-Km 165.000	12	M/s IRB Jaipur-Deoli Tollway Ltd.
174.	Pune-Solapur (Km 144.4- Km 249.00)	Km 144.400-Km 249.00	9	M/s Pune Solapur Road Development Co. Ltd.
175.	Rohtak-Bawal	Km 363.300-Km 450.800	71	M/s Kurukshetra Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
176.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	Km 40.000 to Km 221.500	9	M/s GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
177.	Ahmedabad-Godhra	Km 4.200-Km 122.420	59	M/s ESSEL Infra Ltd. (M/s Essal Ahmedabad Godhra Toll Road Ltd.)
178.	Godhra-Gujarat/MP Border	Km 129.300-Km 215.900	59	M/s BSCPL Godhra Toll Road Ltd.
179.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Km 42.700-Km 273.500	8	M/s Pinkcity Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
180.	Vadodara-Bharuch	Km 108.7-Km 192	8	M/s L&T Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Ltd.
181.	Bharuch-Surat	198.00-Km 263.00	8	M/s IDAA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
182.	Surat-Dahisar	Km 263.4-Km 318.6	8	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
183.		Km 318.60-Km 381.60	8	
184.		Km 381.6-Km 439.0	8	
185.		Km 439.00- Km 502.00	8	
186.	Bhubaneshwar-Chetia	Km 402.010-Km 53.124 (New chainage Km 297.00-Km 227.00)	5	M/s Shree Jagannath Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
187.	Vijayawada-Chilakaluripet	Km 354.775-Km 434.150 (new Km 1183.027- Km 1100.641)	5	M/s Vijayawada Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
188.	Chilakaluripet-Nellore	Km 358.00-Km 178.200	5	M/s Simhapuri Expressway Ltd.
189.		(New Chainage from Km		
190.		1182.802- Km 1366.547)		
191.	Chennai-Tada	Km 11.00-Km 54.40	5	M/s L&T Chennai-Tada Tollway Ltd.
192.	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment & Katraj-Sarole	Km 2.80- Km 30.0 & Km 834.50- Km 781.00	4	M/s P S Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
193.	Khandala-Satara	Km 772.00-Km 725.00	4	

Sl. No.	Section	Tollable stretch	NH No.	Name of the contractor/concessionaire
194.	Belgum-Dharwad	Km 433.000-Km 515.000	4	Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
195.	Tumkur- Chitradurga	Km 189.00-Km 75.00	4	M/s IRB Tumkur Chitradurga Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
196.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Km 33.130-Km 93.000	7	M/s HK Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
197.	Krishnagiri-Walajhpet	Km 0.000-Km 148.300	7 & 46	M/s Larsen and Toubro (L&T) Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
198.	Walajhpet-Poonamalai	Km 107.200-Km 13.800	4	M/s Essel Walajhpet-Poonamaliee Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
199.	Etawah-Chakeri	Km 321.10-Km 393.00	2	M/s Oriental Structural Engeneries Pvt. Ltd.
200.		Km 393.0-Km 470.00	2	
201.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	Km 16.100-Km 20.500	2	M/s Badarpur Faridabad Elevated Tollway Ltd.
202.	Delhi-Agra	Km 20.500-Km 110.250	2	DA Toll Roads Pvt .Ltd.
203.		Km 110.250-Km 199	2	
204.	A V Expressway Phase 1 & 2	Km 0.00-Km 43.4 & Km 43.40-Km 93.302	NE-1	M/s Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Co. Ltd.
205.		Km 43.40-Km 93.302	NE-1	
206.		Km 6.400 to Km 104.00	8	
207.	Varanasi-Aurangabad section	Km 786.000-Km 978.400	2	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
208.	Dhankuni-kharagpur	Km 17.60- Km 129.00	6	M/s Ashoka Build Con Ltd
209.	Panipat-Jalandhar	Km 96-Km 206	1	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
210.		Km 206-Km 272	1	
211.		Km 272-Km 372	1	
212.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	Km 306-Km 362.16	8A	M/s L & T Samakhiali Gandhidham Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
213.	Indore-Dewas	Km 577.550-Km 610.00 & Km 0.000-Km 12.600	3	M/s Indore Dewas Tollways Limited
214.	Devanhalli-Bangalore	Km 534.720-Km 556.840	7	M/s Navayuga Devanhalli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

[English]

SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

Minimum Pension for ESIC Retired Employees

1775. SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
 SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN:

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

- (a) the details of the pensionary benefits given to the members of the Employees' Provident Fund beneficiaries;
 (b) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to enhance the minimum amount of pension

to the members under Employees' Pension Scheme including pension to the retired Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) employees;

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

(d) whether there is also any demand to increase the interest rate on the said fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Details of benefits given to Pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 are:—

- (i) Member Pension upon retirement/superannuation.
- (ii) Member Pension upon disablement while in service.
- (iii) Withdrawal Benefit upon leaving service after putting in less than 10 years but more than six months of service.
- (iv) Spouse Pension upon death of member.
- (v) Spouse Pension upon death of member as pensioner.
- (vi) Children Pension alongwith spouse pension (upto age 25) for two children at a time.
- (vii) Orphan Pension upon death or remarriage of spouse (upto age 25)
- (viii) Disabled Child Pension to children/orphan (life-long)
- (ix) Nominee Pension to the Nominee when no family exists.
- (x) Dependent Parent Pension when no family and nominee exists.

(b) and (c) A proposal for providing minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month to Member Pensioners under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is under consideration of the Government. Pension to the retired employees of State Insurance Corporation is governed by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

(d) and (e) The rate of interest on the fund is determined as per para 60(4) of Employees' Provident

Funds Scheme, 1952. Ministry of Labour and Employment has notified a new Investment Pattern on 21.11.2013 for better return on the funds.

Management of Defence Land

1776. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHIR NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2500 acres of defence land has reportedly been given on lease to private parties for a meagre amount;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the private parties including the lease amount received by the Government for said land;

(c) whether the defence land is illegally being used for golf, parks and clubs etc., in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a single unified authority to manage the defence land in the country and if so, the details thereof and the time by which such authority will be established; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government including digitisation of defence land records to check illegal encroachment of defence land?

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

(a) and (b) About 4200 acres of defence land had been given on lease to private parties under the provisions of the Cantonment Codes 1899 and 1912 and the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925 and 1937. These leases were given long time back, and the lease rent and premium (wherever applicable) was fixed at that point of time based on the prevalent land value. This lease rent is enhanced as per the terms and conditions of the lease-deed which permit enhancement of lease rent upto 50% at the time of renewal of lease. At present, the annual lease rent is

about Rs.148 lakhs. There are about 6300 leases that were given to private parties. Names of private parties to whom leases have been given and the rent received are not maintained Centrally.

(c) Four Golf Courses are running on leased defence land as per law on leasing of defence land. Key Location Plan (KLP) authorises open spaces and playfields in a military station/cantonment. These open spaces and playfields help in maintaining the ecological balance of the area as well as in training of troops. Many sporting activities including golf are undertaken on these open spaces. Defence land is also used for parks, clubs and institutes for recreational purposes of the defence personnel and residents of cantonment areas. Details of these are however not maintained Centrally.

(d) There is no proposal to establish a single unified authority. Under the existing arrangements, the day-to-day administration of defence lands including prevention and removal of encroachments is done by the user agencies viz. Army, Air Force, Navy, DRDO, Ordnance Factories, DGDE etc. to whose management the land has been entrusted. The records of all defence land are, however, maintained by the DGDE.

(e) The Government has under taken the following steps to check encroachment:—

- (i) Digitization of land records and Survey, Demarcation and Verification of Defence lands.
- (ii) Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments have been issued by the Ministry. For removal of encroachments on defence land action is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006.

[Translation]

Ceasefire Violations by Pakistan

1777. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI C. R. PATIL:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani troops have been indulging in ceasefire violations during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of Indian soldiers killed and injured in such violations during the said period;

(c) whether any high level talk was held with Pakistan in this regard and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to send more troops to the borders of Jammu and Kashmir in view of the said situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):
(a) Details of Ceasefire violations (CFVs) along the Line of Control in J&K during last three years and the current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of CFVs
1.	2010	44
2.	2011	51
3.	2012	93
4.	2013	195

(b) The number of Army personnel martyred/injured in CFVs along the Line of Control in J&K during last three years and the current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Martyred	Injured
1.	2010	02	07
2.	2011	--	03
3.	2012	01	06
4.	2013	01	15

(c) All violation of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan military authorities at the appropriate level through established mechanism of hotline messages as well as weekly talks between the Director General of Military Operations (DGsMO) of India and Pakistan. There has been a significant reduction in the incidents of CFVs post telephonic talks between the two DGsMO on 25th and 29th October, 2013.

(d) and (e) Army has deployed adequate troops suitably supplemented with appropriate surveillance and intelligence resources along the LoC. A review of the counter infiltration strategy has been carried out based on the recent incidents and necessary steps have been taken to make the counter infiltration grid more dynamic and additional troops have been deployed in sensitive areas.

[English]

Agreement on Agriculture under WTO

1778. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
 LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI D. K. SURESH:
 DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI M. ANANDAN:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the enactment of National Food Security Act which aims to provide 5kg foodgrains per person per month at subsidised rates under the targeted public distribution system is reportedly in violation of the global trading rules on agriculture under the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the basic provisions regarding procurement of foodgrains at the minimum support price, public stock holding and Government subsidies on agricultural goods under present Agreement on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(c) whether the Government proposes to evolve consensus among WTO members by requesting them to grant certain relaxations in the provisions of the present Agreement on Agriculture and to enter into a four year peace clause and an Agreement on Trade Facilitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the rationale behind it and action taken by the WTO members to facilitate the process of entering into the said clause/agreements along with its likely impact on small and marginal farmers; and

(e) the efforts being made to ensure that India's concerns are adequately addressed at the WTO meet in Bali?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The provision of subsidized food to the poor or targeted groups under the National Food Security Act is fully compatible with WTO rules. While the accumulation and holding of public stocks for food security purposes is classified as non trade-distorting, procurement at administered prices (Minimum Support Prices in India) is considered to be implicitly trade distorting and is, therefore, subject to a limit under WTO rules.

(c) to (e) Since the limit can be a constraint on the procurement operations of developing countries, India, along with other developing countries submitted a proposal

in the WTO for a suitable amendment in the rules to address this issue. During the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation held in Bali, Indonesia from 3 to 7 December 2013, Ministers agreed on a Decision that provides for an interim period of protection to public stockholding programmes for food security purposes of developing country Members from being challenged in the WTO on the grounds of exceeding the support which they are entitled to provide. It further provides that Members must agree on a permanent solution on this issue for adoption by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO.

This Decision ensures that trade rules in respect of agriculture do not come in the way of initiatives aimed at self-sufficiency in food and stabilisation of domestic prices. As a result of the Decision, procurement operations of developing countries will not be constrained by their existing farm support limits.

Budget for Defence

1779. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to curtail its defence budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including its adverse impact on modernisation and requirements of the armed forces;

(c) the total expenditure on defence by the neighbouring countries including China and Pakistan during each of the last three years including the percentage of defence expenditure to the total expenditure;

(d) whether our defence expenditure has lagged behind other countries of South and East Asia in the recent years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in the interest of security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):
(a) to (e) The Ministry of Defence is not considering any proposal to curtail the defence budget. Defence expenditure by major neighbouring countries as published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is as under:-

[In constant (2011) US \$ Million]

Country	2010	2011	2012
China*	136467	146154	157603
Pakistan	6251	6547*	6630

*SIPRI estimates

Defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP in respect of these countries for the last three year is as under:-

Country	2010	2011	2012
China*	2.1	2.0	2.0
Pakistan	2.6	2.7*	2.7

*SIPRI estimates

A comparison of the data on defence spending *vis-a-vis* that of other countries is difficult due to lack of uniformity in treatment of different components of the expenditure and non-availability of reliable and latest published data. The Government ensures that our armed forces are always fully prepared to meet any security challenge.

Package for Labour Intensive Sector

1780. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) the details of the exports from sectors such as engineering goods, gems and jewellery and labour intensive sectors like leather, textiles, etc. during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise;

(b) whether the Government has completed the sectoral reviews and made final analysis to identify the sectors which are lagging behind in international trade and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide SOPs and stimulus package for the sectors which are lagging behind in exports particularly the labour intensive sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of the previous stimulus package and if so, the

outcome thereof and the fiscal and non-fiscal measures taken by the Government to promote the exports from the engineering goods, gems and jewellery and the labour intensive sectors; and

(e) whether new employment opportunities were proposed to be generated in the gems and jewellery sector and other labour intensive sector during the 11th Five Year Plan period and if so, the progress made so far in this regard along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The export figures of the Labour Intensive sectors including Gems and Jewellery for the last three years and current year are as under:

(Value in Billions US\$)

Labour intensive sectors including Gems and Jewellery	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April to Oct. 2013) (Provisional)
1. Leather & Manufacture	3.9	4.8	4.9	3.2
2. Engineering Goods	49.8	58.5	56.8	34.1
3. Textiles	23.2	27.2	26.4	17.0
4. Handicrafts	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
5. Carpets	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6
6. Sports Goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
7. Gems and Jewellery	40.5	44.9	43.3	24.6

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata.

(b) to (d) The Government monitors the export performance on a regular basis and corrective measures to boost exports are taken from time to time. Sectoral meetings with Apex Chambers of Trade & Industry and Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) are also held at regular intervals. Recently DGFT has attended Open House meetings in Mumbai and Chennai to address queries of exporters and to take suggestion for improving export performance. To increase export, certain measures were announced as part of the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.04.2013. Government has added Norway to Focus Market Scheme (FMS) thereby brings the total markets under Focus Market Scheme to 125. Venezuela has been added to Special Focus Market Scheme (Special FMS). 47 new items have been added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122

new items have been added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Incremental Exports Incentivisation Scheme (IEIS) has been extended for the year 2013-14 and 53 Latin American and African countries have been added in the list of eligible countries *w.e.f.* 1.4.2013. Government has notified 153 hi-tech products on 10.07.2013. Government has also enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention from 2% to 3% with effect from 01.08.2013.

The Government has taken the following budgetary measures to promote export from Labour Intensive sectors including Gems and Jewellery:

- Reduction in customs duty on machinery for Leather Sector from 7.5% to 5%.
- Abolition of Export duty on rice bran oil & de-oiled cake to spur export from that sector.

- Development of Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor to spur manufacturing and exports from the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Reduction in duty on Pre-forms of precious & semi precious stones to help value addition in Gems & Jewellery sector.

All these measures were designed to increase export and seem to be showing result. Exports during April-Oct. 2013 were to the tune of 179.02 Billion US\$ *vis-à-vis* 168.70 Billion US\$ in the same period last year. This is an increase of 6.11% in 2013-14 over the same period in the previous year.

(e) Planning Commission in the 11th Five Year Plan has identified Leather, Rubber and Rubber Products, Wood and Bamboo Products, Gems and Jewellery, Handicrafts, Handlooms, Khadi and Village Industries etc. as the sectors with prospects for high growth in output, creation of new establishments and for creation of new employment opportunities. The Planning Commission has identified Textile, Leather, Gems & Jewellery, Retail Chains sectors, where there is shortage of supply of trained labour, under a new subset of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY). Further during the 11th Five Year Plan, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has implemented Indian Leather Development Programme (IDLP), a scheme in which about 14,400 leather artisans have been covered for providing livelihood support and marketing support along with promotion of the traditional rural clusters.

Export of Processed Food

1781. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) the quantum of value added agricultural products/processed food items exported/imported to various countries including United States of America during each of the last

three years and the current year, value, item and country-wise along with the net foreign exchange earned from such exports;

(b) whether the share of India in the global trade of value added agricultural products and processed food items is very low in comparison to other developing countries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to promote the export of processed food items from the country along with the incentives provided to the exporters for the purpose during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has been liberal in granting permission for the import of processed foods from other countries in the recent past and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact thereon; and

(e) whether the Government has taken decision to permit the export of processed/value added agricultural products even if a restriction/ban is imposed on export of its basic farm produce and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the prices of such goods in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Quantum of processed food items exported to top five countries including US during the last three years and current year country-wise and value-wise, is placed as Statement. Since the processed food items include Processed Vegetable, processed fruits and juices and miscellaneous processed items, it is not possible to give quantity figures.

(b) As per UNCOMTRADE, the share of India in global trade of processed food products is 1.05% during 2012. The relative low share of India of agriculture products in general and processed food products in particular is primarily on account of very high domestic consumption, low land holding size, low productivity, constraints of supply chain and marketing linkages as well as low level of processing and inadequate investments.

(c) The Government extends financial assistance to promote exports of processed food items to under

Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the Administrative Control of the Department of Commerce implements various schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to promote the overall agri exports. Besides these measures, the Government of India, with a view to boost exports of agricultural and forest produce and gram udyog products, initiated a Scheme called Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) in the Foreign Trade Policy. Objective of VKGUY is to compensate high transport costs and offset other disadvantages to promote exports of the following products:

- (i) Agricultural produce and their value added products;
- (ii) Minor Forest Produce and their value added variants;
- (iii) Gram Udyog Products;
- (iv) Forest Based Products; and
- (v) Other Products, as notified from time to time.

(d) The import of processed foods from other countries into any country is governed by the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) of the country, the trade regulations of the importing & exporting country and the international obligations envisaged in the World Trade Organisation

(WTO). It is also governed by International guidelines of Codex (wherever applicable) and is subject to compliance of other domestic regulatory requirement relating to national Plant and Animal Quarantine regulations, Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regulations etc.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Government has, through notification no. 31 (RE-2012) dated 04th February, 2013, decided to allow the export of 14 commodities/product groups of processed/value added agricultural products like cereal flours/meals, preparation of cereals etc., milk products like casein and caseinates, butter, cheese, curds etc., value added products of onion and peanut butter even in the event of possible restriction/ ban on the export of its basic farm produce in future. The export of above mentioned processed/value added agricultural products constitute a miniscule portion of overall exports of agriculture commodities, and would therefore have no impact on their prices in the domestic market. Such a decision has been taken to ensure a consistent and stable policy for processed and/or value added agri products and for enabling India to move up the value chain in export of agricultural commodities. This would also ensure better realization to farmers, minimizing post harvest losses, employment generation in food processing industries, ensuring investments in creation of infrastructure facilities for agricultural produce.

Statement

Export of Processed Agricultural Products

Country	2010-11	Country	2011-12	Country	2012-13	Country	2013-14 (April-Sep)
	Val (MUSD)		Val (MUSD)		Val (MUSD)		Val (MUSD)
USA	172.33	USA	224.64	U S A	226.27	USA	110.85
UK	75.08	UK	101.37	U K	94.96	UK	51.47
U arab Emts	60.68	U arab Emts	86.90	U arab Emts	87.91	U arab Emts	50.16
Nepal	46.33	Saudi Arab	58.35	Saudi Arab	71.35	Nepal	42.08
Netherland	37.67	Nepal	53.84	Nepal	60.76	Saudi Arab	36.53
Others	580.95	Others	840.81	Others	938.46	Others	570.86
Total	973.03	Total	1365.91	Total	1479.71	Total	861.94

Note: For Processed Agricultural Products, BRC code 28,29,30 is considered

The data for 2013-14 is provisional and subject to change

For Processed Agricultural products includes Processed Vegetable, Processed Fruits&Juice and Miscellaneous Processed items.

Source: DGCI&S

Connivance of Labour Inspectors with Offenders

1782. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the implementation of labour laws has not been successful due to connivance of labour inspectors and labour enforcement officers with the offenders;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to review the functioning of labour inspectors and if not, the details of mechanism to ascertain any possible relations between the labour inspectors/ officers and offenders of various labour laws;

(d) the number of inspections conducted during the last three years and the current year and the manner in which these inspections have been undertaken; and

(e) the status of prosecution and action taken against violators including enforcement officers in such cases during the last three years and the current year and the steps taken by the Government to enforce labour laws in an effective and strict manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Government has constituted an Inspectorate under the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) whose primary responsibility is to enforce various Labour Laws under the Central Sphere through the field officers.

The Government has also devised an elaborate mechanism to check any possible connivance between the Labour Inspectors/ Officers and offenders of Labour Laws. The Regional Heads also get information about their officers who visit the establishments for inspections by interacting with the union leaders, workers and the representatives of the management during their visit/check inspections.

There is also a provision of making Check Inspections by the Senior Officers with a view to ensure better compliance of the Labour Laws. These Check Inspections are conducted by Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central)/Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) without the knowledge of or intimation of the Labour Enforcement Officers (Central)/Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) concerned and the employer. In addition to the above, Crash Inspections programmes are also conducted by a team of officers having other jurisdictional area than the area to be inspected at the orders of the Regional Head.

The details of number of inspections conducted, prosecutions Launched, number of irregularities detected and number of convictions under Various Labour Laws for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year (upto September, 2013) is enclosed as Statement-A. The status of prosecutions and number of convictions against such violators is also indicated in the Statement.

Statement*Enforcement of Labour Laws in Central Sphere Establishments (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14*)*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970					
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	7327	7268	8146	2647
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	4908	4962	4671	1654
3.	No. Irregularities	148731	192418	148838	86749
4.	No. of Convictions	3643	4962	2871	1626

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Minimum Wages Act, 1948					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	16780	15155	15460	5698
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	6008	6879	5267	2322
3.	No. Irregularities	305796	289525	291116	195976
4.	No. of Convictions	6124	6746	4914	3047
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	3421	3453	4167	1086
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	570	994	773	335
3.	No. Irregularities	6996	7721	8821	6219
4.	No. of Convictions	1241	937	777	466
Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	3523	3431	3075	988
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	1036	911	1011	398
3.	No. Irregularities	72512	79215	76301	52325
4.	No. of Convictions	451	1367	516	248
Payment of Wages (Rly) Rules, 1938					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	1121	850	1384	346
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	02	06	07	0
3.	No. Irregularities	25561	18927	23064	20741
4.	No. of Convictions	01	04	05	01
Payment of Wages (A.T.S) Rules, 1968					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	291	106	174	61
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	33	21	23	23
3.	No. Irregularities	4376	3411	4426	3855
4.	No. of Convictions	90	12	05	6
Payment of Wages (Major Ports)					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	92	17	12	4
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	07	59	0	0
3.	No. Irregularities	1231	1099	827	807
4.	No. of Convictions	0	14	19	35
Child labour (P&R) Act, 1986					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	3227	3202	2421	541
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	98	14	74	0
3.	No. Irregularities	6556	6353	6174	5708
4.	No. of Convictions	117	22	62	0

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	452	174	155	61
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	55	331	51	38
3.	No. Irregularities	4325	6177	5660	753
4.	No. of Convictions	37	250	43	1
Payment of Bonus Act, 1965					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	1083	765	905	294
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	55	19	39	0
3.	No. Irregularities	4672	3331	5610	2644
4.	No. of Convictions	128	31	14	37
Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	2441	3072	2915	932
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	07	13	01	0
3.	No. Irregularities	45620	37753	34125	26194
4.	No. of Convictions	01	03	05	0
Railway Servants (HW&PR) Rules, 2005 (HOER)					
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	1401	1089	1423	413
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	0	0	01	0
3.	No. Irregularities	59262	46532	74376	43710
4.	No. of Convictions	0	0	0	0

* Provisional (upto Sep. 2013)

Skill Development

1783. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of trained people in textile sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for skill development for knitting, weaving, dyeing, processing and tailoring for the growth of textile sector;

(c) the details of the studies conducted by the Government or representatives of textile industry association for the requirement of skilled manpower in textile industry;

(d) whether the Government proposes to link handloom and sericulture sectors under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said sectors are likely to be brought under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the report of the Working Group on

Textiles and Jute Industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), the requirement of Human Resources in the Textile Sector would be about 178 lakhs, out of which 110 lakhs human resources would be required in the mainstream Textile and Clothing Sector. To address the trained manpower needs of the textile and related segments, the Government has introduced Integrated Skilled Development Scheme (ISDS), as a pilot scheme in the last two years of the 11th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 272 crore including Rs. 229 crores as Government of India contribution to train 2.56 lakh persons. The scheme has been scaled up under the 12th Plan to cover 15 lakh workers with an allocation of Rs. 1900 crores. Funds under ISDS is not allocated sector wise, however, special focus is being given to skill development in knitting and knitwear technology by making a special provision of Rs.55 crore during 12th Plan.

(c) Based on the studies conducted by various agencies *i.e* Credit Rating Information Service of India Ltd (CRISIL), Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the Working Group on Textiles and Jute Industry for the 12th Five Year Plan has submitted its report in which it has estimated a requirement of 178 lakhs new work forces during 12th Five Year Plan and about 600 to 620 lakhs by 2022.

(d) and (e) Textile Ministry consulted Ministry of Rural Development to link Handloom sector with Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). However, it was clarified that being an economic activity Handloom sector does not come under the preview of MGNREGA. As regards Sericulture sector, till 2012-13, Sericulture activities were not included under MGNREGA. However, Ministry of Rural Development has now identified Sericulture as one of the priority sector under MGNREGA. The States have to draw suitable proposals to seek the assistance from the MGNREGA.

Expansion of Textile Industry

1784. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of textile industry in terms of percentage to industrial production and employment generation during the last three years and the current year along with efforts made by the Government to increase the employment in the textile industry;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to increase investment/expansion of textile industry including modernisation of weaving and processing sector;

(c) whether the textile industry is facing problems due to global slowdown and growth of the sector has declined during the last two years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to increase the shares of Indian textile products globally and success achieved by the Government so far;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the shortage of cotton/ yarn in the country and to *provide* adequate cotton/yarn to the textile industry; and

(f) the contribution of Indian textile industry in terms of global textile production along with the steps taken by the Government to enhance the production and competitiveness of Indian textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The contribution of the textile industry in terms of percentage to industrial production and export earnings is constant at 12% during the last three years and current year. Textile industry generated direct employment to over 35 million people.

In order to increase the employment in the textile industry Government has launched various schemes namely Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) and Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP).

(b) The role of the Govt. is to ensure conducive policy environment and encourage investment. Government has taken various steps and launched Schemes namely Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), SITP, ISDS, etc. in the direction of encouraging and catalyzing investment in textile sector.

For modernization of weaving sector, Subsidies (both Interest Reimbursement (IR) and Capital subsidy (CS)) have been increased from 5% to 6% and 10% to 15% respectively.

Margin money subsidy has been increased from 20% to 30% in RR.TUFS. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) with a budget outlay of Rs.500 crores has been approved for modernization of Processing sector.

(c) and (d) Global slowdown has not affected the growth of the textile sector as the quantum of production and export of major textile items showed an upward trend during the last 2 years and current year. The details are given as under:-

Production of textile items

Items	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April-Oct) (P)
Man made fibre	Mn. Kg.	1234	1263	770
Spurn Yarn	Mn. Kg.	4372	4868	2601
Man made filament yarn	Mn. Kg.	1463	1371	773
Fabrics (including Khadi, wool & silk)	Mn. Sq. mtr	60453	62583	37406

*Export of Major Textile Items
(Chapter Heading 50 to 63)*

(Value in Rs crore) (Qty in Mn. kg)

ITEMS	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-14 (April-Aug)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Fibre	2669	24948	2795	23047	629	4612
Fibre Waste	83	571	94	674	48	397
Yarn	1619	24902	1984	30156	862	15105
Fabrics	NA	22248	NA	23114	NA	10771
Ready Made Garments	NA	65739	NA	70522	NA	34788
Madeups	NA	18930	NA	21980	NA	10033
Other Textiles	NA	8176	NA	10494	NA	4972
Total	NA	165515	NA	179987	NA	80678

(e) There is no shortage of Cotton/Yarn in the country to meet the requirement of domestic textile industry. The Government of India has set up a mechanism namely Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) which advises the Government generally on matters pertaining to Production, Consumption and Marketing of Cotton. For the current Cotton Season 2013-14 (Oct-Sept) there is an estimated total availability of cotton at 427 lakh bales against the total estimated demand at 387 lakh bales which is adequate to meet the requirement of textile industry.

In the Handloom sector, Government has been implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) to make available all types of yarn at mill gate price to the eligible handloom agencies. Under the Scheme, the Government of India reimburses the transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn from mill to godown of the user agencies. There is also a provision for supply of yarn through yarn depots and expense of operating the yarn depots @ 2.5%, based on actual, is reimbursed by the Government of India. There are 788 yarn depots functioning throughout

the country. Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a new component of 10% price subsidy on hank yarn has been incorporated in the Mill Gate Price Scheme with effect from 6.1.2012. Cotton and domestic silk yarn required for production of handloom items are covered under this component.

(f) Indian textile industry accounts for 12% of the world's production of textile fibres and yarn and is the largest exporter of yarn in the international market with a share of 25% in world cotton yarn exports. In terms of spindleage, the Indian textile industry is ranked second, after China, and accounts for 23% of the world's spindle capacity.

Government has taken various steps and launched Scheme like Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), etc. to encourage and enhance production and competitiveness in textile sector.

[Translation]

Handloom clusters/Scheme

1785. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 DR. SANJAY SINGH:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of handloom clusters functioning in the country along with the benefits extended to the weavers in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints/irregularities in schemes meant for welfare of weavers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and action taken by the Government on these complaints;

(d) the details of training centres set up/to be set up by the Government for welfare of weavers in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has provided raw material to handloom/weavers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government to handloom market;

(g) whether the Government proposes to construct houses for weavers community in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(h) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to provide priority sector loans for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe weavers and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government of India has sanctioned 612 small clusters covering 300-500 handlooms, 20 large clusters covering minimum 5000 handlooms and 06 mega handloom clusters covering more than 25000 handlooms. Under the cluster development programme, financial assistance is provided for skill up-gradation, margin money, purchase of handloom, dobby, jacquard, corpus funds for yarn depot, design development and product diversification, engaging designer, setting up of common facility centre/dye house, publicity and marketing, construction of workshops.

(b) and (c) No established case of complaints/irregularities has been reported in the Ministry of Textiles under the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Health Insurance Scheme). However, complaints of delay in settlements of claims or non availability of hospitals etc. are received from time to time. The service provider addresses these complaints directly under intimation to this office.

(d) There are 25 Weavers Service Centres (WSC) working across the country. These Centres play an important role in training, skill up-gradation and capacity building of the weavers. State-wise list of WSCs is given in the enclosed Statement. Three more new WSCs in the States of Jharkhand, Mizoram and Nagaland have been approved in the 12th Five Year Plan. There are five Indian Institutes of handloom Technology (IIHTS) in Central sector at Varanasi, Salem, Guwahati, Jodhpur and Bargarh and four IIHT in the State sector at Champan (Chhattisgarh) Venketagiri (Andhra Pradesh) Gadag (Karnataka) and Kannur (Kerala). One more IIHT in Central sector in Shantipur. West Bengal is approved in the 12th Plan period. IIHTs provide trained and professionally qualified manpower to the handloom and textile industry through diploma course in Handloom and Textile Technology.

(e) The Government of India has been implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers. Under the Scheme, the Government of India bears the transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn from mill to godown of the user agencies and also provide depot operating expensed. Further, to provide the subsidised yarn to handloom weavers, the Government has approved 10% price subsidy on hank yarn under Mill Gate Price Scheme w.e.f. 06.01.2012. The yarn supplied during the last 3 years and current year upto 30.11.2013 is given below:

Year	Yarn supply under MGPS	
	quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. in crores)
2010-11	1105.96	1195.55
2011-12	967.068	1081.12
2012-13	1070.78	636.39
2013-14 (Upto Nov. 2013)	699.42	969.31

(f) The following financial assistance has been provided in the last three years and the current financial year to the eligible handloom organizations for participation of their member exporters in international fairs and exhibitions for marketing of handloom products:-

Sl. No.	Year	Financial assistance provide (Rs. in crores)
1.	2010-11	341.26
2.	2011-12	277.85
3.	2012-13	141.01
4.	2013-14 (April-Nov. 2013)	341.22

(g) Government of India is not providing financial assistance for construction of houses. However, there is a provision for construction of worksheds under integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (HDS) for which financial assistance of Rs.25.000/ for weavers belonging to BPL category and Rs.18.750/ for weavers belonging to APL category is provided.

(h) The Government of India provides concessional loan at 6% Interest rate to handloom weavers by providing interest subvention for 3 years subject to maximum 7% margin money assistance and credit guarantee to loans extended by banks through Credit Guarantee Trust weavers, including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe weaver for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). The scheme is applicable to all category of weavers, including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe weavers.

Statement

Statewise list of Weavers Service Centres

Sl. No.	Weavers' Service Centre	State covered
North Zone		
1.	Delhi	Delhi
2.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
5.	Chamoli	Uttarakhand
6.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	Panipat	Haryana
South Zone		
8.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
9.	Kancheepuram	
10.	Salem	

Sl. No.	Weavers' Service Centre	State covered
11.	Bangalore	Karnataka
12.	Kannur	Kerala
13.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Hyderabad	
West Zone		
15.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
16.	Nagpur	
17.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
18.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
East Zone		
20.	Guwahati	Assam
21.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
22.	Kolkata	West Bengal
23.	Imphal	Manipur
24.	Agartala	Tripura
25.	Bhagalpur	Bihar

Promotion of Rural Sports

1786. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
 SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote sports and to improve the level of sports and infrastructural facilities in the country including rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from various State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the present status of the proposals along with the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved; and

(e) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the scheme during the last five years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a), (b) and (e) Sports is a State subject. However, The Central Government is implementing two Schemes namely Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for development of basic sports infrastructure in the country. Under PYKKA, Central Assistance is provided to the States/UTs for creation of basic sports infrastructure at village and block panchayat level. Details of funds released and participants of competition under PYKKA is given the enclosed Statement I (a) to I (k). Under USIS, State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, Schools, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and Sports Control Boards are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure. Financial Assistance is provided for

(i) laying synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and

(ii) construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall. Details of funds released under USIS are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Government has been receiving proposals from the State Governments and eligible entities under the PYKKA and USIS and the same are being processed for release of funds as per the guidelines of the respective Schemes subject to their furnishing of Utilisation Certificates in respect of funds released to the Governments/eligible entities concerned during the previous year(s) and acceptance of the same by the Government.

Statement-I (a)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields during the year 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-
5.	Goa	19	04	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.18
16.	Odisha	623	31	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.09

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	-
Total		22,385	601	**83.85

Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

Out of outlay of Rs.92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Statement-I (b)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	* Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland			0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Total		2,225	135	105.00*

Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

Statement-I (c)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
Total		22,448	681	260.84

It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10)

Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-I (d)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09

1.	2	3	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
Total		4,701	121	134.05

It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11)

Statement-I (e)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Maharashtra			
11.	Manipur			
12.	Meghalaya			
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland			
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab			
17.	Rajasthan			
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
UTs				
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
Total		8662	314	109.01

Statement-I (f)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	For development and maintenance of playfields		
		No. of Village Panchayat	No. of Block Panchayat	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	7.27
2.	Karnataka	565	18	10.20

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	32.55	6.	Tamil Nadu			6.58
4.	Mizoram	245	8	4.10	7.	Tripura	208	10	4.30
5.	Nagaland	438	22	5.99	8.	Uttarakhand	1511	17	22.84
						Total	5626	138	93.83

Statement-I (g)

State-wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block/district, State and National level during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2008-09 (through SAI)	2009-10 (through SAI)	Amount released to States/UTs/SAI/NYKS						
				2010-11		Total	2011-12			Total
				Rural competitions	Women competitions		Rural competitions	Women competitions	North East	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.78	0.95	11.26	-	11.26	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.93	-	2.05	-	2.05	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1.88	-	2.96	0.38	3.34	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	3.42	6.19	-	6.19	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	1.17	2.01	-	2.01	1.95	0.28	-	2.23
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18	0.08	0.26	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	2.69	-	2.69	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	1.10	1.50	0.31	1.81	1.51	0.09	-	1.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.70	1.18	0.15	1.33	1.11	0.13		1.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		-	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.81	0.35	3.16	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	1.42	2.52	0.42	2.94	2.17	-	-	2.17
13.	Kerala	-	-	1.32	-	1.32	-	0.23	-	0.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2.64	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.37	0.54	-	4.91
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	3.88	0.48	4.36	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	0.47	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0.67	0.12	0.79	-	-	0.08	0.08
18.	Mizoram	-	0.37	0.58	0.13	0.71	-	-	0.10	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Nagaland	-	0.56	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	-	2.11	3.85	0.42	4.27	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	1.97	1.18	1.55	0.30	1.85				
22.	Rajasthan	-	1.93	-	-	0.00	1.72	-	-	1.72
23.	Sikkim	-	0.32	-	-	0.00	1.12	-	0.08	1.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.63	4.66	0.44	5.10	-	-	-	
25.	Tripura	0.37	0.36	0.67	0.11	0.78	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2.55	9.47	-	9.47	8.20	-	-	8.20
27.	Uttarakhand	-	1.03	1.38	0.09	1.47	1.29	0.11	-	1.40
28.	West Bengal	-	-	3.31	-	3.31	-	-	-	-
UT										
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
Total		5.93	24.91	72.92	4.60	77.52	24.03	1.49	0.35	25.87
National level competitions: Released to SAI			-	-	-	0.00	2.60	-	2.50	5.10
Grant to NYKS to hold Rural & Inter-School competitions			-	10.53	-	10.53	-	-	-	-
Grand Total			24.91	83.45	4.60	88.05	26.63	1.49	2.85	30.97

Statement-I (h)

State-wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.16	0.34	-	11.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.99	0.32	-	2.31
3.	Haryana	0.62	0.23	-	0.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.14	-	1.26
5.	Karnataka	2.58	0.69	-	3.27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.18	0.57	-	4.75
7.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	-	3.44
8.	Manipur	0.75	0.17	0.10	1.02
9.	Meghalaya	0.67	-	-	0.67

Sl. No	Name of the State/ UT	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
10.	Mizoram	1.06	0.13	0.10	1.29
11.	Nagaland	0.91	-	0.12	1.03
12.	Odisha	3.86	0.53	-	4.39
13.	Punjab	-	0.24	-	0.24
14.	Rajasthan	3.42	0.46	-	3.88
15.	Sikkim	1.12	-	-	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.81	0.44	-	1.25
17.	Tripura	0.76	0.16	-	0.92
18.	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.10	-	1.28
Total		39.63	4.52	0.32	44.47

Statement-I (i)

State-wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2013-14 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions (upto 30.11.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Rural Competitions	Women Competitions	North East Games	Total
1.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.13	NIL	0.83
2.	Madhya Pradesh	4.10	0.55	NIL	4.65
3.	Mizoram	0.58	0.13	0.10	0.81
4.	Punjab	3.29	0.45	NIL	3.74
5.	Tamil Nadu	2.17	0.57	NIL	2.74
6.	Tripura	0.67	0.15	0.10	0.92
7.	Uttarakhand	1.10	0.10	NIL	1.20
Total		12.61	2.08	0.20	14.89

Statement-I (j)

State-wise number of participants in Annual Sports Competitions under PYKKA held during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Participants		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09 (Annual Competitions)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	1,34,097
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17412	11898	29310
3.	Assam	96429	43471	1,39,900
4.	Bihar	87	56	143*
5.	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134*

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	92	64	156*
7.	Gujarat	95	69	164*
8.	Haryana	97	70	167*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	80	60	140*
12.	Karnataka	97	71	168*
13.	Kerala	82	67	149*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159*
15.	Maharashtra	95	71	166*
16.	Manipur	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	11836	8156	19992
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	37479	26888	64367
21.	Punjab	86993	33425	1,20,418
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	97	71	168*
25.	Tripura	10098	6761	16859
26.	Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585
27.	Uttarakhand			
28.	West Bengal	42	44	86*
UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	25	26	51*
34.	Puducherry			
Total		4,72,329	2,49,190	7,21,519

2009-10 (Annual Competitions)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	78153	57058	1,35,211
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27232	19600	46832
3.	Assam	13	8	21*
4.	Bihar	105	56	161*
5.	Chhattisgarh	52834	36051	88885
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	87507	66852	1,54,359
8.	Haryana	43657	32570	76227
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13314	8015	21329
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	65933	47651	1,13,584

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	56177	19310	75487
14.	Madhya Pradesh	98570	49733	1,48,303
15.	Maharashtra	119509	86240	2,05,749
16.	Manipur	93	97	190*
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	13624	8134	21758
19.	Nagaland	14892	7361	22253
20.	Odisha	37514	27382	64896
21.	Punjab	72303	43181	1,15,484
22.	Rajasthan	82237	62254	1,44,491
23.	Sikkim	8370	7198	15568
24.	Tamil Nadu	246336	150899	3,97,235
25.	Tripura	9415	6101	15516
26.	Uttar Pradesh	190299	112409	3,02,708
27.	Uttarakhand	9774	6949	16723
28.	West Bengal	47124	18649	65773
UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	117	84	201*
34.	Puducherry			
Total		13,75,102	8,73,842	22,48,944

2010-11 (Annual Competitions)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	339848	318971	658819
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1638	1170	2808
3.	Assam	9724	5488	15212
4.	Bihar	105738	65428	171166
5.	Chhattisgarh	60102	40298	100400
6.	Goa	1743	1542	3285
7.	Gujarat	7523	5791	13314
8.	Haryana	90129	81865	171994

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19120	26095	45215
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	53850	6634	60484
11.	Jharkhand	8709	6348	15057
12.	Karnataka	90884	109802	200686
13.	Kerala	41623	23277	64900
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117471	89111	206582
15.	Maharashtra	181062	141011	322073
16.	Manipur	4745	2912	7657
17.	Meghalaya	18871	16715	35586
18.	Mizoram	26473	21489	47962
19.	Nagaland	4943	23478	28421
20.	Odisha	122030	121510	243540
21.	Punjab	82411	55594	138005
22.	Rajasthan	67581	30994	98575
23.	Sikkim	1542	955	2497
24.	Tamil Nadu	392306	398490	790796
25.	Tripura	13800	18664	32464
26.	Uttar Pradesh	398733	180957	579690
27.	Uttarakhand	78762	67063	145825
28.	West Bengal	66737	25589	92326
UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148	148	296
30.	Chandigarh	827	541	1368
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	623	503	1126
32.	Daman and Diu	810	123	933
33.	Delhi	4557	3626	8183
34.	Puducherry	2437	1651	4088
Total		2417500	18,93,833	4311333

2011-12 (Annual Competitions)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	188692	1,36,711	325403
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12588	9,622	22210
3.	Assam	76359	46,208	122567

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	-	-	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	64649	83,101	147750
6.	Goa	-	-	0
7.	Gujarat	-	-	0
8.	Haryana	55462	65,739	121201
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24000	23,159	47159
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45231	9,003	54234
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	0
12.	Karnataka	82443	1,22,044	204487
13.	Kerala	60209	31,643	91852
14.	Madhya Pradesh	109426	95,274	204700
15.	Maharashtra	130860	1,23,891	254751
16.	Manipur	-	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0
18.	Mizoram	13239	7,771	21010
19.	Nagaland	-	-	0
20.	Odisha	-	-	0
21.	Punjab	68655	49,925	118580
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	0
23.	Sikkim	30139	25,950	56089
24.	Tamil Nadu	157202	98830	256032
25.	Tripura	9710	16825	26535
26.	Uttar Pradesh	347261	210921	558182
27.	Uttarakhand	126935	33771	160706
28.	West Bengal	39350	19135	58485
UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0
33.	Delhi	-	-	0
34.	Puducherry	-	-	0
Total		1642410	12,09,523	2851933

* Only participants of national level competitions

Statement-I (k)

State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	Rural Competitions			Women Competitions			North East Games			Grand Total		
		M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	811,517	677,752	1,489,269	8,573	-	-	75	49	124	811,517	686,325	1,497,842
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	49	124	75	49	124
3.	Assam	-	-	-	20	98	201	103	98	201	103	118	221
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	90
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,080	33,042	75,122	39,882	-	-	-	-	-	42,080	72,924	115,004
6.	Goa	2,966	2,418	5,384	3,499	-	-	-	-	-	2,966	5,917	8,883
7.	Gujarat	103	92	195	81	-	-	-	-	-	103	173	276
8.	Haryana	68,002	46,778	114,780	33,529	-	-	-	-	-	68,002	80,307	148,309
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17,424	12,128	29,552	10,087	-	-	-	-	-	17,424	22,215	39,639
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,974	7,975	41,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,974	7,975	41,949
11.	Jharkhand	36,773	26,357	63,130	8,247	-	-	-	-	-	36,773	34,604	71,377
12.	Karnataka	88,554	61,645	150,199	65,115	-	-	-	-	-	88,554	126,760	215,314
13.	Kerala	51,270	22,606	73,876	7,360	-	-	-	-	-	51,270	29,966	81,236
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110,197	75,788	185,985	25,098	-	-	-	-	-	110,197	100,886	211,083
15.	Maharashtra	136,268	104,187	240,455	17,959	-	-	-	-	-	136,268	122,146	258,414
16.	Manipur	80	72	152	112	99	203	104	99	203	184	283	46
17.	Meghalaya	22,422	16,870	39,292	4,564	58	150	92	58	150	22,514	21,492	44,006
18.	Mizoram	13,348	8,741	22,089	2,139	6,751	14,990	8,239	6,751	14,990	21,587	17,631	39,218
19.	Nagaland	5	3	8	-	50	131	81	50	131	86	53	139
20.	Odisha	115,536	76,551	192,087	54,345	-	-	-	-	-	115,536	130,896	246,432

21. Punjab	2,620	2,058	4,678	12,691	-	-	-	2,620	14,749	17,369
22. Rajasthan	88,922	48,585	137,507	22,467	-	-	-	88,922	71,052	159,974
23. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	31	21	52	31	21	52
24. Tamil Nadu	189,071	118,150	307,221	60,468	-	-	-	189,071	178,618	367,689
25. Tripura	14,627	13,340	27,967	12,267	71	52	123	14,698	25,659	40,357
26. Uttar Pradesh	296,894	182,719	479,613	125	-	-	-	296,894	182,844	479,738
27. Uttarakhand	33,364	23,039	56,403	17,127	-	-	-	33,364	40,166	73,530
28. West Bengal	36,671	17,549	54,220	-	-	-	-	36,671	17,549	54,220
29. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
30. Delhi	91	76	167	112	-	-	-	91	188	279
Total	2,212,787	1,578,526	3,791,313	405,957	8,796	7,178	15,974	2,221,583	1,991,661	4,213,244

Total number of participants from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is 1,43,46,973.

Statement-II

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/Modification and Modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00	3.00
Total			19.98	12.50
2011-12				
1.	Odisha	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00	5.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81	3.62
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.50
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00	4.50
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50	4.30
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00	3.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50	4.47
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00	3.54
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00	3.87
Total			54.81	40.00
2012-13				
1.	Haryana	Laying a Synthetic Hockey Playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar.	5.00	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	6.00	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	6.00	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00	1.80
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	6.00	1.80

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Odisha	Laying of Football Turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar.	4.50	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey Field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar.	5.00	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00	1.00
11.	Mizoram	Balance Instalment for the Project of Laying of Hockey Astro Turf at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui which was sanctioned on 24th March, 2011 (2010-11).	NIL	1.00
Total			54.98	23.00

2013-14 (till 30th November, 2013)

1.	Goa	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Chaudi, Canacona, Goa	6.00	1.80
2.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50	3.00
3.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00	1.80
4.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at Chhangphut Playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Szaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00	1.80
6.	Punjab	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50	3.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00	3.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir	6.00	1.80
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00	1.80
10.	Uttarakhand	Laying of Synthetic Turf Hockey Field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	5.00	1.80
Total			55.50	22.80

*[English]***Nursing Colleges**

1787. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of nursing colleges under the Armed Forces Medical Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirement?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Exchange of Defence Land**

1788. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra for approval

of Memorandum of Understanding signed for the exchange of land to the MIHAN project, Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest status of the said proposal; and

(d) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised and the reasons for delay, if any?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For development of the existing airport at Nagpur into a Multi-Modal International Hub Airport (MIHAN), Government of Maharashtra has proposed for transfer of 278 hectares of land under the possession of Air Force Station, Nagpur, in lieu of which 400 hectares of land is to be transferred by the State Government to the Indian Air Force (IAF). The proposal has been 'in principle' agreed to by the Government.

(c) and (d) Finalisation of draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the transfer / exchange of land between IAF and Maharashtra Airport Development Company (MADC), a Government of Maharashtra company, was pending due to Airports Authority of India's claim of ownership / lease rent in respect of 288.74 acres of land at Nagpur airport, presently under the possession of IAF. This issue has now been resolved. Exchange of land would follow after finalization of MoU and creation of associated infrastructure at the new location by the State Government and the IAF for shifting of air operations of IAF.

[English]

Clearance to Power Projects

1789. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding delay in environmental clearances to power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of power projects proposals pending with the Government for want of environmental clearances during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, including Kudgi Super Thermal Power Project in Karnataka;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the adverse impact of such delay in clearance on production capacity of the power projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete steps being taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the environmental clearances to such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Power projects are perceived to be pending for environmental clearance with the Ministry of Environment & Forests for varying durations mainly due to non-submission of complete information by the project proponents in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) required for the projects submitted for environmental clearance and non-compliance of the procedures of the EIA Notification 2006 and Circulars of the Ministry.

(b) There are 31 power projects pending for environmental clearance in the Ministry. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. Environmental Clearance was accorded to 3x800 MW (Stage-I) Kudgi Super Thermal Power Plant at Village Kudgi, Basavana Bagevadi Taluk, Bijapur Distt., Karnataka by the Ministry on 25.01.2012.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has taken various steps to facilitate timely decision on the projects by constituting sector specific Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) as mandated in the EIA Notification, 2006, convening regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committees every month, preparation and uploading of Sector specific Manuals on the Ministry's website to facilitate better preparation of EIA-EMP Reports by the project proponents etc.

Statement

List of 31 Power Projects pending for Environmental Clearance as on 30.11.2013

1. Arunachal Pradesh

(i) Hirong HEP (500 MW) Project in District: West Siang Arunachal Pradesh by M/s Jaypee Arunachal Power Ltd.

- (ii) Naying HEP (1000 MW) Project in West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. Naying DSC Power Ltd.
- (iii) Dibang Multipurpose (3000 MW) Project in Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. NHPC Ltd.
- (iv) Kangtangshiri HEP Project (80 MW) in West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh by M/s Kangtangshiri HEP Ltd.
2. **Bihar**
- (i) 2x250 MW Barauni Extension Thermal Power Project adjoining the existing unit of at BTPS Village Barauni, District Begusarai, Bihar by M/s Bihar State Power Generation Company Ltd.
3. **Chhattisgarh**
- (i) Expansion by addition of 1x600 MW Coal Based TPP (Phase-II) at village Bade Bhandar, Chhote Bhandar, Sarwani and Amali Bhauna, Tehsil Pussore, District Raigarh, Chhattisgarh by M/s Korba West Power Co. Ltd.
- (ii) 2x660 MW Coal Based TPP at villages Birra, Siladeshi and Gatwa, in Bamnidhi Taluk District Jangir Champa, Chhattisgarh by M/s MB Power (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.
- (iii) Expansion by addition of 2x660 MW (Unit 5 & 6) Imported Coal Based TPP in Korba Tehsil & Distt., in Chhattisgarh by M/s Lanco Amarkantak Power Ltd.
4. **Gujarat**
- (i) GIPCL-SLPP Station –III: 2x300MW Expansion Power Project at village Nani Naroli, Taluka Mangrol, District Surat, Gujarat by M/s. Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited.
5. **Haryana**
- (i) Haryana Atomic Power Project (4x700 MWe) at Village Gorakhpur, District Fatehabad, Haryana by M/s Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL)
6. **Himachal Pradesh**
- (i) Chhatru HEP Project (120 MW) District: Lahul & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh by M/s DCM Shriram Infrastructure Ltd
7. **Jharkhand**
- (i) Proposed 1980 MW (3X660) MW Coal Based TPP at Villages Chara, Porka, Kuda and Sirkadih Tehsil: Ichagarh, District Saraikela, Jharkhand by M/s. Tata Power Company Limited.
8. **Karnataka**
- (i) 27 MW Co-generation Power Plant at Village Nad KD, Taluk Indi, District Bijapur, Karnataka by M/s. Jamkhandi Sugars Ltd.
- (ii) Gundia Hydroelectric Project (200 MW) in District: Hassan and Dakshin Kannada, Karnataka by M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.
9. **Madhya Pradesh**
- (i) 2x660 MW Super-Critical Technology Imported Coal Based TPP at Village Lalapur District: Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh by M/s SJK Powergen Ltd.
- (ii) Expansion by addition of 1x660 MW Coal Based TPP (Phase-II) at village Barela and Gorakhpur, Tehsil Ghansore., District: Seoni, M.P. by M/s Jhabua Power Co. Ltd.
- (iii) 320 MW (2x660 MW) Super Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Villages: Torniya, Chhipipura and Rampuri, in New Harsud Tail, District: Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh by M/s Dwarkesh Energy Ltd.
- (iv) 380 MW Gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant at Village Vijaipur, District: Guna, Madhya Pradesh by M/s GAIL India Ltd.
- (v) Bina Complex Irrigation and Multipurpose Project (24 MW + 10 MW) District: Sagar

in Madhya Pradesh M/s Water Resources Department, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.

10. Maharashtra

- (i) Expansion by addition of 19.8 MW Bagasse Based Co-generation Power Project at Village Venunagar, Post- Gursale, Taluka Pandharpur, District: Solapur, Maharashtra by M/s Shri Vithal Shakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.
- (ii) Modernization of existing unit -6 by change of fuel from LSHS/LSFO to imported Coal at Trombay Thermal Power Station at Mahul Road, District: Chembur, Mumbai by M/s. The Tata Power Company Ltd.
- (iii) 30 MW Bagasse and Biomass Based Power Plant at Village: Khed, Taluk: Lohara District: Osmanabad, Maharashtra by M/s. Lokmangal Mauli Industries Ltd.

11. Odisha

- (i) 2x660 MW Coal Based TPP at Villages Ghantbahal, Mohda and Bhalegaon, Tehsil Titilagarh, District Bolangir, Odisha by M/s. Sahara India Power Corp. Ltd.
- (ii) (175+3x27) 256MW CFBC Imported Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Meramandali, District Dhenkanal, Odisha by M/s. Bhushan Steel Ltd.
- (iii) (165+20) 185MW CFBC Imported Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Meramandali, District Dhenkanal, Odisha by M/s. Bhushan Energy Ltd.

12. Sikkim

- (i) Teesta-IV HEP Project (520 MW) in North Sikkim District, Sikkim by M/s.HPC Ltd.

13. Uttar Pradesh

- (i) 2x660 MW Super Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Project District: Mirzapur, U.P. by M/s Welspun Energy UP Pvt. Ltd.

(ii) 50 TPHFBC Boiler & Installation of 8 MW Captive Power Plant at Thakurdwara, District: Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh by M/s Pasupati Acrylon Ltd.

(iii) 1980 MW Ghatampur Thermal Power Station (3x660MW) in Ghatampur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh by M/s Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

14. Uttarakhand

(i) Jelam Tamak HEP (108 MW) Project in Chamoli District of Uttarakhand by M/s. THDC India Ltd.

15. West Bengal

(i) 2x20 MW Coal Based captive Power Plant at Village Bhumaraichak, District: Haldia, West Bengal by M/s MCC PTA India Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.

Vacant Posts in Harbour Department

1790. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many essential posts are lying vacant in Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW) Department;

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

(c) the number of sanctioned posts of welder in ALHW at present; and

(d) the number of welder posts lying vacant for the last three years along with the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) A few essential posts in Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW) are vacant and are currently under the process of filling up.

(b) Essential posts which are lying vacant in ALHW include:

(i) Executive Engineer (Mechanical) - 1 post. The post was could not be filled up due to court case.

- (ii) Junior Engineer - 32 posts. These posts have fallen vacant during the current year and are under the process of filling up.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no vacant post of welder in ALHW.

[Translation]

Incentive for Exports

1791. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grants provided to the traders for import and export during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount of grant provided separately for the import-export of sugar, foodgrains, edible oils and oil cakes;

(c) the names and addresses of such traders/companies which have been provided more than rupees five crore as grants for carrying out such trade;

(d) the reasons for importing certain products at higher rates and exporting same products at lower rates; and

(e) the number of companies against which the cases of irregularities have been registered during the said period and the action taken against the persons/companies found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) to (c) No grant is given to any individual importer or exporter by Department of Commerce. However, under Market Access Initiative (MAI) and Market Development Assistance (MDA), partial funding is provided to various Export Promotion Councils and trade bodies. Details of MDA guidelines are available at <http://www.commerce.nic.in/trade/mda-guidelines.pdf> and http://www.commerce.nic.in/trade/mda-guidelines_01.06.2013.pdf. MAI guidelines are available at http://www.commerce.nic.in/trade/mai_guide.pdf

(d) Export and Import are commercial decisions by private entities within the framework of Government Policy.

Government has not mandated any export to be undertaken at a price less than its own import.

(e) In respect of funding provided under MDA and under MAI, utilization certificates are insisted and duly monitored. Any irregularity results in appropriate action including refund.

Wildlife Sanctuary

1792. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban mining in wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) 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 (c) The Supreme Court of India *vide* their order dated 4th August 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995 (T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India) had prohibited mining inside National Parks and Sanctuaries notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The said order is being implemented.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Uncleared Cargo Remains

1793. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether large constituents of cargo remain uncleared in various major ports of the country;

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

(c) the details of additional logistics and facilities proposed to be provided to clear the cargoes and for additional flow of cargoes in the ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) No, Madam. Cargo is cleared in a timely manner in

the Major Ports and do not remain uncleared in large quantities.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) Major Ports have awarded number of projects for creation of additional facilities by construction of berths and jetties, mechanisation, acquisition, replacement of equipments etc. to clear additional flow of cargos. Major Ports have awarded 32 projects in 2012-13 which will add an additional capacity of 136.75 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) at Rs. 6765.63 crores and this year upto November, 2013, 13 projects have been awarded which will result in capacity addition of 80.85 MTPA at an estimated investment of Rs. 3831 crores.

[Translation]

Exports of Cotton/Yarn

1794. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cotton/yarn has increased during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year/country-wise along with the steps taken by the Government to increase the cotton/ yarn export to restrict the deficit;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to explore new market for export of cotton/ yarn and to enhance export competitiveness of Indian Manufacturers globally;

(d) whether the Government proposes to remove export benefits under the Focus Market Scheme to restrict export of cotton/yarn;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with representation, if any, received from textile mills/organisations in this regard and follow up action taken by the Government to make cotton export policy transparent in the country;

(f) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that various Departments of Government have given different data on the production of cotton during the last two years, and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor along with the estimated production given by the Government agencies during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The export of cotton yarn is increasing for the past three years and during the current year however, export of cotton has shown varied trend.

(b) and (c) Details of Cotton/Cotton yarn exports (year/country-wise) is attached as Statement-I and Statement -II. Government has taken various steps to explore new markets for export of cotton/yarn and to enhance export competitiveness of Indian manufacturers globally, which includes encourage participation of a large number of exporters in important Fairs around the world, such as, Yarn Expo China, Istanbul Yarn Fair, Colombia Tex etc. In regard to new markets, Textile EPCs are organizing participation under Market Access Initiative Scheme / Market Development Assistance Scheme in important fairs in Blumenau City, Brazil, Moscow, Russia, Shenzhen, South China, Istanbul, Turkey, Israel, Dubai etc. Further, to boost the export of textile sector following steps have also been taken:-

- (i) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) has been extended till 31st March 2014 for export to USA and EU in respect of items falling in Chapter 61 and Chapter 62 (textiles and clothing).
- (ii) Hong Kong, Indonesia, South Korea, Pakistan, Asian Group of Countries, Philippines have been added in the list of countries for export of Woven Cotton Fabrics under Market Linked Focus Product Scheme.
- (iii) 27 EU countries have been added in the list for export of Gloves, Mittens and Mitts of Cotton filled with cotton fibre under MLFPS.
- (iv) Gurgaon has been added as Towns of Export Excellence (TEE) for Textiles.
- (v) About 15 new products related to Textile Sector have been added under Focus Product Scheme on 18.4.2013.

(vi) Incremental Export Incentive Scheme has been extended for 2013-14 *vis-a-vis* 2012-13 for specified sector including Textile Sector.

(vii) Two per cent Interest Subvention Scheme for Ready-Made Garments has also been extended for 2013-14 and enhanced to 3%. Items of Chapter 63 also added in Interest Subvention Scheme.

(d) and (e) There are no export incentives under Focus Market Scheme for export of cotton/ cotton yarn as on date. Hence the question of proposal to remove them does not arise.

(f) Government has not come across on different data on the production of cotton.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement-I

*Cotton Year-wise (Oct.-Sept.) export of raw cotton
(ITC HS:5201)*

(Qty in bales of 170 kgs each)
(Value in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Country	in bales	Value
2010-2011			
1.	China P RP	4770795.53	8700.40
2.	Bangladesh	1102637.35	2067.11
3.	Pakistan	629101.59	1563.58
4.	Vietnam Soc Rep	196747.47	397.51
5.	Indonesia	236064.64	464.51
6.	Hong Kong	62249.35	136.06
7.	Chinese Taipei	24415341	319.13
8.	Malaysia	200086.29	406.16
9.	Thailand	67384.35	131.48
10.	Singapore	9358.35	19.45
11.	Turkey	60593.24	130.63
12.	Iran	0.29	0.00
13.	Japan	8420.53	20.95
14.	Italy	3125.06	7.16

Sl. No.	Country	in bales	Value
15.	Korea RP	16169.53	32.58
16.	Djibouti	0.00	0.00
17.	U Arab Emts	6502.47	13.67
18.	Baharain IS	6827.18	14.62
19.	Morocco	491.59	1.24
20.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00
21.	Other Countries	28165.76	57.10
Total		7648874.29	14483.31

Sl. No.	Country	Qty.	Value
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2011-12

1.	Baharain IS	5,986	11.27
2.	Bangladesh PR	15,59,680	2737.14
3.	Belgium	219	0.46
4.	Cambodia	289	0.45
5.	Canada	74	0.16
6.	Taiwan	98,651	178.59
7.	China P RP	1,00,47,330	18351.18
8.	Congo P Rep	576	1.07
9.	Djibouti	1,155	1.93
10.	Germany	2,017	4.32
11.	Greece	1,331	2.47
12.	Hong Kong	82,059	139.05
13.	Indonesia	1,57,033	279.91
14.	Italy	11,954	21.17
15.	Japan	11,797	33.31
16.	Korea RP	8,270	14.42
17.	Macao	1,764	3.47
18.	Malaysia	98,710	177.84
19.	Mauritius	7,335	13.51
20.	Myanmar	3,476	5.79
21.	Mexico	272	0.78
22.	Morocco	4,065	7.67
23.	Nepal	2,833	4.99
24.	Nigeria	0	0.00

Sl. No.	Country	Qty.	Value
25.	Pakistan IR	4,40,984	774.57
26.	Portugal	1,139	2.15
27.	Rwanda	43	0.16
28.	Saudi Arab	0	0.00
29.	Thailand	93,572	161.04
30.	Tunisia	2,033	3.71
31.	Turkey	26,963	48.09
32.	U Arab Emts	8,901	15.43
33.	U K	775	1.27
34.	U S A	306	0.51
35.	Vietnam Soc Rep	2,75,906	490.71
Total		1,29,57,499	23488.59

2012-13

1.	Bahamas	277	0.49
2.	Baharain Is	6,211	10.64
3.	Bangladesh PR	18,65,261	3438.89
4.	Belgium	63	0.14
5.	Canada	356	0.83
6.	Taiwan	1,10,470	191.21
7.	China PRP	57,89,876	9680.89
8.	Djibouti	9,063	17.11
9.	Ethiopia	2,799	5.22
10.	Germany	347	0.81
11.	Greece	1,742	3.14
12.	Guatemala	121	0.20

Sl. No.	Country	Qty.	Value
13.	Hong Kong	1,76,795	297.40
14.	Indonesia	1,69,940	294.18
15.	Iran	17,173	35.17
16.	Italy	13729	23.10
17.	Japan	9,570	23.59
18.	Korea RP	10,985	18.46
19.	Malaysia	85,287	149.88
20.	Maldives	10	0.02
21.	Mauritius	306	0.55
22.	Myanmar	6,726	33.64
23.	Morocco	5,304	9.14
24.	Nepal	3,812	7.24
25.	Netherland	121	0.20
26.	Pakistan IR	11,26,247	1966.35
27.	Portugal	1,892	3.66
28.	Saudi Arab	353	0.53
29.	Singapore	68,187	114.64
30.	Thailand	73,548	139.44
31.	Tunisia	1,444	2.83
32.	Turkey	30,122	55.76
33.	U Arab Emts	6,674	12.24
34.	U S A	194	0.41
35.	Vietnam Soc Rep	5,41,246	944.84
Total		1,01,36,254	17462.87

(Source: DGCI & S. Kolkata)

Statement-II*Country-wise export of Cotton Yarn including sewing thread*(Qty in tonne)
(Value in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-1013		2012-2013		April- August	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1.	China PRP	83547.52	140660.54	162698.60	273827.72	386300.19	629862.99	128784.42	219964.57	242586.02	458184.75
2.	Bangladesh	133943.73	251525.87	125888.83	247999.43	149973.20	296602.90	65241.83	127553.68	51340.66	113208.55
3.	Korea RP	66436.63	132181.89	50882.69	99449.05	56512.01	109303.87	16429.57	31772.56	17785.18	38381.63
4.	Egypt A RP	29946.84	52461.45	63084.69	106533.14	35894.24	68050.82	13513.51	25450.25	14578.42	30381.33
5.	Hong Kong	25082.09	44967.98	19370.29	35860.38	40100.97	74645.95	14228.69	26276.86	14616.35	29504.69
6.	Peru	17375	2917.50	24283.76	46599.29	49335.36	54714.38	12135.39	21723.74	13133.08	26692.30
7.	Portugal	24847.25	44397.79	24436.58	47461.66	34134.13	64508.60	9835.82	17710.21	12311.41	25805.80
8.	Colombia	20455.72	31834.71	28173.60	47599.62	30044.32	50774.51	14266.53	23312.93	11585.09	22165.49
9.	Turkey	22259.30	45203.67	9941.50	23987.30	11424.83	24065.19	2028.42	4436.15	9786.93	20753.92
10.	Sri Lanka	15076.72	28617.17	13772.81	29502.68	36763.37	32584.21	6280.84	12678.08	8410.45	20181.75
11.	Pakistan	2521.83	5761.93	3570.45	8679.00	17130.75	39539.80	2740.40	7533.55	7019.12	17386.75
12.	Vietnam Soc Rep	8908.20	14946.33	9077.55	16784.57	13515.07	25895.42	4844.11	8992.40	7504.04	16181.96
13.	German F Rep	14060.80	29241.54	15173.99	35000.01	16773.17	37259.53	6745.32	14732.14	6078.85	15280.48
14.	Brazil	36279.95	61215.90	17382.68	32727.82	17847.94	34982.23	9317.94	17940.38	6177.96	13957.58
15.	Italy	15933.44	38939.73	13929.98	40354.80	12006.09	31856.43	5091.47	13169.03	4917.74	13353.58
16.	Japan	10301.13	28478.42	8928.33	31811.34	8487.46	24735.15	3703.44	9839.81	3364.56	12040.93
17.	Malaysia	7179.71	13471.19	9610.12	15994.91	10070.94	18823.59	4310.26	1852.20	5432.42	11473.74
18.	Iran	3146.20	5723.82	8239.25	14868.33	2277.91	4494.68	659.09	1269.68	5039.11	10606.96
19.	Mauritius	8579.35	15930.84	8591.06	17465.21	7370.60	14862.14	3080.90	5852.64	3480.82	8010.60
20.	Poland	10156.11	17127.74	10580.55	19281.75	10849.96	19964.21	4114.91	7180.48	3589.40	7719.95
21.	Other countries	140208.07	198462.81	124784.94	244668.34	162737.82	274566.84	76835.27	105129.54	55452.50	120111.27
	Total	696246.12	1230668.82	752402.25	1436456.35	1109550.33	1932093.44	404188.13	710370.88	504191.14	103148.01

Source: Monthly Statistics of the foreign Trade of India, DGCIS, Kolkata.

*[English]***Development of Ports**

1795. SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop any special arrangements at some parts including Kochi Port for handling of Coal imports;

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

(c) whether the Government is also considering to provide any special assistance for the development of

Kochi Port; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of the projects identified in the year 2013-14 for handling of coal imports is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government had made provision of Rs. 30 crores in the Budget for the year 2013-14 for construction of subway in front of International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadam, Cochin.

Statement*The Details of Projects Identified in the year 2013-14 for handling of Coal Imports*

Sl. No	Name Of The Port	Project	Capacity (Mtpa)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in cr.)
1.	V.O.Chidambaranar Port, Tuticorin	Development of NCB-III for Handling Thermal Coal & Rock Phosphate	7.28	420
2.	Kolkata	Barge Jetty-II for M/s Tata at Haldia Dock Complex	1.00	30
3.	Ennore	Upgradation of the existing Non-TNEB Coal Terminal Development by M/s Chettinad International Coal Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	2.00	100
4.	Ennore	Construction of Coal Berth No. 3 for TNEB	9.00	150
5.	Cochin	Development of General Cargo Terminal at Q8-Q9 Berths (Modernisation of Coal Handling)	4.23	198

Migrant Workers

1796. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrant workers in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the estimated number of children displaced by migrating families along with the efforts taken by the Government to help children of such families;

(c) the total number of children who are migrant workers at present;

(d) whether the Government is taking any action against factories and brick kilns that employ child migrant workers;

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

(f) the efforts being made by the Government to check migration rates in the country especially in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The data regarding number of children

displaced by migrating families is not kept by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. To help children including those of migrant worker families, the Government has been implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. Children are rescued/withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes and are enrolled in the special schools where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. There is no separate data on children who are working as migrant workers.

(d) to (f) The State Governments launch prosecutions against the employers, whenever any incidence of child labour is detected in brick-kiln and factories. The Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 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 kilometres of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In case 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.

The Government of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh have signed an MoU in June, 2012 to facilitate strengthening of inter-State coordination mechanism for smooth implementation of the activities in source and destination areas of migrant workers.

Statement

The details of Total Migrant Workers as per Census-2001

States/UTs	Number of Migrant Workers
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1,22,02,795
Arunachal Pradesh	2,25,768
Assam	29,67,253
Bihar	72,01,618

1	2
Chhattisgarh	42,67,852
Goa	3,00,067
Gujarat	91,18,394
Haryana	36,19,689
Himachal Pradesh	13,78,996
Jammu and Kashmir	7,65,762
Jharkhand	35,27,643
Karnataka	82,47,920
Kerala	28,12,441
Madhya Pradesh	1,01,25,610
Maharashtra	2,06,85,108
Manipur	2,05,885
Meghalaya	1,99,730
Mizoram	1,78,687
Nagaland	1,79,646
Odisha	46,28,673
Punjab	35,43,444
Rajasthan	91,38,707
Sikkim	1,14,009
Tamil Nadu	77,34,609
Tripura	4,02,593
Uttar Pradesh	1,41,07,361
Uttarakhand	15,22,759
West Bengal	96,57,360
NCT of Delhi	28,13,920
Andaman and Nicobar Island	87,224
Chandigarh	2,78,187
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,107
Daman and Diu	43,891
Lakshadweep	7,966
Puducherry	1,65,681
Total	14,25,07,355

Trade Relations with Japan

1797. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

- (a) whether India and Japan propose to boost investments and bilateral trade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon and the progress made so far in this regard;
- (c) whether Japan had imposed any restriction/ban on the import of marine products including shrimps from India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) whether Japan has now agreed to resolve the issue pertaining to chemicals used as feed and preservatives for the marine products and if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Yes, Madam. A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed between India and Japan on 16th February 2011 and it came into force from 1st August, 2011. The agreement signifies the stability of our policy regime to our investment partner. Japanese investment is important not only from the financial resources point of view but also due to the embedded high technology and quality management practices that come with it. CEPA also envisages to increase the level of bilateral trade.

(b) Minister of Commerce and Industry visited Japan from 16 to 19 May, 2013 for a comprehensive and substantive review of bilateral economic engagement with Japan and during his meeting with his Japanese counterpart, both Ministers, *inter-alia*, discussed issues relating to (i) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project; (ii) Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) project; and (iii) India-Japan Investment Promotion.

(c) and (d) Japan's Food Safety Commission announced new regulations, in September, 2012, which imposed compulsory testing for Ethoxyquin (a chemical

found in fish feed), in shrimp consignments, adopting the default standard of 0.01 ppm per Kg body weight. The issue had been taken up with the Japanese Authorities at different levels including during the visit of the Prime Minister to Japan in May, 2013 for an early resolution to this issue. Japanese law requires referring the matter to the Food Safety Commission for establishing permissible norms.

(e) Embassy of India in Japan has informed that the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has notified a proposed residue of 0.2ppm. They have called for the comments from public on the proposed Maximum Residual Level (MRL), to be received by not later than 31st December, 2013.

Setting Up of Cashew Board

1798. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any request for setting up of the Cashew Board in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in setting up of the Cashew Board in the country;
- (d) whether the Government has identified the location for setting up of the proposed Cashew Board and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to assist the cashew industry and to promote the export of cashew from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In addition to the various Members of Parliament and Chief Minister of Kerala, the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committees on Commerce in their 42nd, 46th, 50th, 58th, 65th, 70th, 77th, and 99th Report had suggested/recommended that a Cashew Board should be established. Accordingly, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry had initiated and moved a proposal to form a Cashew Board. Since the proposed Cashew Board involved merger of the Directorate of Cocoa & Cashew Development (DCCD) under the Ministry of Agriculture and the Cashew Export Promotion Council (CEPC) under the Ministry of Commerce

& Industry, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture including meetings at Secretary level as their agreement for merger was essential. However, Ministry of Agriculture has not agreed to the merger of the Directorate of Cashew Nut and Cocoa Development with the Cashew Export Promotion Council (CEPC). They were of the view that the different agencies under the Agriculture Ministry have done significant work in promotion of cashew cultivation and enhancement of productivity and have, therefore, maintained that 'there is no need for setting up a separate Cashew Board. Further, the Cashew Industry too is not in favour of a Cashew Board and has conveyed their opposition to the proposed setting up of Cashew Board. This being the position, it was decided to drop the proposal to set up a separate Cashew Board.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) In order to promote cashew export, the Government has been continuously assisting the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India through Five Year Plans. In the XI Five Year Plan, the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India was provided an assistance of Rs.9.02 crore for upgrading processing facilities. Similarly, for the XII Five Year Plan (2012- 2017), the CEPCI has been sanctioned Rs.26 crore for Modernization, Diversification, Process Mechanization, Automation of Cashew Processing Units, Quality up-gradation and Food Safety Certifications. In addition, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various Schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to State for Development Export infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence etc. to boost export of agri products which includes cashew industry also.

[Translation]

Protection to Cows

1799. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to protect cows in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes formulated in this regard; and

(c) the success achieved by the Government under the said schemes during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal in the Ministry. However, the Ministry of Environment & Forests administers The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 which aims to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals. Under the Act, Government has established the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) for the promotion of animal welfare generally and for the purpose of protecting animals from being subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering, in particular.

Sewage Treatment Plants

1800. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sewage treatment plants are set up in standard proportion of the population in all the municipal bodies at the banks of river Ganga and Yamuna including the Allahabad area;

(b) the extent of difference in the daily sewage generation and the refining capacity of the sewage treatment plant in Allahabad;

(c) the details of the plan for setting up new sewage treatment plants for meeting this gap; and

(d) if so, the time by which these plants are likely to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) While sanctioning projects for setting up the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for the municipal bodies, due consideration is given for the existing as well as the projected population in deciding upon the capacity of the STP. As per the current estimates made by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, domestic sewage generation from the municipal bodies on the banks of river Ganga and Yamuna including Allahabad area are 1125 million litres per day (mld) and 1032 mld respectively. Against this, the available sewage treatment capacity in UP for Ganga and Yamuna is 507 mld and 599 mld

respectively. In respect of Allahabad town, against the sewage generation of 232 mld, the installed capacity is 211.50 mld.

(c) and (d) According to State Government, additional capacity of 42.50 mld, to fill up the gap, is under construction for Allahabad town. Further, to meet the future requirements one project for setting up 14 mld capacity sewage treatment plant for Allahabad has recently been approved under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme for its completion by 2016.

[English]

Industrial Unrest

1801. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the trend of labour unrest in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of such disputes reported during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the total loss in production in physical as well as in monetary terms suffered by the country as a result thereof during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up some machinery that would look into all such disputes;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the speedy resolution of such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) A Statement showing number of disputes pertaining to strikes and lockouts along with Mandays lost and total loss in production (in Rupees) reported during the last three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise, as per statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment is enclosed.

As has been observed, there is marginal increase in Labour Unrest in the country during the period under reference.

(d) and (e) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides a framework for maintaining harmonious industrial relations. The Act facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by the Industrial Relation Machinery of the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes. Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) of Ministry of Labour & Employment continuously makes efforts to maintain harmonious industrial relations in establishments falling under the Central Sphere. Similar arrangement is also available in States for establishments falling under State Sphere.

(f) For effective disposal/ resolution of Industrial Disputes, Government amends the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 from time to time. Last amendment in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was done in the year 2010, according to which, any workmen may make an application direct to the Labour Court or Tribunal for adjudication of the dispute after the expiry of 45 days from the date he has made the application to the Conciliation Officer. Further, the application should be made to the Labour Court or Tribunal before the expiry of 3 years from the date of discharge, dismissal, retrenchment or otherwise termination of service.

In addition to the above, every award given by the Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal shall be executed by the Presiding Officer as per the procedure laid down for execution of orders and decree of the civil court under Order-21 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

Statement

State-wise number of disputes pertaining to strikes and lockouts, Mandays lost and Loss in production during the last three years and current year

State/Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Mandays Lost	Production Loss (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
2010			
Andhra Pradesh	16	310,152	244,090,139
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	2	11,554	0
Bihar	3	189,338	0

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	3	36,666	17,409,100
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	22	57,536	212,491,000
Haryana	11	141,461	0
Himachal Pradesh	6	44,902	594,660,000
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Jharkhand	1	110,000	0
Karnataka	10	131,179	288,909,000
Kerala	20	351,374	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	68,096	4,785,720
Maharashtra	5	99,294	0
Manipur	-	-	-
Meghalaya	1	416	0
Mizoram	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-
Punjab	3	10,222	18,024,491
Rajasthan	12	172,463	15,121,000
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	87	1,170,973	0
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	8	678,728	50,555,600
Uttarakhand	1	18,771	10,500,000
West Bengal	157	19,526,780	244,981,436
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Puducherry	2	622	369,000
Total	371	23,130,527	1,701,896,486

1	2	3	4
2011 (P)			
Andhra Pradesh	21	371,233	198,916,813
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	14	155,423	434,728,515
Bihar	2	88,826	0
Chhattisgarh	3	1,595	240,000
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	30	36,443	513,617,827
Haryana	6	120,018	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	15,006	0
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-
Karnataka	15	116,490	1,584,352,960
Kerala	31	379,719	292,826,000
Madhya Pradesh	3	124,428	263,095,634
Maharashtra	4	50,007	0
Manipur	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Odisha	2	16,850	270,528,550
Punjab	1	34,255	49,365,256
Rajasthan	15	140,208	61,917,292
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	64	3,348,342	46,400,000
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	15	415,748	153,701,070
Uttarakhand	-	-	-
West Bengal	156	9,044,404	284,000,000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Puducherry	4	24,018	67,779,828
Total	390	14,483,013	4,221,469,745

2012 (P)

Andhra Pradesh	20	280,282	180,051,591
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	26	135,422	1,632,971,217
Bihar	1	70,143	0
Chhattisgarh	9	55,827	383,732,500
Goa	2	4895	0
Gujarat	34	180,000	992,682,273
Haryana	4	378,245	0
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-
Karnataka	26	264,628	1,139,300,000
Kerala	48	329,831	53,812,000
Madhya Pradesh	10	126,211	181,904,532
Maharashtra	11	60,581	0
Manipur	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Odisha	1	21,012	0
Punjab	-	-	-
Rajasthan	15	234,490	146,415,568
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	46	821,879	218,955,550

1	2	3	4
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	6	32,667	169,878,682
Uttarakhand	4	28,280	100,000,000
West Bengal	171	9,631,280	53,168,000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
Delhi	1	34,055	0
Daman and Diu	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Puducherry	4	38,245	647,900,000
Total	439	12,727,973	5,900,771,913

2013 (Jan-Oct) (P)

Andhra Pradesh	4	326,040	139,482,104
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-
Bihar	2	98,331	0
Chhattisgarh	8	38,485	0
Goa	2	9554	0
Gujarat	19	121,969	421,343,000
Haryana	3	247,220	0
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-
Karnataka	16	123,859	797,934,000
Kerala	31	349,883	59,179,224
Madhya Pradesh	7	255,796	900,548,000
Maharashtra	6	64,386	1,200,000
Manipur	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-
Punjab	6	340,005	0
Rajasthan	10	196,935	15,534,222
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	23	256,333	997,234,995
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	3	47,106	195,040,947
Uttarakhand	-	-	-
West Bengal	8	146,828	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-
Total	148	2,622,730	3,527,496,492

(P)= Provisional.

0 = Not available.

- = Information in respect of States/Union Territories that are being treated as NIL.

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment.*[Translation]***Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)**

1802. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of villages/panchayats/block panchayats covered under Panchayats Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), State-wise including Bihar and Odisha;

(b) the number of sportspersons benefited therefrom along with the details of funds released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of sports competitions organized in rural areas of States under this scheme;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from various State Governments regarding funds under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the present status of proposals and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of the Village Panchayats and Block Panchayats covered under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme till 30.11.2013 including Bihar and Odisha are given in the enclosed Statement-I (a) to (f).

(b) and (c) The playfields developed under PYKKA are open for use for the entire community which includes sportspersons as well. Under the PYKKA, three types of competitions, viz., (i) Rural Competitions at Block, District, State and National Levels, (ii) Women Competitions at District, State and National Levels and (iii) North-East Games at District, State and National Levels are held annually. State-wise details of funds released and participants of these competitions during last three years is placed as Statement-II (a) to (e). Competitions for the current year are under progress.

(d) and (e) The Government has been receiving proposals from the State Governments and eligible entities under the PYKKA and USIS and the same are being processed for release of funds as per the guidelines of the respective Schemes subject to their furnishing of Utilisation Certificates in respect of funds released to the Governments/eligible entities concerned during the previous year(s) and acceptance of the same by the Government.

Statement-I (a)

State-wise number of village/block panchavats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayat Approved	No. of Block Panchayat Approved	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-
5.	Goa	19	04	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.18
16.	Odisha	623	31	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	-
	Total	22,385	601	**83.85

*Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

**Out of outlay of Rs. 92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Statement-I (b)

State-wise number of village/block panchavats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayat Approved	No. of Block Panchayat Approved	*Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.27
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
	Total	2,225	135	105.00*

*Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

Statement-I (c)

State-wise number of village/block panchavats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayat Approved	No. of Block Panchayat Approved	Funds Released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
Total		22,448	681	260.84

*It includes released of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10)

**Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-I (d)

State-wise number of village/block panchavats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayat Approved	No. of Block Panchayat Approved	Funds Released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
16.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
Total		4,701	121	134.05

*It includes released of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11)

Statement-I (e)

State-wise number of village/block panchavats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Village Panchayat Approved	No. of Block Panchayat Approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Maharashtra			
11.	Manipur			
12.	Meghalaya			
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland			
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab			
17.	Rajasthan			
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
UTs				
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
Total		8662	314	109.01

Statement-I (f)

State-wise number of village/block panchavats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	For development and maintenance of playfields		
		No. of Village Panchayat	No. of Block Panchayat	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355	32	7.27
2.	Karnataka	565	18	10.20
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	32.55
4.	Mizoram	245	8	4.10
5.	Nagaland	438	22	5.99
6.	Tamil Nadu			6.58
7.	Tripura	208	10	4.30
8.	Uttarakhand	1511	17	22.84
Total		5626	138	93.83

Statement-II (a)

State-wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block/district, State and national level during 2010-11 and 2011-2012

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount released to States/UTs/SAI/NYKS								
		2010-11			2011-12					
		Rural competitions	Women competitions	Total	Rural competitions	Women competitions	North East	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.26	-	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.05	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Assam	2.96	0.38	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bihar	6.19	-	6.19	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.01	-	2.01	1.95	0.28	-	-	2.23	
6.	Goa	0.18	0.08	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	2.69	-	2.69	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Haryana	1.50	0.31	1.81	1.51	0.09	-	-	1.60	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.18	0.15	1.33	1.11	0.13	-	-	1.24	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	Jharkhand	2.81	0.35	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	2.52	0.42	2.94	2.17	-	-	-	2.17	
13.	Kerala	1.32	-	1.32	-	0.23	-	-	0.23	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.37	0.54	-	-	4.91	
15.	Maharashtra	3.88	0.48	4.36	-	-	-	-	-	
16.	Manipur	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Meghalaya	0.67	0.12	0.79	-	-	0.08	0.08
18.	Mizoram	0.58	0.13	0.71	-	-	0.10	0.10
19.	Nagaland	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	3.85	0.42	4.27	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	1.55	0.30	1.85	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	0.00	1.72	-	-	1.72
23.	Sikkim	-	-	0.00	1.12	-	0.08	1.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.66	0.44	5.10	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	0.67	0.11	0.78	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9.47	-	9.47	8.20	-	-	8.20
27.	Uttarakhand	1.38	0.09	1.47	1.29	0.11	-	1.40
28.	West Bengal	3.31	-	3.31	-	-	-	-
UTs								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
		72.92	4.60	77.52	24.03	1.49	0.35	25.87
31.	National level competitions: Released to	-	-	0.00	2.60	-	2.50	5.10
32.	Grant of NYKS to hold Rural	10.53	-	10.53	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		83.45	4.60	88.05	26.63	1.49	2.85	30.97

Statement-II (b)*State wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 for conducting annual sports competitions*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.16	0.34	-	11.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.99	0.32	-	2.31
3.	Haryana	0.62	0.23	-	0.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.14	-	1.26
5.	Karnataka	2.58	0.69	-	3.27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.18	0.57	-	4.75
7.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	-	3.44
8.	Manipur	0.75	0.17	0.10	1.02
9.	Meghalaya	0.67	-	-	0.67
10.	Mizoram	1.06	0.13	0.10	1.29
11.	Nagaland	0.91	-	0.12	1.03
12.	Odisha	3.86	0.53	-	4.39
13.	Punjab	-	0.24	-	0.24
14.	Rajasthan	3.42	0.46	-	3.88
15.	Sikkim	1.12	-	-	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.81	0.44	-	1.25
17.	Tripura	0.76	0.16	-	0.92
18.	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.10	-	1.28
Total		39.63	4.52	0.32	44.47

Statement-II (c)*State-wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2013-14 for conducting annual sports competitions (upto 30.11.2013)*

Sl. No.	State	Rural Competitions	Women Competitions	North East Games	Total
1.	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	0.13	NIL	0.83
2.	Madhya Pradesh	4.10	0.55	NIL	4.65
3.	Mizoram	0.58	0.13	0.10	0.81
4.	Punjab	3.29	0.45	NIL	3.74
5.	Tamil Nadu	2.17	0.57	NIL	2.74
6.	Tripura	0.67	0.15	0.10	0.92
7.	Uttarakhand	1.10	0.10	NIL	1.20
Total		12.61	2.08	0.20	14.89

Statement-II (d)

State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11 (Annual Competitions)			2011-12 (Annual Competitions)		
		No. of participants			No. of participants		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	339848	318971	658819	188692	136711	325403
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1638	1170	2808	12588	9622	22210
3.	Assam	9724	5488	15212	76359	46208	122567
4.	Bihar	105738	65428	171166	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	60102	40298	100400	64649	83101	147750
6.	Goa	1743	1542	3285	-	-	0
7.	Gujarat	7523	5791	13314	-	-	0
8.	Haryana	90129	81865	171994	55462	65739	121201
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19120	26095	45215	24000	23159	47159
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	53850	6634	60484	45231	9,003	54234
11.	Jharkhand	8709	6348	15057	-	-	0
12.	Karnataka	90884	109802	200686	82443	122044	204487
13.	Kerala	41623	23277	64900	60209	31643	91852
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117471	89111	206582	109426	95274	204700
15.	Maharashtra	181062	141011	322073	130860	123891	254751
16.	Manipur	4745	2912	7657	-	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	18871	16715	35586	-	-	0
18.	Mizoram	26473	21489	47962	13239	7771	21010
19.	Nagaland	4943	23478	28421	-	-	0
20.	Odisha	122030	121510	243540	-	-	0
21.	Punjab	82411	55594	138005	68655	49925	118580
22.	Rajasthan	67581	30994	98575	-	-	0
23.	Sikkim	1542	955	2497	30139	25950	56089
24.	Tamil Nadu	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032
25.	Tripura	13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535
26.	Uttar Pradesh	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	78762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706
28.	West Bengal	66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485
UTs							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148	148	296			
30.	Chandigarh	827	541	1368			
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	623	503	1126			
32.	Daman and Diu	810	123	933			
33.	Delhi	4557	3626	8183			
34.	Puducherry	2437	1651	4088			
Total		2417500	18,93,833	4311333	1642410	12,09,523	2851933

*Only participants of national level competitions

Statement-II (e)

State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	Rural Competitions			Women Competitions	North East Games			Grand Total		
		M	W	Total		M	W	Total	M	W	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	811,517	677,752	1,489,269	8,573				811,517	686,325	1,497,842
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	75	49	124	75	49	124
3.	Assam	-	-	-	20	103	98	201	103	118	221
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	90	90
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,080	33,042	75,122	39,882	-	-	-	42,080	72,924	115,004
6.	Goa	2,966	2,418	5,384	3,499	-	-	-	2,966	5,917	8,883
7.	Gujarat	103	92	195	81	-	-	-	68,002	80,307	148,309
8.	Haryana	68,002	46,778	114,780	33,529	-	-	-	68,002	80,307	148,309
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17,424	12,128	29,552	10,087	-	-	-	17,424	22,215	39,639
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,974	7,975	41,949	-	-	-	-	33,974	7,975	41,949
11.	Jharkhand	36,773	26,357	63,130	8,247	-	-	-	36,773	34,604	71,377
12.	Karnataka	88,554	61,645	150,199	65,115	-	-	-	88,554	126,760	215,314
13.	Kerala	51,270	22,606	73,876	7,360	-	-	-	51,270	29,966	81,236
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110,197	75,788	185,985	25,098	-	-	-	110,197	100,886	211,083
15.	Maharashtra	136,268	104,187	240,455	17,959	-	-	-	136,268	122,146	258,418

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Manipur	80	72	152	112	104	99	203	184	183	467
17.	Meghalaya	22,422	16,870	39,292	4,564	92	58	150	22,514	21,492	44,006
18.	Mizoram	13,348	8,741	22,089	2,139	8,239	6,751	14,990	21,587	17,631	39,218
19.	Nagaland	5	3	8	-	81	50	131	86	53	139
20.	Odisha	115,536	76,551	192,087	54,345	-	-	-	115,536	130,896	246,432
21.	Punjab	2,620	2,058	4,678	12,691	-	-	-	2,620	14,749	17,369
22.	Rajasthan	88,922	48,585	137,507	22,467	-	-	-	88,922	71,052	159,974
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	31	21	52	31	21	52
24.	Tamil Nadu	189,071	118,150	307,221	60,468				189,071	178,618	367,689
25.	Tripura	14,627	13,340	27,967	12,267	71	52	123	14,698	25,659	40,357
26.	Uttar Pradesh	296,894	182,719	479,613	125	-	-	-	296,894	182,844	479,738
27.	Uttarakhand	33,364	23,039	56,403	17,127	-	-	-	33,364	40,166	73,530
28.	West Bengal	36,671	17,549	54,220	-	-	-	-	36,671	17,549	54,220
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
30.	Delhi	91	76	167	112				91	188	279
	Total	2,212,787	1,578,526	3,791,313	405,957	8,796	7,178	15,974	2,221,583	1,991,661	4,213,244

Review of Toll Policy

1803. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) the details of the policy formulated by the Government on toll collection;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed its toll policy for incomplete six-laning projects of National Highways and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of toll being collected on various National Highways situated within a distance of 300 km around Delhi;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding dilapidated condition of Delhi-Jaipur National Highway; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating its nature along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time, for the projects taken up on or after 05.12.2008. For the stretches completed before 5th December, 2008 the fee collection is as per the National Highways (Collection of Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997; the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge – Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways Rules, 1957 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. The above mentioned Rules have been notified under Section 7 of the National Highways Act, 1956. The user fee on a stretch of National Highway is collected as per the individual Notifications published in the Official Gazette by the Central Government. In cases where a particular stretch of National Highway is entrusted to a State Government/UT, they comply with the Notifications issued by the Central Government.

(b) Yes Madam. The rate of fee for a section of a four-lane highway shall on and from the commencement of the work relating to upgradation to six laning, be seventy-five per cent. of the fee applicable on the date of commencement of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2013, till the completion of the project without any annual revision. Further no user fee shall be levied for delayed period.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section of NH-8 was in dilapidated condition particularly during monsoon. NHAI has conducted various high level meetings with Independent Engineer & Concessionaire and has also issued "Default Notice" to Concessionaire for delay in completion of O&M works.

Statement

Detail of toll being collected on various National Highways situated within a distance of 300 Kms around Delhi

Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Plaza Location
Delhi-Agra	Km 20.500 - Km 110.250	2	Km 74.000 Srinagar
	Km 110.250 - Km 199	2	Km 164.000 Mahuvan
Tundla-Makhanpur	Km 219.00 - Km 250.500	2	Km 225.00 Tundla
Shikohabad-Etawah & Etawah Bypass	Km 250.50 - Km 321.100	2	Km 285.0 Semra, Atikabad (Gaurau)
Etawah-Chakeri	Km 321.10 - Km 393.00	2	Km 353.000 Anantram
	Km 393.0 - Km 470.00	2	Km 438.300 Barajod (earlier Sikandara)
Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Km 27.643 – Km 48.638 & Bypass of 11.250 Km.	24	Km 29.30 Dasna
Hapur-Garhmuketeshwar	Km 58.000 to km 93.000	24	Km 88.500 Brijghat, Distt. Gaziabad
Brijghat-Moradabad	Km 93.00 - Km 149.25	24	Km 121.975 Joya
Moradabad Bypass	Starting at Km 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at Km 166.65	24	Km 156 TP-1 & Km 158 TP-2
Delhi-Gurgaon	Km 14.30 - Km 42.00	8	Km 24.0, Km 42.00 & side plaza at Km 19.10
Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Bypass	Km 42.700 - Km 273.500	8	Km 115 Shahjahanpur
		8	Km 211 Manoharpur
		8&11	Km 241.000 Daulatpura
Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km 273.50 - Km 363.885	8	Km 286.450 Jaipur & Km 360.20 Kishangarh
Agra-Dholpur	Km 8.00-Km 51	3	Km 34 Baretha
Morena-Gwalior	Km 61.00 -Km 103.00	3	Km 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morena
Panipat-Jalandhar	Km 96 - Km 206	1	Km 146.40 Km (earlier at 132 Karnal)
	Km 206 - Km 272	1	Km 213.300 Shambu
	Km 272 - Km 372	1	Km 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km 296 Doraha)
Panipat Elevated Highway	Km 86.00 - Km 96.00	1	Km 96.000

*[English]***Resettlement of Defence Officers**

1804. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the approximate number of personnel retiring each year from the Armed Forces;
- (b) whether the Government is imparting any training to the personnel of Armed Forces before their retirement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including that provisioned for the Short Service Commissioned officers;
- (d) whether Indian Institute of Management has also come forward to help them in getting employment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Approximately 50000 to 55000 personnel are retiring each year from the Armed Forces.

(b) and (c) Yes, Directorate General of Resettlement organises professional and vocational training for all willing Retiring Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks (including Short Service Commission Officers) through various training institutes for their rehabilitation and resettlement in civil life. Details of training imparted during the last three year are as under:-

Year	Officers	JCOs/ ORs	Ex- Servicemen	Total
2010-11	810	17743	942	19395
2011-12	967	23814	276	25057
2012-13	748	20730	155	21633

(d) and (e) The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) conducts six months Certificate Courses for retiring/ retired officers of the Armed Forces, which assist them in taking up employment at managerial level in civil life. However, these IIMs do not provide help/ campus placement in seeking employment.

*[Translation]***Construction of Bypass in Jodhpur City**

1805. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved inclusion of a bypass to Jodhpur city connecting Nagour side of NH-65 with NH-112 and NH-114 in Rajasthan under NHDP Phase-VII;
- (b) if so, the details and present status thereof; and
- (c) the time by which construction of this bypass is likely to begin and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The proposal for alignment of the bypass around Jodhpur City connecting Nagaur side of NH-65 with NH 112 & NH-114 is to be firmed up with concurrence of all stakeholders so as to initiate detailed engineering Studies. It is too early to indicate the time of start & completion of the bypass at this stage.

National Sports Development Fund

1806. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the objective and composition of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) along with the funds provided/received by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds allocated to various State Governments for the development of sports during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Kerala;

(c) the details of sportspersons assisted/money sanctioned under the NSDF Scheme during the said period, sports discipline-wise;

(d) the details of criteria fixed for sanctioning of funds under the scheme; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to generate more resources/ funds for NSDF to develop the sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was set up vide Government of India Notification S.O. 973 (E) dated 12.11.1998 under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The NSDF has been established with the main object to promote sports excellence in the country by providing financial assistance for customized training of elite athletes who are distinct medal prospects at major international competitions and to assist pilot projects which are aimed at promotion of excellence in sports.

(b) NSDF has not allocated any funds to State Governments

(c) Details of the contributions received by NSDF during the last three years and current year are give in the enclosed Statement-I the assistance to sportspersons from NSDF during the last three years is given in the enclosed

Statement-II and the cash award to sportspersons for their performance in Olympics & Paralympics Games is give in the enclosed Statement-III .

(d) Top level sportspersons, who are medal winning prospects in Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and other international competitions, are selected for financial assistance from NSDF. The assistance is given for their customized training both in India and abroad, to prepare them for winning medals at international levels. The proposals are considered by the Executive Committee of the NSDF. The Committee takes decisions based upon the past performance and future potential of the player. The Sports Authority of India (SAI), which is the apex advisory body in sports related matters, and the concerned National Sports Federations are also consulted before selection of such sportspersons.

Reputed organizations/institutes, engaged in promotion of sports activities, can also get financial assistance for specific project for sports promotion like creation of infrastructure, procurement of equipments etc. Such proposals are also considered by the Executive Committee of NSDF in consultation with the SAI and the concerned Sports Federations.

(e) The corporate sector and public bodies are encouraged for generous contributions to the NSDF; such contributions are exempted from Income Tax under Section 80 (G).

Statement-I

Details of funds received by NSDF from various sources during 2010-11 to 2013-14

Year	Name of Donor	Amount (in Rs)	Government of India contributions (in Rs)
2010-11	-	-	20,00,00,000.00
2011-12	State Government of Maharashtra	1,00,00,000.00	-
	Jaypee Sports International Ltd	10,00,00,000.00	
2012-13	Jaypee Sports International Ltd	10,00,00,000.00	5,00,00,000.00
2013-14	Jaypee Sports International Ltd	10,00,00,000.00	5,00,00,000.00
	Total	31,00,00,000.00	30,00,00,000.00

Total contribution to NSDF during the period 2010-11 to 2013-14 is Rs. 61.00 crore.

Statement-II*Details of financial assistance from NSDF to Sportspersons during 2010-11 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1.	Anil Kumar	Athlete	-	2,26,984.00	-	-	2,26,984.00
2.	Om Prakash Singh Karhana	Athlete	-	40,78,692.00	19,18,195.00	30,258.00	60,27,145.00
3.	Krishna Poonia	Athlete	-	31,07,509.00	42,52,909.00	-	73,60,418.00
4.	Vikas Gowda	Athlete	-	25,84,596.00	28,80,054.00	-	54,64,650.00
5.	Mayookha Johny	Athlete	-	17,19,647.00	16,67,980.00	-	33,87,627.00
6.	4 Athletes (Preeja Sreedharan, Kavita Raut, O.P. Jaisha, Sudha Singh)	Athlete	-	22,27,724.00	50,08,769.00	-	72,36,493.00
7.	Anup Sridhar	Badminton	-	38,515.00	-	-	38,515.00
8.	MC Mary Kom	Boxing	-	-	34,18,326.00	-	34,18,326.00
9.	Parimarjan Negi	Chess	5,05,208.00	10,95,234.00	7,47,052.00	4,37,176.00	27,84,670.00
10.	Abhijeet Gupta	Chess	-	-	3,96,187.00	1,63,784.00	5,59,971.00
11.	Tania Sachdev	Chess	-	3,168.00	-	-	3,168.00
12.	Lt. Col. Rajesh Pattu	Equestrian	-	-	12,15,076.00	9,67,876.00	21,82,952.00
13.	9 Gymnasts	Gymnastics	-	89,91,000.00	-	-	89,91,000.00
14.	Baljit Singh	Hockey	33,08,301.00	-	-	-	33,08,301.00
15.	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting	63,79,820.00	72,88,274.00	59,53,457.00	25,23,122.00	2,21,44,673.00
16.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting	61,48,666.00	48,07,475.00	94,62,253.00	62,29,241.00	2,66,47,635.00
17.	Mansher Singh	Shooting	39,73,507.00	19,47,758.00	-	-	59,21,265.00
18.	Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting	59,78,644.00	48,31,041.00	91,92,818.00	62,82,839.00	2,62,85,342.00

19.	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting	-	-	11,07,484.00	-	-	11,07,484.00
20.	Zoravar Singh Sandhu	Shooting	-	64,620.00	-	-	-	64,620.00
21.	Shagun Chowdhary	Shooting	-	7,79,740.00	48,66,206.00	27,33,503.00	-	83,79,449.00
22.	Joydeep Karmarkar	Shooting	-	-	22,31,872.00	-	-	22,31,872.00
23.	Heena Sidhu	Shooting	-	-	11,13,537.00	-	-	11,13,537.00
24.	Naresh Kumar Sharma (Paralympics)	Shooting	-	-	39,95,576.00	-	-	39,95,576.00
25.	Dipika Pallikal	Squash	-	-	7,29,895.00	5,20,473.00	-	12,50,368.00
26.	Somdev Devvarman	Tennis	6,19,005.00	33,30,592.00	-	-	-	39,49,597.00
27.	Leander Paes	Tennis	22,08,675.00	8,25,581.00	36,64,590.00	-	-	66,98,846.00
28.	Mahesh Bhupathi	Tennis	-	15,67,565.00	25,71,573.00	-	-	41,39,138.00
29.	Sania Mirza	Tennis	-	10,94,807.00	23,72,617.00	-	-	34,67,424.00
30.	Rohan Bopanna	Tennis	-	17,38,315.00	-	-	-	17,38,315.00
31.	Yuki Bhambri	Tennis	-	7,13,678.00	12,03,293.00	-	-	19,16,971.00
32.	Sanam Singh	Tennis	-	5,43,329.00	4,35,251.00	-	-	9,78,580.00
33.	J. Vishnuvardhan	Tennis	-	-	9,77,303.00	-	-	9,77,303.00
34.	Karan Rastogi	Tennis	-	-	6,74,486.00	-	-	6,74,486.00
34	Shiva Keshavan KP (Winter Games)	Luge	-	2,69,384.00	2,25,000.00	87,095.00	-	5,81,479.00
Total			2,91,21,826.00	5,38,75,228.00	7,22,81,759.00	1,99,75,367.00	-	17,52,54,180.00

Total NSDF assistance (other than Cash Award) during the period: Rs.17.52 crore.

Statement-III

*Cash Award to sportspersons from NSDF for their performance in Olympics & Paralympics Games 2012
(Paid in FY 2012-13)*

(Sportspersons placed between 4th to 12th position in individual disciplines)

Sl. No	Name of the sportsperson	Discipline	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Shri Vikas Gowda	Athletics	10,00,000.00
2.	Ms Tintu Luka	Athletics	10,00,000.00
3.	Ms Krishna Poonia	Athletics	10,00,000.00
4.	Shri Irfan K.T.	Athletics	10,00,000.00
5.	Shri P. Kashyap	Badminton	10,00,000.00
6.	Shri Devendro Singh	Boxing	10,00,000.00
7.	Shri Vijender Singh	Boxing	10,00,000.00
8.	Shri Joydeep Karmarkar	Shooting	10,00,000.00
9.	Shri Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting	10,00,000.00
10.	Ms Heena Sindhu	Shooting	10,00,000.00
11.	Ms N. Soniya Chanu	Weightlifting	10,00,000.00
12.	Shri Amit Kumar	Wrestling	10,00,000.00
13.	Shri Jagseer	Athletics (Paralympics)	10,00,000.00
14.	Shri Jaideep	Athletics (Paralympics)	10,00,000.00
15.	Shri Ranbir Narender	Athletics (Paralympics)	10,00,000.00
16.	Shri Amit Kumar	Athletics (Paralympics)	10,00,000.00
17.	Shri Farman Basha	Power Lifting (Paralympics)	10,00,000.00
18.	Shri Sachin Chaudhary	Power Lifting (Paralympics)	10,00,000.00
19.	Shri Gayakwad	Swimming (Paralympics)	10,00,000.00

Total amount given as Cash Award Rs.1.90 crore

[English]

(c) if so, the details thereof?

Funds Under Ad-Hoc CAMPA

1807. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI C. R. PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the amount deposited by various UT/State Governments to CAMPA of the Union Government, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government intends to transfer the amount deposited by Gujarat State into the account of Gujarat State CAMPA; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A Statement of the principal amount deposited by various States/ UTs into the State/UT wise accounts being managed by the Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Since the compensatory levies are held in State specific accounts pursuant to the Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition No.202/1995 titled T N Godavarma Thirumalpad Vs. Union of India & Ors, the transfer of the entire funds to the State

of Gujarat will be possible only subject to the Hon'ble Court permitting such transfers. No such enabling Court orders presently exist.

Statement

The details of the principal amount deposited by variout states/uts into the State/UT-wise accounts being managed by CAMPA and planning authority.

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	31.03.2013
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Campa	105,819,062.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh Campa	17,874,308,999.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh Campa	9,333,241,813.00
4.	Assam Campa	2,452,255,213.00
5.	Bihar Campa	2,225,828,034.00
6.	Chandigarh Campa	17,615,041.00
7.	Chhattisgarh Campa	22,048,703,872.00
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli Campa	53,697,831.00
9.	Daman and Diu Campa	7,728,100.00
10.	Delhi Campa	318,372,155.00
11.	Goa Campa	1,236,202,262.00
12.	Gujarat Campa	5,639,597,884.00
13.	Haryana Campa	3,952,474,535.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh Campa	10,857,410,430.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,245,577,739.00
16.	Jharkhand Campa	19,004,779,685.00
17.	Karnataka Campa	6,993,527,299.00
18.	Kerala Campa	266,130,721.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh Campa	14,033,785,665.00
20.	Maharashtra Campa	15,472,477,018.00
21.	Manipur Campa	941,960,156.00
22.	Meghalaya Campa	1,040,006,450.00
23.	Mizoram Campa	663,265,819.00
24.	Nagaland	15,622.00
25.	Odisha Campa	35,269,865,692.00

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	31.03.2013
26.	Punjab Campa	4,338,158,913.00
27.	Rajasthan Campa	6,970,642,908.00
28.	Sikkim Campa	1,621,412,833.00
29.	Tamil Nadu Campa	443,740,645.00
30.	Tripura Campa	761,115,710.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh Campa	6,143,685,333.00
32.	Uttarakhand Campa	12,037,250,320.00
33.	West Bengal Campa	804,442,542.00
Total		204,175,096,298.00

Technical Textiles

1808. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Indian Technical Textiles segment as compared to world shares;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to increase the shares of technical textiles in view of the rising demand of sector in India and globally; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up apparel as sourcing hub in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The market share of Indian technical textiles in the world is 7.34%.

(b) Some of the main efforts made by the Government of India to increase the share of technical textiles in view of the rising demand in India and globally include:-

- (i) Scheme for Growth & Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT) was launched in the year 2007-08 with three components *i.e.* (i) Baseline survey on technical textile industry in India (ii) Creation of awareness and (iii) Setting up of four Centres of

- Excellence (COEs). The Scheme SCGDTT has completed its tenure during 2010-11.
- (ii) Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) has been launched with two mini-missions for a period of five years (from 2010-11 to 2014-15) with a fund outlay of Rs. 200 crore to increase the investment and employment in technical textiles. Under Mini Mission, Centres of Excellence have been established/upgraded. Also, support is being provided for Business start up, creating of awareness about technical textiles, buyer seller meets, Contract Research & Development, Market Development Support for export sales and Social compliance through standardization, regulatory measures etc.
- (iii) Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotextiles has been launched in North East Region for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in North East Region in the 12th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 55 crore.
- (iv) Major machinery for manufacture of technical textiles has been covered under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) and in the Modified TUFS, Restructured TUFS and Revised Restructured TUFS, 10% capital subsidy in addition to 5% interest reimbursement is also provided to the specified technical textile machinery.
- (v) Under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), the Government provides assistance for creation of infrastructure in the parks to the extent of 40% limited to Rs.40 crore. Technical Textile units can come together to form such a park.
- (vi) Specified technical textile products are covered under Focus Product Scheme. Under this Scheme, exports of these products are entitled for duty credit scrip equivalent to 2% of FOB value of exports.

(c) In order to make India as apparel sourcing hub, Apparel Export Promotion Council has been mandated under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). With a view to achieve this objective, Government of India has taken up following measure to promote apparel export under FTP (2009-14):-

- a. Market Development Assistance (MDA)
- b. Market Access Initiatives (MAI)
- c. Extension of Interest Subvention Scheme
- d. Focus Market Scheme (FMS)
- e. Extension of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) for apparel sector in EU and USA market
- f. Continuation of Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and delinking it with Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)
- g. Advance Import Authorization and Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) for import of raw material and accessories
- h. All Industry Duty Drawback Rate (AIR)

[Translation]

Physical Education to Trainee Sportspersons

1809. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any scheme to impart physical education to the trainee sportspersons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the initiative taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) the names of States where the above scheme has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

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

[English]

Export of Hi-Tech Products

1810. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted to examine the export potential of various States in the country including Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof along with the contributions made by each State in the total export from the country;

(b) the details of exportable items identified from each State including the quantity of such items exported and foreign exchange earned during the last three years;

(c) the number of products that come under the focus market scheme and special focus market scheme;

(d) whether the domestically manufactured hi-tech products are not able to compete in the international markets and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of hi-tech products from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Recently, the IIM, Kozhikode has done a study on the export potential of the four Southern States while IIM, Shillong has done a similar study for the eight States in the North-East. The recommendations made in these studies are under examination. A study has been conducted on Infrastructure Bottlenecks in Industrial Clusters, emerging ports and airports by Federation of Indian Export Organisation, while another study on India's Infrastructure needs by 2014 & 2020 has also been conducted by the same organization. Separately, different Export Promotion Councils also get studies undertaken by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT). No specific study has been conducted to examine the export potential of Jharkhand.

(b) Data on details of exportable items identified from each State including the quantity of such items

exported and foreign exchange earned is not being maintained.

(c) Export of all products to Focus Market countries and Special Focus Market countries except ineligible category mentioned at para 3.14.3 of FTP (2009-14), are entitled for benefit under the scheme. Presently 125 countries are under Focus Market Scheme (FMS) and 50 countries are under Special Focus Market Scheme (Special FMS).

(d) The domestically manufactured hi-tech products find it difficult to complete in the international market as there are many disability factors such as the domestic IT hardware manufacturing sector was the first sector hit by the zero customs duty regime, as a result of implementation of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1). Accordingly, the customs duty on the specified 217 tariff lines was reduced to zero% in a phased manner and *w.e.f.* 2005, the entire 217 tariff lines are at zero% basic customs duty; India has entered into Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/Preferential Trading Agreement (PTA) with a number of countries / trading blocks and more agreements are under negotiation, wherein import of electronics hardware from these countries shall be at a preferential rate of duty, which is lower than the normal tariff rate and there are a number of other disability factors such as high level of taxation; high cost of power, finance & freight; inadequate infrastructure; high transaction cost, lack of supply chain etc. which render indigenous electronics hardware manufacturing uncompetitive and discourage capital intensive and large level of investments.

(e) Government has notified the National Policy on Electronics (NPE) 2012 to promote the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector in the country. The Policy envisions creating a globally competitive ESDM industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market. Further the following Schemes are also aimed towards boosting the export of hi-tech telecom products from the country:

(i) Focus Market Schemes (FMS); (ii) Focus Products Schemes (FTS); (iii) Market Linked Focus Product Scrip (MLFPS); (iv) Interest Subvention Scheme; (v) Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme and (vi) Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Capacity of Ports

1811. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need to enhance the capacity of ports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to expand the capacity/modernisation of ports in the country?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the current financial year, 13 projects have been awarded so far at various Major Ports which will lead to capacity augmentation of 80.85 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3831.00 crores.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for capacity expansion of ports are as under:

- (i) Upto 100% FDI under the automatic route is allowed for port development projects.
- (ii) Income Tax incentives are allowed as per Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (iii) Bidding documents like RFQ, RFP and Concession Agreement have been standardized.
- (iv) Enhanced delegation of financial powers to Shipping Ministry to accord investment approval for PPP projects.
- (v) Streamlining of security clearance procedures.
- (vi) Close monitoring of developmental projects in the Major Ports.

Corporatisation of Ports

1812. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of profit earned by Ennore Port Ltd. after corporatisation for the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Government is having any evaluation report of Ennore Port;

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

(d) whether Government has any proposal for corporatisation of other ports in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the budgetary support given to all ports other than Ennore Port, port-wise?

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

(a) Details of profit earned by Ennore Port Ltd. during the last three years and the current year are given below:-

Sl. No.	Financial year	Profit after Tax (Rupees in Crore)
1.	2010-11	55.58
2.	2011-12	96.72
3.	2012-13	173.67
4.	2013-14	147.13

(Half year ended
30.09.2013)

(b) and (c) The performance of Ennore Port is annually reviewed by Department of Public Enterprises(DPE) while finalizing the Memorandum of Understanding in both financial and non-financial parameters such as Operating Ratio, Gross Margin, Traffic Throughput, Sustainable Development, Capacity Addition, Research & Development aspects, Customer Satisfaction, Quality Management, Corporate Social Responsibility etc. Since 2007-08, Ennore Port has been awarded excellent grading every year by DPE.

(d) and (e) The Committee of Experts set up by Government of India for formulating a policy on corporatization of Major Ports has recommended that the process of commercialization may be initiated in all ports by bringing in privatization, before full corporatization is embarked. Pursuant to this recommendation of the Committee, the Ministry has taken up various developmental projects in all Major Ports through Public Private Partnership mode. Further, mechanization projects like deploying harbour mobile cranes have also been taken up through the Private Sector. The process of full corporatization of existing major ports has not been taken forward due to various impediments.

(f) Port wise provision of budgetary support kept at Budget Estimate for the year 2013-14 is given below:-

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Plan/Non-Plan	Amount
1.	Kolkata	Non-Plan	379.11
2.	V.O. Chidambaranar, Tuticorin	Plan	200.00
3.	Cochin	Plan	30.00
4.	Chennai	Plan	15.00
5.	Murmugao	Plan	110.00

[Translation]

Review of Clearances to Projects

1813. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to reconsider its previous approvals granted to some power projects in mining region;

(b) if so, the names of the projects which are to be reconsidered;

(c) the names of the projects pending with the Ministry for approval for more than four years and the reasons for their pendency;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to approve the said projects; and

(e) the maximum time taken by the Government to give environment and forest related clearance to projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No Madam. The Ministry is not reconsidering its previous approvals granted to power projects for environmental and forest clearances in the mining region.

(c) to (e) Seven proposals are pending for more than four years with the Ministry and State Governments concerned for forest clearance, details are given in the enclosed Statement. The proposals seeking environment clearance are processed as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006, as amended from time to time. The proposals for forest clearance are dealt with as per the provisions under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the rules and regulations framed there-under. The reasons for pendency *inter-alia* include the time taken for submitting additional information by the project proponents and State Government. On receipt of complete and proper reports, the Ministry takes prompt action for granting environmental clearance and forest clearance in a timely manner.

Statement-I

Proposals pending with the State Governments

Sl. No.	State Name	Proposal name	Area Applied (ha)	Status
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Establishment of 1980 Megawatt Thermal Power Plant in revenue forest in favour of M/s Welspen Energy Ltd.	7.84	Pending with State Government
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of Power Plant.	3.88	Pending with State Government
3.	Odisha	Diversion of 13.95 ha. of forest land for setting up of Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project in Darlipali and Raidihi Village under Sundeargarh Forest Division of Sundargarh District by NTPC Ltd.	13.95	Pending with State Government

Sl. No.	State Name	Proposal name	Area Applied (ha)	Status
4.	Odisha	Diversion of 18.281 ha of forest land for construction of 1000 TPP at Chhendipada, Angul by M/s Monnet Power Company Limited.	18.281	Pending with State Government
5.	Odisha	Diversion of 17.088 ha of forest land and re-diversion of 1.193 ha of forest land for establishment of 1050 MW coal fired TPP by Monnet Power Company Limited in Malibrahamani of Angul Disitric	17.088	Pending with Government of India
6.	Tamil Nadu	Diversion of 9.83 ha. of forest land in Palaiyur RF of Maduranthagam Range in Kancheepuram District for Cheyyur Mega Power Project in favour of the Director, Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Limited, New Delhi.	9.83	Pending with Government of India
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Diversion of 146.31 ha of forest land for construction of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III (2X500)MW ash dam and ash pipe line in favour of NTPC in the Sonebhadra District.	146.31	Pending with State Government

[English]

Textile Schools

1814. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM) schools functioning in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of funds allocated/utilised during the last three years and for the current Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the functioning of SVPISTM Schools of Tamil Nadu in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM) is functioning only at Coimbatore and it does not have any other branch in Tamil Nadu or elsewhere.

(b) The details of funds allocated/utilised during the last three years as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Utilisation	
		Non-Recurring	Recurring
2010-11	17.50	11.62	3.12
2011-12	1.25	2.32	3.70
2012-13	Nil	0.39	3.15

No fund has been allocated to the Institute for the current five year plan.

(c) No independent evaluation has been carried out the functioning of SVPISTM School of Tamil Nadu in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

Budgetary Support to IOA

1815. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budgetary support provided to the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) by the Government;

(b) the amount spent by the IOA under various heads during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to enhance the funds in the 11th and 12th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Following financial assistance was provided by the Ministry to the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) during the last three years towards participation of Indian sportspersons in multi-disciplinary sporting events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games, Asian Youth Games, Olympic Youth Games etc:-

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2010-11	1324.60
2.	2011-12	39.54
3.	2012-13	59.00

The assistance provided by the Ministry was towards air-travel, visa fee, airport tax, overseas medical insurance, out of pocket allowance, boarding and lodging, ceremonial dress, kit allowance, extra baggage, hiring of equipments etc.

(c) 11th Plan is already over. For 12th Plan the allocation for Department of Sports is Rs. 4600 crore, which includes funding to IOA. However, there is no specific allocation of funds for IOA.

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities

1816. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the creation of 58 million new employment opportunities was targeted in the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the areas in which these employment opportunities were to be created; and

(c) the details of the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan had projected 58 million employment opportunities to be additionally created during the plan period 2007-12. The major areas where the employment opportunities were to be created are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The progress made in employment opportunities created during the 11th Five Year Plan Period is estimated from the labour force surveys on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during 2004-05 and 2009-10. During this period, around 20 million additional employment opportunities were created and the sector-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of sector-wise employment projected for 11th Five Year Plan and estimated employment during 2004-05 and 2009-10 on current daily status basis.

(in million)

Industry	Projected employment during 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) for creation of additional employment opportunities	Estimated Employment (based on NSSO Surveys) during	
		2004-05	2009-10
Agriculture	0	200.40	191.84
Mining & Quarrying	0	2.44	3.25
Manufacturing	11.94	49.67	49.22
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.02	1.33	1.42
Construction	11.92	21.44	38.63
Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	17.40	48.58	51.40
Transport, Storage & Communication	9.03	17.76	20.49
Financial Services	3.43	7.72	4.14
Community Social & Pers. Service and Other Services	4.34	35.58	44.54
Total Employment	58.07	384.91	404.93

Single Administrative Document Model

1817. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to implement the Single Administrative Document (SAD) declaration model aimed to reduce trade deficit and facilitate exports from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for implementing the same at the various ports in India including the Kandla Port in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S.

NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government is not contemplating to implement any Single Administrative Document (SAD) declaration model.

(c) and (d) Do not arise, in view of the above.

Roads in Uttarakhand

1818. SHRI P. C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on any scheme for construction of roads in bordering areas touching Uttarakhand and Nepal especially in the light of Chinese activities on border;

(b) whether any such type of proposal has been received in this regard from the concerned State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) 73 Roads were identified as critically

and strategically important roads for construction along the China Border. Out of these 73 roads, 19 roads measuring 440.74 km are in Uttarakhand.

Government of India has also approved construction and upgradation of 1377 km of roads along the Nepal Border (173 km in Uttarakhand, 640 km in Uttar Pradesh and 564 km in Bihar).

[English]

Use of River Sand

1819. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to have proper legislation/regulation to extract and distribute the river sand in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a research on finding a suitable alternative building material to substitute the river sand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Mines, the State Governments are empowered to make rules for regulating the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals as per Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

The Ministry of Mines has framed draft Model Minor Minerals Guidelines so as to enable the States to frame their respective minor mineral conservation and development rules. Further, the projects of sand mining require prior environmental clearance as per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Defence Procurement Procedure

1820. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to revise the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to give major thrust to indigenisation and to give the first right of refusal to Indian defence industry including public and private sectors for procurement of weapons and allied systems for armed forces?

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

(a) and (b) The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) is reviewed on a continuous basis and amendments are promulgated regularly. The DPP has recently been revised and promulgated with effect from 1st June, 2013 [DPP-2013]. Earlier revisions were in 2005 (1.7.2005), 2006 (1.9.2006), 2008 (1.9.2008) and 2011 (1.1.2011). The amendments brought out in DPP 2013 aim at enhancing indigenisation, reducing processing time by clearly articulating the step by step acquisition process, and bring further clarity in the capital acquisition process.

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Provisions have been incorporated in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2013) to give major thrust to indigenisation

- (i) **Prioritization of various categories of capital acquisitions:** Preference will now be given for indigenous production. The categorization committees will now follow a preferred order of categorization beginning with (1) 'Buy (Indian)' followed by (2) 'Buy & Make (Indian)' (3) 'Make' (4) 'Buy & Make with ToT' and (5) 'Buy (Global)'. Detailed reasons for not considering higher preferred categories are to be recorded.
- (ii) **Simplification of 'Buy & Make (Indian)':** 'Buy & Make (Indian)' procedure has been considerably simplified. It is expected to result in faster processing of the cases under this category.

- (iii) **Maintenance ToT:** In 'Buy (Global)' cases, vendor can also provide Maintenance Transfer of Technology (MToT) to Indian Private Industry. This permits the Indian Private Industry to receive MToT from Indian Vendors in the 'Buy (Global)' cases.
- (iv) **Clarity on Indigenous content:** Indigenous content 30% for 'Buy (Indian)' and 50% for 'Buy & Make (Indian)' categories has been clearly defined. This will provide requisite clarity.
- (v) A method of assessment of indigenous content, based on self-certification by vendors has been clearly indicated at Appendix-F to Chapter-I.
- (vi) Indigenous content requirements will now extend all the way to the lowest tier of the sub-vendor. Hence, import content in the products supplied by the sub-vendors will not qualify towards indigenous content.
- (vii) There would be penalties for not achieving the stipulated indigenous content levels at each given stage with a scope to make up for the deficiency at a later stage.
- (viii) Indigenous content percentage is also achieved in the basic equipment, manufacturers recommended spares, special tools and test equipment.
- (ix) In 'Buy (Indian)' cases, product offered at trial stage must also have minimum 30% indigenous content. However, no minimum indigenous content requirement is stipulated for the 'Buy (Portion)' in 'Buy and Make (Indian)' cases. This will encourage genuine indigenization and will provide more time for Indian vendors to absorb ToT and set up manufacturing facility while concurrently meeting service requirement.
- (x) Minimum 30% indigenous content in first basic equipment made / assembled in India and subsequent deliveries thereof with a flexibility to achieve overall 50% indigenous content over the total deliveries. As such, Industry can now achieve overall 50% indigenous content of the total contract value in a graded pace of their choosing.
- (xi) Commercial clauses have been updated and rationalized to create a level playing field. Bid evaluation criterion have been made more elaborate to reduce subjectivity.
- (xii) 30% of outright purchases or purchases through ToT ['Buy (Global)' or 'Buy & Make with ToT' categories] with a value of Rs. 300 crore or more will come as offset obligation. Defence, Inland/Coastal Security and Civil Aerospace Products and Maintenance, Repair, Training, R&D are recognised as eligible products and services for discharge of offset obligation [Annexure-VI of Appendix D to Chapter I of DPP]. Purchase or placing export orders on Indian Public/Private enterprises, FDI with Indian Public/Private enterprises, ToT to Indian Public / Private enterprises or provision of equipment or ToT for Indian R&D are the avenues for the seller to discharge offset obligations.
- (xiii) The main contractor is responsible to fulfil the Offset obligations within the timeframe of the contract and an extension of maximum two years is allowed beyond the contract period with a mandatory submission of additional Performance Bond.
- (xiv) Banking of offset credit is permissible with a validity of 7 years. Maximum 50% of offset obligations under each contract are permissible when the banked offset credits are used.
- (xv) Provision of a multiplier of 1.50 in the case of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and up to 3.00 in the case of DRDO in discharge of offset obligations is available in the offset guidelines.
- (xvi) There are provisions for penalties and debarment in case of default in the offset implementation.

Upgradation of State Highway

1821. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal/request from the State Government of Maharashtra and public representatives for conversion of State Highway No. 4 (Ankaleshwar-Burhanpur) into National Highway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY

SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. State Government of Maharashtra has forwarded the proposal for declaration of new National Highways(NHs). Ministry has already declared 10,000 Kms. of new NHs in the entire country keeping in view of the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds, This stretch of State Highway No. 4 (Ankaleshwar-Burhanpur) does not figure in the list of new declared NHs.

Conference of Defence Ministers

1822. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Conference of the Defence Ministers of ASEAN countries was held a few months ago at Brunei;

(b) if so, whether India participated in the conference;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the significance of the conference and the extent to which India is benefited by the outcome of the conference; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) The ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) Plus is an initiative of the ASEAN for evolving an inclusive Regional security architecture in the Asia Pacific region. India is one of the non-ASEAN members of the ADMM Plus and is actively participating in the activities of this forum, in pursuit of the policy of cooperation with ASEAN countries so as to contribute to regional peace and security. The second meeting of the ADMM Plus was held at Brunei Darussalam on 29th August 2013 and was attended by the Raksha Rajya Mantri.

[Translation]

Clearance to Power Plant

1823. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land given environmental clearance for the construction of 4000 megawatt power plant which is under construction in Koderma and Hazaribagh Jharkhand;

(b) whether the environmental rules are being violated by some private companies;

(c) whether the companies have informed of the alternative land area to be developed for protection of environment for the land which has been given to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints against the companies for not paying heed to public grievances; and

(f) if so, the reaction for the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had accorded environmental clearance on 07.04.2008 for 4000 MW Ultra Mega Power Project of M/s Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd. near Tilaiya Village, in District Hazaribagh, in Jharkhnad, for an area of 2695 acres.

(b) to (f) Environmental clearances are accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 for the projects listed in its schedule. The conditions stipulated in the environmental clearances are monitored by the Regional Offices of the Ministry. For non compliance to the stipulated conditions, action is initiated as per the environmental regulations notified.

[English]

Cases Against Private Placement Agencies

1824. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the data regarding registered cases with regard to private placement agencies is not maintained centrally;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of mechanism through which such registered cases and unregistered private placement agencies are being monitored; and

(d) the success achieved in this regard through the said mechanism during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Data regarding registered cases with regard to private placement agencies is not maintained Centrally as it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

(c) Ministry of Labour & Employment has issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies. Subsequently, the Ministry requested States & UTs, in October 2010, to register placement agencies providing domestic workers specifically under Shops & Establishments Act.

(d) It is not possible to quantify success of the efforts made by States & UTs in this regard as this information is not collected or maintained by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Development of State Roads

1825. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of roads in the State from Sandila to Bhatpur, Sandila to Pratapnagar crossing, Sandila to Bangermau via Sayee river upto National Highway No. 24 *via* Sisava and from Sitapur to Pratapnagar crossing *via* Namisharanya bridge on Gomti River under Central Road Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Number of Migratory Birds

1826. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the number of migratory birds visiting the country has drastically reduced over the years and have become victims of anti-social elements;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to create atmosphere/environment to attract large number of birds and to protect them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) About 370 species of migratory birds have been reported in India. Of these, 175 species undertake long distance migration using the Central Asian Flyway area, which includes Central Siberia, Mongolia, the Central Asian Republics, Iran and Afghanistan, the Gulf States and Oman, and the Indian sub-continent. Select scientific institutions funded by the Central/State Governments, State Forest Department(s) and NGOs working for wetlands and migratory birds have been monitoring the status of these long distance migratory birds in India. According to the latest 'Asian Water Bird Census' coordinated by the 'Wetlands International', the populations of threatened migratory birds in the region are either decreasing or stable.

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) is an Intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme. It aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range. India is a signatory to the Convention. The CMS Secretariat launched an Action Plan on 11 January 2008 for the Central Asian

Flyway (CAF) which is one of the world's most vital routes for migratory birds. The CAF Action Plan covers 175 species of divers, grebes, pelicans, cormorants, herons, storks, ibises, flamingoes, anatids, cranes, rails, sungrebes, jacanas, crab plovers, oystercatchers, ibis bills, stilts and avocets, pratincoes, plovers, scolopacids, gulls and terns. Among these groups, 15 species are migratory birds of India and are listed in Appendix I of the CMS. Except one, all other species have been observed to be declining in Asia including in India.

The decline in the number of migratory birds is mainly due to hunting, trapping in the migratory routes, habitat destruction, pollution of wetland through domestic sewage, pesticides and fertilizers.

(c) to (e) The important steps taken for maintaining and creation of suitable habitat for birds and to protect them are given below:

- (i) Rare and endangered birds including migratory birds are included in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.
- (ii) Stringent punishments have been provided for in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.
- (iii) Important habitats of birds, including migratory birds have been notified as Protected Areas under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for better conservation and protection of birds and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial and Technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas.
- (v) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products.
- (vi) India is a contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands) and 25 wetlands in India have been notified as Ramsar sites.
- (vii) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management)

Rules, 2010, for better protection of wetlands in the country.

Disparity in Wages

1827. SHRI D. K. SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that casual labourers are paid higher wages in comparison with MGNREGA's labour;

(b) if so, the comparative details of wages paid to casual and MGNREGAs labourer, State-wise, year-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether due to disparity in wages, works under the MGNREGA Scheme is not getting completed on the scheduled time;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to bring parity among the wages of casual and MGNREGA workers in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (f) Casual workers are engaged by various Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices for work of casual or seasonal or intermittent nature. Their wages are regulated under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The wage rate under MGNREGA is delinked from the minimum wage rate fixed by the State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act. Further, wages under the MGNREGA are indexed with the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL). Wage rates for casual workers and MNREGA workers vary across States, with Some States having wage rates for casual workers more than that for MNREGA workers.

[Translation]

Vehicle Manufacturing Factory

1828. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the roads

in vehicle manufacturing factory in Jabalpur are dilapidated and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps for construction / maintenance of the said roads; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Vehicle Factory Jabalpur has taken approval of Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for resurfacing of the damaged roads in Annual Development Plan (ADP). Military Engineering Service (MES) has placed the orders for resurfacing and probable date of completion is 02.04.2014.

[English]

Forest Conservation Act, 1980

1829. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to dilute Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in the country especially in hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of the Himachal Pradesh and the people's representatives have ever requested to dilute some of the sections of the Act so as to help them in development in such areas where permission is to be sought from the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Government does not have any plan to dilute Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in the country.

(c) to (e) Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh requested the Central Government to increase the general approval accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for

diversion of forest land for public utility development projects of 11 categories to be executed by Government Departments, involving upto one hectare of forest land in each case, to five hectares of forest land in each case and extend the same to road constructions activities also.

Central Government keeping in view that use of forest land for non-forest purpose, especially in the biodiversity rich, ecologically fragile hill State of Himachal Pradesh, which apart from being highly prone to soil erosion and landslides, is also the habitat for several endangered species of flora and fauna, needs careful scrutiny by the Central Government to ensure long term ecological security, has not accepted the said request.

Check on Felling of Trees

1830. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the number of trees cut every year for the cremation of dead bodies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of trees cut during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government intends to develop a technology to make cremation more environment friendly; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) No such study has been conducted by the Ministry to assess the number of trees cut every year for the cremation of dead bodies in the country.

(e) and (f) Local bodies in the urban areas of the country are promoting use of electric and gas based crematoria to reduce wood consumption. In addition, fuel

efficient wood crematoria with improved design are being used in the country. The Ministry under the National River Conservation Plan provides financial assistance to various State Governments for setting up of improved wood crematoria in towns situated along the rivers.

Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana

1831. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana and Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme along with the number of workers benefited as a result thereof State-wise;

(b) the procedure adopted by the Government for payment of premium to the beneficiaries in the said schemes along with the insurance companies implementing the schemes in the country;

(c) whether a large number of bogus and ineligible persons availing benefits of the said schemes have been reported to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps/action taken in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) the details of evaluation and progress made/achieved by the Government in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana aims at financially enabling the artisans' community to access to the best of healthcare facilities in the country. This scheme cover the Artisan's family of four, comprising self, and any other three members of the family from amongst the dependent parents, spouse and children. State-wise numbers of benefited artisans are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The premium sharing in existing scheme is as under:-

- (i) Government of India share = 80% of the total premium + service/tax on the entire premium
- (ii) Artisans share = 20% of total premium in case of general artisans. In case of artisans belonging to SC, ST, BPL families & NER, 50% of the premium payable by general category artisans.

The premium amount is paid by the Government to the insurance company.

(c) and (d) A report was received that ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company has enrolled ineligible persons in the State of Rajasthan. The Government directed the Insurance Company to refund the premium along with panel interest amounting to Rs.1.003 crore. The amount has been refunded by the Insurance Company. The matter is under investigation by CBI.

(e) An Independent Evaluation study was conducted by a third party and the findings are as under:-

- The scheme meets the critical needs of the artisans for health and should be continued to be implemented to protect the interest of artisans.
- The Implementing agencies should be sensitized to ensure timely and full settlement of admissible claims.
- Network of empanelled Hospitals should be improved to the extent that OPD/IPD facilities are available to artisans' cluster within a range of 5 k.m.
- Critical illness should also be included in coverage under the scheme with affordable/ minimum additional cost to the target group.
- Coverage limit in terms of persons and money should be increased as people are ready to pay more premiums under the scheme.
- Special camps for eye test and eye treatment should be organized regularly in all beneficiary areas as it is a common problem among this segment.

Progress/achieved made of the scheme is enclosed in Statement.

Statement*Progress/ achieved/ made of the scheme*

State	Number of artisans covered during 2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	29859
Arunachal Pradesh	6000
Assam	192138
Bihar	13460
Chhattisgarh	1938
Delhi	5246
Gujarat	8122
Goa	1436
Haryana	10298
Himachal Pradesh	2516
Jammu and Kashmir	30094
Jharkhand	8002
Karnataka	8011
Kerala	12814
Madhya Pradesh	26430
Maharashtra	2657
Manipur	8573
Meghalaya	4107
Mizoram	1151
Nagaland	7703
Odisha	6881
Punjab	13797
Rajasthan	5858
Sikkim	867
Tamil Nadu/A&N/ Puducherry	17736
Tripura	35810
Uttar Pradesh	230259
Uttaranchal	12015
West Bengal	101613
Total	805391

42,83,118 numbers of artisans (including renewal) were covered under the scheme from 2006-07 to 2012-13.

Environment and Forest Clearances for NH Projects

1832. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether a large number of National Highway projects are held up due to pending environment and forest clearances;

(b) if so, the details of such projects, State-wise;

(c) whether any company/developer has terminated an agreement with National Highways Authority of India due to delay in environment and forest clearance;

(d) if so, the details thereof, company and project-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite clearances of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) There are only 4 (four) projects for which formal Environment Clearance are awaited. These have already been recommended by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests. There are total 16 (sixteen) projects for which Forest Clearances are at various levels of processing. Details of all these projects are placed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Details of projects for which concessionaires/developers have served termination notice to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and projects already terminated due to delay in environment and forest clearance are placed in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) *Vide* their different orders, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has resolved most of the bottlenecks like requirement of special exemption or No Objection Certificate under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 in respect of strengthening and widening of the National Highways (NHs) projects specifically pertaining to diversion of protected forest land under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. It has also de-linked the grant of Environment

Clearance from the Forest Clearance for linear projects and treated the strengthening and widening of National Highways Infrastructure projects differently from the new projects and allowed the construction of the NHs in the Non-Forest

areas in widening projects as expenditure does not become infructuous in such projects. Accordingly, the process for obtaining environment and forest clearances are relaxed significantly for all the existing and future road projects.

Statement-I

Details of road projects for which formal environment clearance are awaited and forest clearances are at various levels of processing

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Levels of Processing
Environment Clearances		
1.	CRZ and Environment Clearance for widening and rehabilitation of existing carriageway to 4/6 laning of Goa/Karnataka Borer-Kundapur Section of NH-66 (formerly NH-17) in the State of Karnataka	Recommended by EAC
2.	Widening and Improvement of existing 2-lane to 4-lane of Mahulia (km. 277.500 of NH-33) ends at Kharagpur (km.129.600 of NH-06) in the State of Jharkhand and West Bengal	Recommended by EAC
3.	Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of existing carriageway of Rajasthan Border (km 0.000) to Fatehpur-Salasar (km 154.141) Section of NH-65 in the State of Rajasthan	Recommended by EAC
4.	Rehabilitation and Upgradatin of existing 2-lane to 4-lane of Birmitrapur-Barkot-Palhara Section from km. 211.500 to km. 337.300 of NH-23 in State of Odisha	Recommended by EAC
Forest Clearances		
1.	Rampur-Kathgodam NH-87 (UP)	Stage-II
2.	Rampur-Kathgodam NH-87 (Uttarakhand)	Stage-II
3.	Hospet-Chitradurga NH-13 (Karnataka)	Stage-I
4.	Patna-Gaya-Dhobi NH-83 (Bihar)	Stage-II
5.	Barhi-Hazaribagh NH-33 (Jharkhand)	Stage-II
6.	Sultanpur-Varanasi NH-56 (U.P.)	Stage-I
7.	Yamunagar-Panchkula NH-73 (Haryana)	Stage-I
8.	Supplementary proposal for diversion of 12.783 ha Amritsar Pathankot Section NH-15 (Punjab)	Stage-II
9.	Gwalior-Shipvpuri NH-3 (Madhya Pradesh)	Stage-I
10.	Mandsaur-MP/ MH Border NH-7 (Maharashtra)	Stage-I
11.	Jalandhar-Amritsar Section NH-1 (Punjab)	To be considered by FAC
12.	Goa-Karnataka Border to Kundapur Section NH-66 (Karnataka)	To be considered by FAC
13.	Painikuli-Rimuli Section NH-215 (Odisha)	To be considered by FAC

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Levels of Processing
14.	Raibereily-Jaunpur-NH-231 (245 trees) (U.P.)	To be considered by FAC
15.	Ludhiana-Talwandi NH-35 (Punjab)	Stage-I
16.	Balachera-Harangjao	Stage-I
17.	Krishangar-Udaipur Section of NH-8	Stage-II

Statement-II

Details of projects for which concessionaires/developers have served termination notice to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and projects already terminated due to delay in environment and forest clearance

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Concessionaire	Remarks
1.	Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad	M/s GMR	Concessionaire issued termination notice on the grounds of non availability of Environment Clearance (EC)/Forest Clearance (FC). Both the clearances are received. The matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
2.	Sholapur-Bijapur	M/s Sadbhav Engineering	Project is foreclosed/terminated due to non availability of Wildlife Clearance (WC).
3.	Cuttakk-Angul	M/s Ashoka Cuttak-Angul Tollway Ltd.	Concessionaire issued termination notice on the grounds of non availability of EC. EC since been received, the matter is <i>sub-judice</i> in the court.
4.	Kota-Jhalawar	M/s Ketu Constructions Ltd.	The project is terminated due to non availability of FC/WC.
5.	Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	M/s KMC Constructions Ltd.	The project has been foreclosed due to non availability of FC/EC.

Violations of Green Norms

1833. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether large scale violations of environmental norms and illegal constructions including farm houses have been reported in the Aravali region and sale of lands around Mengar in Faridabad and Gurgaon in Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has inquired into the violation of green norms in the said regions;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of penal action taken against the violators and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check flouting of green norms and preservation of flora and fauna in the said regions?

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

(b) to (e) The Central Government issued the Aravalli Notification, 1992 thereby prohibiting certain processes and operations in the specified areas of the Aravalli range. As per the Notification dated 29th November, 1999 any person desirous of undertaking any of the activities mentioned in the

Aravalli Notification, 1992 shall seek requisite clearance by submitting and application to the concerned State Government.

As per the information provided by the Government of Haryana, number of cases of violations such as illegal construction of farmhouses etc. have been observed in the State. Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) has identified 557 nos. of violations by the project proponents/ individuals for starting construction activities without the requisite clearance. Prosecution cases have been launched against 380 such violators in the Special Environment Court at Faridabad.

Rank Pay for Defence Officers

1834. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finally taken a decision with regard to Rank Pay case which was pending for more than two decades now;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether its implementation is likely to have massive implications for both retired and serving officers of the armed forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has issued instructions on 27.12.2012 for implementing the Supreme Court's Order dated 4.9.2012 in IA No. 9 of 2010 in Transfer Petition (C) No. 56 of 2007 Union of India & Others Vs. N.K. Nair & Others which has dealt with the Rank Pay matter.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the Supreme Court Order has bearing on both retired as well as serving officers of the armed forces. Total number of 2840 serving officers and 33814 retired officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force have been paid their admissible dues. Expenditure incurred so far towards payment of admissible dues is Rs. 347 crores. Wherever needed, pension has also been revised. So far Pension Payment Orders (PPOs) in respect of 12129 Army officers, 2187 Navy officers and 5557 Air Force officers have been revised. The payment of pension is done by the Pension Disbursing Authorities / Public Sector Banks as per the revised PPOs.

Clearance to Project in Kutch Area

1835. PROF. SAUGATA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given the permission to some private companies including Adani Group to continue their development projects in Kutch area of Gujarat by compensating for ecological damage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry had granted Environmental and CRZ clearance to M/s Adani Port and SEZ Limited (APSEZL) (Formerly Mundra Port and SEZ Limited) on 12.01.2009 for the development of port facilities at Mundra, District Kutch, Gujarat.

In view of the representations against the port facility of M/s APSEZL, Ministry constituted a Committee under the Chairpersonship of Ms Sunita Narain in September, 2012 to examine the allegations. The Committee submitted its report in April, 2013. The report has pointed out certain violations with respect to creeks, mangroves etc. and made recommendations for effective deterrence for non-compliance and remedial measures which includes creation of an Environment Restoration Fund, mangrove conservation, strengthening of monitoring abilities, preservation of the creeks, fly ash management and disposal, lining of intake and outfall channels, ground water quality monitoring, CSR activities for fishermen and cancellation of North Port project etc. Based on the recommendations, Show Cause Notice with directions were issued to M/s APSEZL and Gujarat Maritime Board under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Abolition of Slavery

1836. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India tops the list for nationwide figures with almost 14 million people trapped in different forms of slavery;

(b) whether India is also home to half of the world's slave population and ranks 4th in slavery;

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

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to abolish slavery in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) As per Article 23 of the Constitution, traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. However, nothing shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purpose, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

(d) The Government has taken a series of initiatives to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labourers in the country. A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer has been under implementation since 1978 for their rehabilitation. Under the Scheme, rehabilitation assistance of Rs.20,000 for freed bonded labourer is provided and is shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. In the case of North-Eastern States, 100% Central Assistance is provided on the condition that they are unable to provide their share of assistance. In addition to this, the following activities are financed under the scheme:

Rs.2.00 lakh per District is provided to the concerned State Government to conduct survey for identification of bonded labourers once in three years.

Rs.5.00 lakh per year is sanctioned to every State Government to study the impact of existing land debt related issues, the impact of poverty alleviation programme and other welfare schemes on reduction of vulnerability to bondage.

Central Assistance of Rs.10.00 lakh every year is provided to every State Government to undertake awareness generation activities on bonded labour system.

An integrated convergence-based approach is adopted in a number of States to prevent and reduce vulnerability to

bondage by converging schemes like National Employment Guarantee Programme, Primary Healthcare, Food Rations, etc. at the District/Block level. Vigilance Committees at District and Sub-divisional levels have been activated to identify and rehabilitate bonded labourers.

Violation of Transport Norms

1837. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there has been difficulty in fixing the accountability for violation of norms due to involvement of multiple agencies in granting of licences to the transporters;

(b) if so, whether the Government intends to frame guidelines to avoid such situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Exports of Pharmaceutical Products

1838. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to boost the exports of pharmaceutical products and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the pharmaceutical products exported and the foreign exchange earned thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue new regulations for the export of pharmaceutical products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the proposed regulations are likely to impact the volume of exports from the country and to counter the adverse campaign against the quality of Indian drugs in the foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Initiatives for increasing competitiveness of Indian industry in exports, including pharmaceutical sector, is a constant process. Some of the main initiatives taken by Government are as follows:

- With the objective of ensuring that only quality drugs are exported from India, Government has mandated trace and track features on export of pharmaceutical products from the country. This initiative would help in ensuring adverse campaign against drugs exported.

- A 'Brand India Pharma' campaign has been launched in focus markets with the objective of promoting India a source of affordable quality generics.
- Financial assistance is provided to the Export Promotion Council (Pharmexcil) and other trade bodies for participating in major International fairs, organising business meets for promoting exports from the country.
- Regular interaction with drug regulatory and other officials of importing countries are held.

(b) The foreign exchange earned in export of pharmaceutical products during each of the last three years is given below:

Values in US\$mn

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Upto Sept. 2013)
Bulk Drugs	3972.53	4704.17	4536.01	1938.91
Formulations	6613.35	8387.52	9912.43	5247.15
Herbals	141.70	176.26	232.14	100.01
Total	10727.58	13267.95	14680.58	7286.07

Details of exports made to top 10 countries in terms of value are as follows:

Values in US\$mn

Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Total	Total	Total
USA	2497.46	3267.90	3728.56
Russia	455.90	410.08	572.18
UK	391.47	491.36	513.39
Germany	361.89	462.94	467.31
South Africa	341.44	383.22	440.76
Nigeria	224.28	310.44	341.05
Brazil	230.28	279.04	328.37
Canada	153.34	258.33	285.71
Kenya	182.94	229.85	252.04
Nether lands	198.24	230.32	249.16

(c) and (d) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2013 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on 29.08.2013. In the Bill, provisions for regulation of quality of drugs, medical devices and cosmetics meant for export have been proposed.

(e) The proposed amendments are intended for regulation of the quality of drugs exported from India.

[English]

Trials for GM Crops

1839. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR :
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has cleared field trials for Genetically Modified (GM) crops in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether clearance of field trials for a number of crops are pending with the GEAC and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether several States have expressed their resentments in the field trials of the said GM crops and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Committee to the resentment expressed by the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has approved experimental field trials for the purpose of generating biosafety data in respect of GM crops such as cotton, rice, castor, wheat, maize, tomato, groundnut, potato,

sorghum, okra, brinjal, mustard, watermelon, papaya, sugarcane, rubber, banana, pigeon pea, *Artemisia annua* L. and chickpea.

(c) Currently about 79 applications covering 11 crops namely, cotton, rice, castor, maize, wheat, sugarcane, brinjal, potato, chickpea, mustard and sorghum are pending with the GEAC. Out of the 79 applications, 24 are awaiting NOC from the State Governments and the remaining 55 are yet to be considered by the GEAC.

(d) and (e) In view of the objections received from some of the State Governments regarding GM crop field trials in their State, the GEAC in its meeting held on 6.7.2011 decided to direct the applicants to obtain NOC from the State Government in the first instance before granting approval for field trials. Further, as the matter related to GM crop field trials and linked issues is *subjudice*, it has been decided to await the outcome of the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment.

Price of Salt

1840. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether salt prices have significantly increased in certain parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the names of such States where salt is being sold at exorbitant price and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken by the Government to control the rising prices;

(c) whether there is a shortage of salt in the country due to the sufficient production of salt; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Yes, Madam, the salt prices were reported to have increased significantly in certain parts of the country in the second week of November, 2013.

(b) Salt was sold at higher prices, upto Rs. 150 per kg., in Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and Assam due to strayrumours about artificial scarcity of salt. The situation was brought under control within two days of such reports being received through prompt action by the Central and State Governments. The Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur, immediately assured the States that adequate stock of salt was available which could be transported to the required areas at short notice. The State Governments also took immediate action against stock hoarders and rumour mongers who had precipitated the situation of artificial shortage of salt. An Information drive was launched in the media for consumer awareness regarding sufficient availability of salt in the States where increase in salt price was reported.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Sufficient stock of salt is available to meet the domestic demand of edible salt. A meeting was convened by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion on 5th December, 2013 with stakeholders including State Governments concerned, their nominees and Salt Manufacturers Associations to review the situation. Further, Railways have been requested to give priority for transportation of edible salt to these States. No shortage of salt has been reported by any State.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 17th December 2013 at 11.00 a.m.

11.05 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, December 17, 2013/Agrahayana,
26, 1935 (Saka)*

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