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Thursday

8 August, 2013

17 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 8th August, 2013/17 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**RE: PARLIAMENTARY BULLETIN PART-II, No. 51116, DATED WEDNESDAY,  
AUGUST 7, 2013 (VIOLATION OF RULES BY SOME MEMBERS)**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I have an important issue to bring to your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a matter about the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Politely, I would like to know from the Chairman, what this practice is of naming Members and putting their names in the Bulletin?

Sir, I have been in the House for the last 13 years. I have seen Members entering the Well of the House, tearing away papers and snatching them away from the Minister on the Women's Reservation Bill. No such thing has been done earlier, but it has been done now because over the last two days, some Members have protested, that too, belonging to the main Opposition Party, the BJP. Why do we have this discrimination? Where is this procedure decided? Was it referred to the Rules Committee? I am unable to understand this.

Members are aggrieved by the actions of the Government, they are lodging protests, and we must all find some way of conducting the proceedings of the House. I do agree with you on that, Sir, but naming one party and showing discrimination is not acceptable at all. We denounce this totally. I have with me here the former Deputy Chairman who had been presiding over this House for a long period. You could know about it from her too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

On the Women's Reservation Bill, one Member from the Ruling Party had entered the Well and torn away the Bill. What did you do? We became helpless on such an important issue concerning 50 per cent of our population, the women, of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this practice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, may I suggest something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is this practice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Who has suggested this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, may I suggest something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Who has decided upon this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it has never happened before. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have all the respect for you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it has never happened before. ...*(Interruptions)*... For more than 30 years, I have been a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has never happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just listen to me for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: With all respect to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you, please, listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you, please, listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you, please, listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you, please, listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: There are no rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you, please, listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, Sir. We do not agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if you want to set a precedent, discuss it with leaders of all political parties...*(Interruptions)*... And let there be a common rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let there be a common rule for all the Members, particularly, the Ruling Party Members, who have disturbed the House a number of times. No such action was taken then, and all that was not mentioned by the Chair. If the Chair had named them or mentioned it in the House, I could understand.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: There was no motion moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No motion was moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an insult, Sir. Also, it is discrimination against the main Opposition Party. It is an infringement on our rights. ...*(Interruptions)*... I feel sorry, Sir. I don't know whether it has happened with the knowledge of the Chairman or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know whether it has happened with the knowledge of the Chairman or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are for the peaceful conduct ...*(Interruptions)*... We want a peaceful conduct of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have been saying that we would cooperate in the transaction of the Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... And we have been watching that it is the Congress Members who are obstructing the House and getting it adjourned on the issue of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was the Congress Members on the issue of Andhra and Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*... Their names were not taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI (Uttarakhand): There are no common rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bulletin which has been issued today carries the names of a large number of Members of the Opposition Benches, particularly, the TDP and the BJP.

Now, there have been incidents of expression of protest by several sections of the House. In fact, in the last three days, we have witnessed a Ruling Party Member menacingly marching towards another Member of the supporting party. We have seen a Member of the Ruling Party telling a Minister of the Ruling Party that once Telangana is formed, he will have to get out. Now, the object has been that the House can function peacefully and, therefore, these incidents are played down

rather than played up. But, if this is going to be mentioned in this manner, I would urge you to reconsider this and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. May I request the hon. Leader of Opposition that, perhaps, we can discuss it in my Chamber? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: No discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Two Members of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you please tell the Secretariat to withdraw this. We will discuss it. We will come to your Chamber. We will discuss it and then we can move forward. Let there be a uniform policy for all.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you please tell the Secretariat to withdraw this. We will discuss it. We will come to your Chamber. We will discuss it and then we can move forward. Let there be a uniform policy for all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your place so that we can go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 61 ...*(Interruptions)*...

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### **Increase in budgetary support to Kerala**

\*61. DR.T. N SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gross budgetary support by the Centre for Kerala has increased substantially compared to the previous Five Year Plan, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of various social welfare schemes in Kerala during the last three years and the current year, if so the details thereof;

(c) whether many social welfare schemes in Kerala aimed for the welfare of poor have failed in achieving the present targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further measures taken for effective implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir. Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from the Centre to the States mainly comprises (i) Central Assistance to State Plan (CA), and (ii) the Central share in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The State-wise allocation/releases of plan assistance from the Centre to the States are made by the concerned Ministries annually based on availability of overall GBS and scheme guidelines. Therefore, it is not feasible to provide the projections of central assistance to Kerala for the Twelfth Plan at this stage. However, on year-to-year basis it is seen that the GBS by the Centre to Kerala has continually increased. The total amount increased from Rs.3708 crore in 2009-10 during the Eleventh Plan to Rs.5403 crore in 2012-13, the first year of the Twelfth Plan. These clearly show an increasing trend in GBS support from Centre for Kerala during the Twelfth Plan period compared to the previous Five year Plan. Details of Central Assistance for Kerala are given in table below.

	Eleventh Plan		Twelfth Plan	
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central Assistance to State Plan	1612.71	1371.19	1563.58	1917.99
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2095.67	2744.04	3570.49	3485.37
TOTAL	3708.38	4115.23	5134.07	5403.36

(b) to (d) Social welfare schemes, meant for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Persons with Disabilities and other disadvantaged groups are implemented by the respective ministries and the State governments. Various mechanisms and systems are in place in both in the respective ministries of the Central Government and at the State level for monitoring and review of these schemes. The Planning Commission does not fix any targets for various social welfare schemes; however the Planning Commission reviews these schemes as a part of annual plan discussions with the State Governments.



(e) The Central Government has taken a decision to revise the guidelines for Centrally Sponsored Schemes that includes several welfare schemes to, *inter alia*, bring in provision for flexi-funds and state-specific guidelines to make these schemes more effective.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 61 *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I only want to say one sentence with reference to this. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday, when the TDP Members were in the Well, a Congress Member also came into the Well. *...(Interruptions)...* His name is not found in this Bulletin. Yesterday, a Congress Member also came into the Well and he was quarrelling with them. *...(Interruptions)...* You can see the video recording. *...(Interruptions)...* Why does his name not find a place in the Bulletin? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please go back to your places? You have no right to speak from here. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I can even name the person. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your option? *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Member *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: One Congress Member came into the Well and the other Member dissuaded him and pulled him back. *...(Interruptions)...* I can name this person. *...(Interruptions)...* If that was neutrality, in all fairness, the Congress Member's name also should have been there in the Bulletin. *...(Interruptions)...* I can name them now, but you can see the video recording. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there has been a mistake, please point it out.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I tell you, Sir. Mr. Govardhan Reddy came into the Well. He quarrelled with them. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury came and pulled him back.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: We have just been told *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He was quarrelling with them. *...(Interruptions)...* He was quarrelling with both of them in the Well. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Everyday, they go on...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we go ahead with the Question Hour please?  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: As the Congress Member's name has not been mentioned in the Bulletin, the AIADMK is walking out.

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Discussion on fishermen is going on.  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: We have already given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want me to conduct the Question Hour with your anarchic practice? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, why don't you name them?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.  
...(Interruptions)... Allow the questions to be answered. ...(Interruptions)... Speak from your place. You can't speak from any other point in the House.  
...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your place and speak from there.  
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, we have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, please call a meeting and resolve the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggested that. ...(Interruptions)... Anything you are saying from there is irrelevant because you are not authorised to speak from there. Go to your place and speak from there. ...(Interruptions)... You have full freedom to speak from your assigned place and from nowhere else. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes  
past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Snooping by US authorities on Indian Nationals**

\*62. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up with the US Government the matter of snooping on Indian nationals by US authorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has raised with the U.S. Government its concerns over reports of access by U.S. agencies to internet communications emanating from India. Government views any violation of Indian laws relating to the privacy of information of Indian citizens as unacceptable. This was also discussed with US Secretary of State John Kerry during the fourth Indian-US Strategic Dialogue in New Delhi on 24 June, 2013. Secretary Kerry said that the reported surveillance programme deals only with metadata (broad patterns of telephony data and internet traffic) and does not access the content of such data. He also said that the programme had helped in avoiding terrorist attacks.

**Affordable houses in the country**

\*63. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government with the available infrastructure has been able to assess the requirement of affordable houses for middle class throughout the country, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government proposes to appoint a regulatory body to control the prices of cement and steel in order to meet the challenging demand, and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) According to the Technical Committee on Urban Housing Shortage constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, there is an estimated shortage of 18.78 million at the beginning of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012). The shortage has been assessed to be as under:

Category	Distribution of Housing Shortage among different Economic categories as on 2012	
	No. (in Millions)	In Percentage
Economically Weaker Section (EWS)	10.55	56.18
Low Income Group (LIG)	7.41	39.44
Middle Income Group (MIG) and above	0.82	4.38
TOTAL	18.78	100.00

Thus approximately 96% of housing shortage pertains to the urban poor categorized as EWS and LIG. The State-wise details of shortage among different categories of households has not been assessed by the Committee.

(b) Government does not propose to appoint any regulatory body to control the price of cement and steel as these are deregulated sectors where prices are market regulated and the monopolistic conditions do not exist.

#### **Safety of roads and bridges**

†\*64.DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads and bridges leading to all pilgrimages of the country are strong and safe for the passenger vehicles along with the measures taken therefor;

(b) whether safety walls have been constructed along the ditch sides of the passages leading to several famous religious and natural places along with the details thereof;

(c) whether the cleanliness of environment, clean toilets and drinking water around these tourists spots are taken care of properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, New National High ways, expansion of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Highways greater than 30 km., involving additional right of way greater than 20 m. involving land acquisition and passing through more than one State, New State High ways, expansion of State Highway projects in hilly terrain (above 1,000 m. AMSL) and or ecologically sensitive areas and expressways alone require prior environmental clearance from the Central Government. The environmental aspects of the projects are examined by the Expert Appraisal Committee and environmental clearance (EC) is granted. Conditions on environmental safeguards including a condition that the design criteria of the road shall follow the Indian Road Congress guidelines are stipulated in the EC.

As per the information from Ministry of Tourism (MoT), development and promotion of various pilgrimage/tourism destinations, providing sanitation, drinking water facilities and road connectivity to them are primarily the responsibilities of the respective State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations/Trusts. However, the MoT provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for various tourism infrastructure projects including for last mile road connectivity to the tourist sites, which are prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines. Various major Pilgrimage/tourist destinations in the country are connected either by the National Highways or State Highways or other roads. Parapet walls on the roads in hilly areas are invariably provided on the cliff/valley side for defining the edge of road and for security of traffic. These are governed by the design standards of the Indian Roads Congress. These parapet walls along the National Highways are usually 0.45 m. thick in lengths of 2 m. to 6 m. with 0.6 m. to 1 m. gaps. Their height is usually 0.6 m. and follow the regular geometrical edge of the road.

#### **Monitoring of glaciers in hill States**

\*65. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making any special efforts to minimise and monitor the retreating of glaciers in hill States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government is aware of

the implications of retreating of glaciers and is implementing the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system as one amongst the eight National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which aims to strengthen the system for observing and monitoring the Himalayan glaciers in hill States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. Besides, a research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun to undertake comprehensive glacier research in the country. Further, all states including Himalayan States have been advised to prepare the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address specific climate change issues.

### **Rise in urban population in country**

\*66. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the country's urban population is likely to be doubled within the next few years;
- (b) if so, whether the urban housing and infrastructure has become a big challenge in view of rapidly increasing urban population; and
- (c) if so, whether Government has formulated any plan to check rapidly increasing population in the urban cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government is, however, aware of the increasing trend of urban population. Census of India has projected the urban population till the year 2026. By that year, the country's urban population will be 53.48 crore which will constitute 38.2% of the total projected population of 140 crore.

The population growth in urban areas is exerting pressure on basic urban services. Urban Development is a State subject and the State Governments have to take action for ameliorating pressures on cities. The Government of India supports States in their efforts through schemes, such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), which was launched in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of JNNURM, handled by the Ministry of Urban Development, seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) Programme. In addition, financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 percent lumpsum

scheme for the development of North Eastern region including Sikkim, the ADB aided North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme and the Pilot Scheme on Development of Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the Seven mega cities, besides identified metro and other projects.

(c) It is not the policy of this Ministry to check migration to the cities as the process of migration is driven by demographic and economic factors and forcible distortions in the process may have undesirable consequences on economic growth and development.

#### **Developing of smart cities in the country**

\*67 SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has proposed to develop some cities in the country as Smart Cities in the Twelfth Plan, and if so, the details of cities selected therefor, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any request for making Warangal city in Andhra Pradesh as Smart City, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action that has so far been contemplated on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development encourages all cities to use smart technologies to improve the delivery of urban services and proposes to consider smart cities in the next phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) and (c) Request for making Warangal as Smart City has been received. The present JNNURM does not have such a clearly defined component. However, certain aspects of the "Smart City" concept, such as the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) can be taken up in respect of urban infrastructure and urban transport management under the existing JNNURM guidelines, for which State Government will need to send a proper proposal, which has not been received. Projects sanctioned under JNNURM are dependent upon adherence to extant guidelines of the Mission.

#### **CBMS with Pakistan**

\*68. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has arrived at a consensus on Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), particularly with Pakistan, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b) Government remains committed to establishing peaceful, friendly and cooperative ties with Pakistan in an environment free from terror and violence.

Following the recent elections in Pakistan, Prime Minister conveyed his congratulations to the newly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan on May 12 and welcomed his publicly articulated commitment to a relationship between India and Pakistan defined by peace, friendship and cooperation. Prime Minister's Special Envoy also visited Lahore on May 27, 2013 to convey this message personally, and used the opportunity to discuss ways to take the dialogue with Pakistan forward. Two full rounds of these talks have been held since the dialogue was resumed in March, 2011; the third round began in September, 2012 with the Commerce Secretary level talks in Islamabad.

As we pick up the threads of dialogue with the new government in Pakistan it is necessary that there is an environment which is free of terror and violence.

#### **Allocation of resources under SCSP/TSP**

\*69. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation of resources under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, State-wise; and

(b) the measures that are taken to ensure that the allocations are made as per the directives of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The State-wise details of allocation of resources under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The Planning Commission takes review of the implementation of the SCSP and TSP, during Annual Plan discussion of the States and any shortcomings noticed are brought to the notice of the States for corrective measures. The Nodal Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs, also takes regular review of the sub-plans to ensure that allocation for sub-plans are made as per the guidelines.



**Statement-I**

*SCSP Outlay/Expenditure during Annual Plan Plan*  
2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/U.T	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2010-11			
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP- Outlay	% age Col. 5 from	SCSP Actual Expndr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	36800.00	6131.39	16.66	3739.00
2	Assam	6.90	7645.00	140.27	1.83	117.60
3	Bihar	15.70	20000.00	3375.12	16.88	1731.85
4	Chhattisgarh	11.60	13230.00	1612.13	12.19	1073.45
5	Goa	1.80	2710.00	22.48	0.83	13.31
6	Gujarat	7.10	30000.00	1331.80	4.44	1174.75
7	Haryana	19.30	18260.00	2309.65	12.65	1904.61
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	3000.00	742.00	24.73	737.65
9	Jammu and Kashmir	7.60	6000.00	455.65	7.59	NR
10	Jharkhand	11.80	9240.00	956.24	10.35	740.24
11	Karnataka	16.20	31050.00	3866.59	12.45	2926.01
12	Kerala	9.80	10025.00	983.45	9.81	862.07
13	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	19000.00	2918.00	15.36	2708.12
14	Maharashtra	10.20	37916.00	3867.11	10.20	2478.13
15	Manipur	2.80	2600.00	62.40	2.40	42.40

**Statement-I****SCSP Outlay/Expenditure during Annual Plan Plan**

2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Total State Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2011-12			Annual Plan 2012-13		
	SCSP	%age	SCSP	Total	SCSP	%age
	Outlay	Col. 9	Ann	State	Outlay	Col.13
		from	Expndr.	Plan		from
		Col. 8		Outlay		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
43000.00	7233.35	16.82	4915.21	48934.90	8378.18	17.12
9000.00	165.52	1.84	165.52	10500.00	724.50	6.90
24000.00	4245.72	17.69	4245.72	28000.00	5446.17	19.45
16710.00	1847.77	11.06	1287.92	23480.00	2434.00	10.37
3320.00	30.86	.093	8.03	4700.00	94.00	2.00
38000.00	2084.04	5.48	1577.14	51000.00	2865.59	5.62
20358.00	2599.45	12.77	2015.88	26485.00	2843.34	10.74
3300.00	834.10	25.28	830.35	3700.00	914.64	24.72
6600.00	535.78	8.12	535.78	7300.00	732.14	10.03
15300.00	1446.05	9.45	1446.05	16300.00	1714.53	10.52
38070.00	4632.99	12.17	4632.99	42030.00	5125.00	12.19
12010.00	1178.18	9.81	1178.18	14010.00	1374.38	9.81
23000.00	3575.58	15.55	3418.17	28000.00	4284.00	15.30
42000.00	4233.00	10.08	3938.36	45000.00	4590.00	10.20
3210.00	89.62	2.79	71.82	3500.00	79.71	2.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Odisha	16.50	11000.00	1868.37	16.99	1600.16
17	Punjab	28.90	9150.00	2640.00	28.85	1881.07
18	Rajasthan	17.20	24000.00	3798.30	15.83	3364.35
19	Sikkim	5.02	1175.00	10.13	0.86	10.13
20	Tamil Nadu	19.00	20068.00	4240.73	21.13	4210.00
21	Tripura	17.40	1860.00	365.53	19.65	196.57
22	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	42000.00	8881.00	21.15	8657.89
23	Uttarakhand	17.90	6800.00	1226.25	18.03	493.23
24	West Bengal	23.00	17985.00	4142.40	23.03	2698.34
25	Chandigarh	17.50	462.73	81.20	17.55	81.33
26	Delhi	16.90	11400.00	1901.56	16.68	2064.99
27	Puducherry	16.20	2500.00	291.83	11.67	206.99
TOTAL		16.20	395876.73	58221.58	14.71	45714.24

*Source:* State Plan approval letters and SCSP documents of the State Govts.

*NR:* Not Reported.

Expenditure for 2012-13 is not reported.

### ***Statement-II***

#### ***TSP Allocation and Expenditure during Annual Plan 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13***

Sl. No.	State/U.T	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2010-11			
			Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay Allocation	% age	TSP Expndr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	36800.00	2529.20	6.87	1576.78

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15200.00	2842.16	18.70	2124.59	17250.00	2953.86	17.12
11520.00	3323.52	28.85	1902.59	14000.00	4039.00	28.85
27500.00	4344.10	15.80	3877.44	33500.00	5568.38	16.62
1400.00	10.27	0.73	10.27	1877.00	94.22	5.02
23535.00	5007.50	21.28	4491.97	28000.00	6114.50	21.84
1950.00	328.67	16.85	251.95	2250.00	822.63	36.56
47000.00	9938.15	21.15	8725.16	57800.00	12203.80	21.11
7800.00	1404.00	18.00	501.06	8200.00	1476.00	18.00
22214.00	5118.98	23.04	5118.98	25910.00	5966.69	23.03
661.89	115.85	17.50	118.05	737.22	131.43	17.83
15133.00	2419.95	15.99	2390.88	15862.00	2760.46	17.40
2750.00	209.48	7.62	208.34	3000.00	493.68	16.46
474541.89	69794.64	14.71	59988.40	561326.12	84224.83	15.00

**Statement-II***TSP Allocation and Expenditure during Annual Plan*

2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crores)

Annual Plan 2011-12				Annual Plan 2012-13		
Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	%age	TSF Anti. Expndr.	Total State Plan Outlay	SF Allocation	%age
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
43000.00	2973.13	6.91	2172.10	48935.00	3591.39	7.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Assam	12.4	7645.00	53.53	0.70	54.99
3	Bihar	0.9	20000.00	222.49	1.11	80.01
4	Chhattisgarh	31.8	13230.00	4207.14	31.80	3994.98
5	Goa	12.1	2710.00	153.10	5.65	118.80
6	Gujarat	14.8	30000.00	4146.45	13.82	4446.68
7	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	3000.00	270.00	9.00	270.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	6000.00	673.75	11.23	NR
9	Jharkhand	26.3	9240.00	4657.72	50.41	4200.34
10	Karnataka	6.6	31050.00	1517.94	4.89	1185.08
11	Kerala	1.1	10025.00	200.50	2.00	200.50
12	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	19000.00	4244.10	22.34	4402.30
13	Maharashtra	8.9	37916.00	3147.89	8.30	2323.15
14	Manipur	34.2	2600.00	1017.50	39.13	620.32
15	Odisha	22.1	11000.00	2463.08	22.39	2602.55
16	Rajasthan	12.6	24000.00	2857.41	11.91	2565.50
17	Sikkim	20.6	1175.00	92.74	7.89	54.56
18	Tamil Nadu	1.0	20068.00	208.88	1.04	225.42
19	Tripura	31.1	1860.00	630.27	33.89	568.48
20	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	42000.00	31.00	0.07	21.23
21	Uttarakhand	3.0	6800.00	204.00	3.00	114.49
22	West Bengal	5.5	17985.00	1127.28	6.27	851.70
23	A & N Islands	8.3	924.97	80.73	8.73	48.92
24	Daman and Diu	8.8	169.23	14.99	8.86	2.18
TOTAL		8.2	355198.20	34751.69	9.78	30528.96

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Govts.

NR: Not Reported

NF: Not Finalised.

Expenditure for 2012-13 is not reported

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9000.00	77.46	0.86	77.46	NF	NF	
24000.00	300.21	1.25	300.21	28000.00	393.86	1.41
16710.00	5561.44	33.28	4229.53	23480.00	7356.00	31.33
3320.00	235.91	7.11	226.75	4700.00	566.42	12.05
38000.00	5103.03	13.43	5103.03	51000.00	6682.41	13.10
3300.00	297.00	9.00	297.00	3700.00	333.00	9.00
6600.00	743.45	11.26	743.45	7300.00	1254.77	17.19
15300.00	6027.37	39.39	5749.39	NF	NF	
38070.00	1866.95	4.90	1866.95	42030.01	2075.00	4.94
12010.00	284.19	2.37	284.19	NF	NF	
23000.00	4964.90	21.59	5062.73	28000.00	6178.91	22.07
42000.00	3693.50	8.79	3106.00	NF	NF	
3210.00	1071.85	33.39	1030.00	3500.00	1358.53	38.82
15200.00	3603.43	23.71	3282.63	17250.00	4316.40	25.02
27500.00	3568.18	12.98	3339.75	33500.00	4321.19	12.90
1400.00	40.90	2.92	37.50	1877.00	NR	
23535.00	253.92	1.08	245.20	28000.00	353.93	1.26
1950.00	607.47	31.15	629.36	2250.00	NR	
47000.00	31.85	0.07	26.46	NF	NF	
7800.00	234.00	3.00	117.60	8200.00	246.00	3.00
22214.00	1470.29	6.62	1470.29	25910.00	1657.52	6.40
1434.84	173.92	12.12	115.15	NF	NF	
324.95	28.79	8.86	2.18	568.25	50.29	8.85
425878.79	43213.14	10.15	39514.91	358200.26	40735.62	11.37

**Complaints against toll agencies**

\*70. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India has received any complaints against the toll agencies during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar indicating the nature of these complaints along with the action taken thereon, toll agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (b) Yes Sir. The statement is given below:

*PIU wise summary of complaints received against the Agencies.*

Sl.No.	State/RO	PIU	No. of Complaints	Total no. of complaints in State
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	7	10
		Vijayawada	3	
2	Bihar	Gaya/Varanasi	2	3
		Muzaffarpur	1	
3	Delhi (including Delhi - Gurgaon Expressway)	Gurgaon	32	3
		CMU Mathura/ Badarpur Elevated	1	3
4	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2	3
		Surat	1	
5	Haryana	Nil		
6	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	8	8
7	Jammu and Kashmir			Nil

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[8 August, 2013]	<i>Starred Questions</i>	21
1	2	3	4	5	
8	Karnataka	Dharwad	1	1	
9	Kerala			Nil	
10	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	1	3	
		Indore	2		
11	Maharashtra	Pune	2	4	
		Amaravati	1		
		Nagpur	1		
12	North East			Nil	
13	Odisha	Bhuvneshwar	1	1	
14	Punjab			Nil	
15	Rajasthan	Udaipur	4	34	
		Bharatpur	12		
		Jhalawar	5		
		Jaipur	13		
16	Tamil Nadu			Nil	
17	UP and Uttrakhand	Agra	1	7	
		Gorakhpur	1		
		Allahabad	1		
		Mathura	1		
		Ghaziabad	1		
		Varanasi	1		
		Meerut	1		
18	West Bengal			Nil	

Note: In case, a section covers more than one State, the Complaint is shown in the State where the office of the RO is situated.



**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.

**Forest land area in Rajasthan**

†\*71. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area of forest land which is in possession of tribes in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to regularize their occupancy on forest lands, and if so, by when;

(c) the percentage of area declared as forest land out of the total area of Rajasthan;

(d) whether there has been rise in the percentage of forest area in the last five years and if so, the area thereof, and

(e) the details of the funds provided by Central Government to the State for forest conservation and tree plantation and the outcomes achieved in this regard?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, the State Government has taken measures for regularization of occupancy of tribes in forest land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 hereinafter referred as FRA, 2006. A total of 66,631 claims were received by the Gram Sabhas under the FRA, 2006, out of which 33,594 claims have been accepted and the rights of the tribals have been settled over 20540.45 hectares of forest land which was in their possession. The Government has issued directions to settle rest of the claims of those tribals, who had occupied the forest land prior to 13th December, 2005. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India is the nodal ministry for implementation of FRA, 2006.

(c) and (d) As per India State of Forest Report, 2011, the forest area of the State of Rajasthan is 9.54% of its Geographical Area. As reported by the Government of Rajasthan, there has been a rise in the forest area of the State in the last 5 years. Details are given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Forest Area (in sq. km)
1.	2008	32,619.84
2.	2009	32,701.35
3.	2010	32,702.24
4.	2011	32,712.90
5.	2012	32,736.64

(e) The Ministry of Environment & Forests provides funds to States/UTs including Rajasthan for conservation of forests and afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas. Funds released under various schemes of the Government of India are given in the Statement (*See* below). The outcomes achieved in this regards include improvement in forest and tree cover, enhanced productivity of forests, strengthening of infrastructure in forest and wildlife area for frontline staff, protection from forest fires and soil and water conservation to improve the hydrology of the area, etc.

**Statement***Funds Released by the Ministry of Environment  
& Forests to Rajasthan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS)	103.76	161.15	237.27
2.	National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	494.00	623.00	414.00
3.	Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)	4206.98	3189.13	3742.98
4.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH)	348.06	291.38	478.24

**New nuclear power reactor in the country**

\*72. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Twelfth Five Year Plan proposal envisages Nineteen new Nuclear Power Reactors in the country with a total capacity of 17,400 MW; and

(b) if so, the details of new Nuclear Power Reactors to be established during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan proposal envisages start of work on eight Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MW each, eight Light Water Reactors (LWRs) with foreign cooperation each of 1000 MW and higher capacity, two 500 MW Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) and an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) of 300 MW. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Location	Reactor Type	Capacity (MW)
<b>Indigenous Reactors</b>				
1	Gorakhpur Units 1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	PHWR	2×700
2	Chutka, Units 1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	PHWR	2×700
3	Mahi Banswara, Units 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	PHWR	2×700
4	Kaiga, Units 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	2×700
5	Fast Breeder Reactor Units 1&2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	FBR	2×500
6	Advanced Heavy Water Reactor	Location to be decided	AHWR	300
<b>Reactors with foreign cooperation</b>				
7	Kudankulam Units 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	LWR	2×1000
8	Jaitapur Units 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	LWR	2×1650
9	Kovvadda Units 1&2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	LWR	2×1500
10	Chhaya Mithi Viridi Units 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	LWR	2×1100

#### **Suicide by Indians in gulf countries**

\*73. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Saudi Health Ministry report there are a large number of cases of suicide committed by Indian employees in recent years;

(b) whether Government has made any study to know the reasons for such large number of suicides, and if so, the outcome of such a study undertaken; and

(c) the role of Indian emigration agents in making false promises to innocent people at the time of sending them to the gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) This Ministry is not aware of any such report.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This Ministry takes action under provision of Emigration Act, 1983 if there is any such complaint received against registered recruiting agents having made false promises. When complaints are received against unregistered agents, such complaints are referred to concerned State Government for investigation and taking action for violation of Section 10 of Emigration Act 1983 and other provisions of the law, as appropriate.

**Countries extended to MP's going abroad  
on private visits**

\*74. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in which cities Government of India has got its Ambassadors or Counsel Generals in the world; and

(b) the courtesies that are extended by them to the Members of Parliament visiting those countries on private visits, with prior intimation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) The list of cities where Indian Missions and Posts are located abroad is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Government of India has issued instructions/guidelines to Indian Missions/Posts abroad only with regard to official visits of delegations from India, including official visits by Hon'ble Members of Parliament. However, the Indian Missions/Posts abroad do their best in extending support and courtesies to the extent possible even during the private visits of Hon'ble Members of Parliament abroad.

**Statement***List of Cities where Indian Missions/Posts are located abroad*

Kabul	Brussels	Abidjan	Georgetown	Almaty	Yangon	Moscow	Juba	Washington
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Herat	Thimphu	Zagreb	Budapest	Nairobi	Mandalay	St. Petersburg	Paramaribo	Atlanta
Jalalabad	Phuentsholing	Havana	Reykjavik	Mombasa	Windhoek	Vladivostok	Stockholm	Chicago
Kandahar	Gaborone	Nicosia	Jakarta	Pyongyang	Kathmandu	Jeddah	Berne	Houston
Mazar-e-Sharif	Brasilia	Prague	Bali	Seoul	Biratnagar	Dakar	Geneva	New York
Algiers	Sao Paolo	Copenhagen	Medan	Kuwait	Birgunj	Belgrade	Damascus	San Francisco
Luanda	Bandar Seri Begawan	Cairo	Tehran	Bishkek	The Hague	Victoria (Mahe)	Dushanbe	Tashkent
Buenos Aires	Sofia	Addis Ababa	Bandar Abbas	Vientiane	Wellington	Singapore	Dar es Salaam	Caracas
Yerevan	Phnom Penh	Suva	Zahidan	Beirut	Niamey	Bratislava	Zanzibar	Hanoi
Canberra	Ottawa	Helsinki	Baghdad	Tripoli	Abuja	Ljubljana	Bangkok	Ho Chi Minh City

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Melbourne	Toronto	Paris	Dublin	Antananarivo	Lagos	Pretoria	Chiangmai	Sanaa
Perth	Vancouver	Saint Denis	Tel Aviv	Lilongwe	Oslo	Cape Town	Ankara	Lusaka
Sydney	Santiago	Berlin	Rome	Kuala Lumpur	Muscat	Durban	Istanbul	Harare
Vienna	Beijing	Frankfurt	Milan	Male	Islamabad	Johannesburg	Kampala	Doha
Baku	Guangzhou	Hamburg	Kingston	Bamako	Ramallah	Madrid	Kyiv	Tunis
					City			
Bahrain	Hong Kong	Munich	Tokyo	Port Louis	Panama City	Colombo	Abu Dhabi	Port of Spain
Dhaka	Shanghai	Accra	Osaka Kobe	Mexico City	Port	Kandy	Dubai	Ashgabat
					Moresby			
Chittagong	Bogota	Athens	Amman	Ulaan Bataar	Lima	Hambantota	London	
Rajshahi	Kinshasa	Guatemala						
		City	Astana	Rabat	Manila	Jaffna	Birmingham	
Minsk	Lisbon	Bucharest	Riyadh	Maputo	Warsaw	Khartoum	Edinburgh	

**Reduction in poverty as per NSSO's data**

\*75. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent data of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), poverty has reduced from 37.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 21.9 per cent in 2011-12, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of criteria on which Government has measured the poverty;

(c) whether Government has calculated the ratio of poverty on the basis of old poverty line, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons and rationale for measuring poverty and poor on the basis of old parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Planning Commission traditionally estimates poverty at National and State level from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and exogenously determined poverty line. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July, 2013. According to this Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 21.9% in 2011-12. The State-wise details of poverty ratio in 2004-05 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate poverty at national and state level since January, 2011 replacing the methodology of Lakdawala Expert Group. The Tendulkar Committee took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed from the same PLB reflecting its money value in rural areas.



(d) The methodology of poverty estimation contained in the Tendulkar Committee report was accepted by the Planning Commission in 2009. The Planning Commission reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty from time to time to make the estimates of poverty contemporaneous. The Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to 'Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty'. The Committee is expected to submit its report in mid 2014. When the report is received it may be reviewed and an appropriate decision taken on the change to be made in the official poverty line.

In the meanwhile it is essential to apply the Tendulkar method to the latest date for 2011-12 which is the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Twelfth Plan reported results based on the data for 2009-10 and it is important to give comparable estimates for 2011-12.

***Statement***

*Percentage of Population below poverty line by  
States (Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	2004-05	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.6	9.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31.4	34.7
3	Assam	34.4	32.0
4	Bihar	54.4	33.7
5	Chhattisgarh	49.4	39.9
6	Delhi	13.0	9.9
7	Goa	24.9	5.1
8	Gujarat	31.6	16.6
9	Haryana	24.1	11.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	22.9	8.1

1	2	3	4
11	Jammu & Kashmir	13.1	10.3
12	Jharkhand	45.3	37.0
13	Karnataka	33.3	20.9
14	Kerala	19.6	7.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	48.6	31.6
16	Maharashtra	38.2	17.4
17	Manipur	37.9	36.9
18	Meghalaya	16.1	11.9
19	Mizoram	15.4	20.4
20	Nagaland	8.8	18.9
21	Orissa	57.2	32.6
22	Punjab	20.9	8.3
23	Rajasthan	34.4	14.7
24	Sikkim	30.9	8.2
25	Tamil Nadu	29.4	11.3
26	Tripura	40.0	14.0
27	Uttarakhand	32.7	11.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	40.9	29.4
29	West Bengal	34.2	20.0
30	Puducherry	14.2	9.7
ALL INDIA		37.2	21.9

**Indian fishermen/vessels in foreign custody**

\*76. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains records of the number of Indian fishermen and fishing vessels in the custody of other countries, presently, and if so, the details thereof, country-wise, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to get the fishermen released and financially compensated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) As per available information, as on 30 July, 2013, 437 fishermen, believed to be Indian nationals and 740 Indian fishing vessels are in custody of Pakistan. Of this, Ministry of Home Affairs has verified the Indian nationality of 378 fishermen. There are also 114 Indian fishermen (along with 21 Indian fishing vessels) in the custody of Sri Lanka and 21 in the custody of Iran as of date. Besides, 14 Indian fishermen with 4 boats are in the custody of Sri Lanka on charges of smuggling narcotics and contraband.

(b) Government attaches high importance to the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen. As soon as reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen are received, the Government has, through diplomatic channels, immediately and consistently taken up the matter for their expeditious release and repatriation with the Governments concerned. The matter has also been taken up during bilateral meetings at various levels. During the 4th meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group on Fisheries in January, 2012 in Colombo, both sides reiterated the highest priority accorded by their respective Governments to the well being, safety and security of fishermen from the two countries. India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners, consisting of retired judges of higher judiciary from India and Pakistan, has also been set up to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of fishermen, who have completed their prison terms and whose nationality has been verified. Government has also emphasised upon the need to ensure humane treatment and no resort to violence against fishermen under any circumstances.

Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails. The Soft Loan Package for replacement of fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan is implemented by the Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA).

**Steps taken to repair stretches of NHS**

\*77. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether stretches of various National Highways in different parts of the country including Karnataka have got damaged due to last year's heavy monsoon/natural calamities, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to repair all the stretches of NHs which were damaged due to natural calamities including rain and floods; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the project and the time by when the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Accordingly, the NHs including those damaged due to heavy monsoon, natural calamities etc., in the country are kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources. During last year estimates amounting to Rs. 210.50 crore were sanctioned for repair of NHs damaged due to heavy monsoon, natural calamities with target of completion of works by March, 2014.

**Nitaqat labour policy**

\*78. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Saudi Arabia's Nitaqat policy;
- (b) whether it would have an impact on Indians working in Saudi Arabia, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government intends to take so that the interests of the Indian workers are secured?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c) The Saudi authorities have started implementing the Saudiization program (Nitaqat) introduced in 2011 as a direct governmental intervention aimed at providing jobs to Saudi nationals in the private sector. In addition, the Saudi Authorities have recently stepped up efforts to identify and deport expatriate workers who are working in Saudi Arabia illegally, including expatriates without a valid visa and those working with sponsors and in jobs different from those mentioned in their visas. On 6 April, 2013, the Saudi authorities announced a grace period of three months for correcting legal status of those affected by Nitaqat

programme. Subsequently on 2 July, 2013, the grace period was further extended till 3 November, 2013. While the number of Indians likely to be affected can be assessed only after the processes of deportation of illegal expatriates and the application of the "Nitaqat" program, currently ongoing, are concluded, the Government is carefully monitoring the evolving situation and taking all possible steps to assist Indian nationals thus affected. These steps include, *inter alia*, extensive community outreach programme, issuance of emergency certificates on gratis basis, facilitation of new job opportunities, liaisons with local authorities and assistance in repatriation, as required.

The Government is in regular discussion with Saudi authorities to ensure welfare of the Indian community in Saudi Arabia.

#### **Problems of emigrants to Gulf countries**

\*79. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the problems being faced by emigrants to Gulf countries, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the number of such emigrants is increasing day-by-day, and if so, the list of persons emigrated to Gulf and other countries during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has made any arrangements and facilities to protect such persons in case of problems, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Complaints from Indian workers are received generally pertaining to non-payment/delayed payment or underpayment of salaries, long working hours, inadequate living conditions, physical harassment, non-renewal of visa and labour card on time, refusal to pay for the medical treatment, denial of leave and air-ticket to the hometown on completion of contract period, refusal of leave or 'exit/re-entry permits'/final exit visa' etc.

(b) The number of Indian emigrants has marginally increased in some of the Gulf countries. The details regarding emigration clearances granted for Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Whenever a complaint is received from any Indian worker abroad, action is initiated by the Ministry by asking the concerned Indian Mission to look into the matter. If the complaint is received by the Indian Mission, the Indian Mission also initiates action to resolve the issue by getting in touch with the foreign employer/local authorities and emigrant worker concerned. If a registered Recruiting Agent is involved, action against the registered Recruiting Agent is taken as per Emigration Act, 1983. If the complaint is against an unregistered agent, the matter is referred to concerned State Governments for investigation and action as per Emigration Act 1983, and other provisions of the law, as appropriate.

The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of overseas Indian workers which, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) A 24x7 toll-free helpline *viz.* Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been set up in Delhi to enable emigrants/ prospective emigrants to seek information and file complaints against Recruiting Agents/Foreign Employers.
- (ii) Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) at Cochin, Hyderabad and Panchkula (Haryana).
- (iii) A Nation-wide Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign through Media to educate potential emigrants including benefits or hazards of legal and illegal migration respectively.
- (iv) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all the Indian Missions for on-site welfare of emigrants. Around 28,000 emigrants have benefitted from the Scheme during the last three years and Rs. 37 crores has been utilized for the purpose.
- (v) For redressal of grievances at Dubai at the Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) there is a 24x7 toll free multilingual helpline. Other Missions also have helpline/help desk to attend to grievances of Indian nationals.
- (vi) Computerized emigration clearance system exists in all POE offices. Security stickers are now pasted on the passport, giving information about the RAs, name of foreign employer, occupation, wages, insurance policy number, passport/visa number and the helpline number.

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding on employment of workers (MoU): India has signed Labour agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. MoU were signed with United Arab of Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, with Malaysia in January, 2009, and with Bahrain in June, 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.
- (viii) In addition, the Government has taken the following measures for protecting the safety and welfare of women workers of the ECR (Emigration Check Required) category to emigrate to 17 notified countries:
- (i) Age restriction of 30 years for women emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries.
  - (ii) Minimum referral wage for emigrants fixed by Mission.
  - (iii) Security deposit of US\$ 2500 to be paid by foreign employer.
  - (iv) Compulsory pre-attestation of employment documents by the Indian Mission concerned for all women emigrants.
  - (v) Pre-paid mobile phone facility for Housemaids to be provided by foreign employer.
  - (vi) Operating shelters for distressed emigrants by Indian Missions.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Country	2010	2011	2012	2013 upto June
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Afghanistan	256	487	125	98
2.	Bahrain	15101	14323	20150	10171
3	Indonesia	3	22	11	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Iraq	390	1177	917	2546
5	Jordan	2562	1413	1819	804
6.	Kuwait	37667	45149	55868	36006
7.	Lebanon	765	534	288	121
8.	Libya	5221	477	01	18
9	Malaysia	20577	17947	21241	10692
10	Oman	105807	73819	84384	35634
11	Qatar	45752	41710	63096	38331
12	S. Arabia	275172	289297	357503	191693
13	Sudan	957	1175	491	43
14.	Syria	2	118	0	5
15	Thailand	05	27	09	3
16	U. A. E.	130910	138861	141138	91200
17	Yemen	208	29	0	2
TOTAL		641355	626565	747041	417397

Source: Emigration Services Division, MOIA.

### Obstacles in land acquisition for expansion of NHS

\*80. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquisition has been remaining a severe obstacle for the expansion of National Highways across the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove such obstacles and to achieve the target of expansion of National Highways within the stipulated period of time; and



(c) whether keeping in view the obstacles in the expansion of National Highways, the NHAI has now decided to start repair work on NHs, and if so, the details of the repair works to be carried on the NHs and total expenditure to be made for the task?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The obstacles faced in acquisition of land includes poor/ un-updated revenue records, frequent transfer of Competent Authorities for land acquisition, different set of provisions of payment of compensation in National Highways Act 1956 and Land Acquisition Act 1894, problem in transferring the land belonging to other departments, time lost in arbitration etc. Regular meetings are held with the States for expediting the acquisition of land besides taking the following action:

- (i) Regional offices headed by Chief General Manager (CGM) have been set up for effective monitoring of implementation of projects;
- (ii) Adequate powers have been delegated to the CGMs of Regional Offices in land acquisition;
- (iii) High Powered Committees have been set up by State Governments with Chief Secretaries as Nodal Officer for National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) Projects and the Regional CGMs as a Member thereof;
- (iv) Special Land Acquisition Units (SLAU) have been set up in some States;
- (v) Signing of State Support Agreement (SSA).

(c) Maintenance & Repair is a continuous process and carried out regularly by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) till the appointed date is achieved.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

##### **Safety audit of the atomic power plants**

466. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has contemplated any plan for periodic safety audit of the Atomic power plants in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time schedule fixed for such audit, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Periodic safety audit of all atomic power plants in India is carried out by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). All nuclear power projects undergo an elaborate in-depth safety review during the consenting stages, viz. siting, construction, commissioning, etc. After satisfactory review during project stage, AERB issues operating licence to a nuclear power plant for a period of upto five years. During the licence period, nuclear power plants are under regulatory surveillance and their safety performance is continuously monitored in compliance with prescribed guidelines. A minimum of two regulatory inspections of each nuclear power plant is also carried out in a year to verify compliance with various safety requirements. A consolidated safety assessment of the plant is undertaken while renewing the operating licence.

**Location of new nuclear power plants in the country**

467. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATHI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has found new locations in the country to set up nuclear power plants in the Twelfth Plan period with some future action plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Kovvada in Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Sir, except for the Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) of capacity 300 MW.

(b) The XII Five Year Plan proposals envisage start of work on eight Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 700 MW each, eight Light Water Reactors (LWRs) each of 1000 MW or higher capacity, with international cooperation, two 500 MW Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) and an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (ahwr) of 300 MW. The work on these projects are planned to be started in the XII Five Year Plan and completed in the XIII/Early XIV Five Year Plan. Details of proposed XII Five Year Plan new projects along with locations and present status are given below:-

Sl. No	Name of Project	Location	Reactor Type	Capacity (MW)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Indigenous Reactors</b>					
1	Gorakhpur Units 1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	PHWR	2×700	Land acquisition completed, Environmental clearance at final stage, proposal for financial sanction finalised, set in motion.
2	Chutka, Units 1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	PHWR	2×700	Pre-project activities like land acquisition, environmental clearance and site investigations are in progress.
3	Mahi Banswara, Units 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	PHWR	2×700	
4	Kaiga Units 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	2×700	The land is already available. Other pre-project activities are being initiated
5	Fast Breeder Reactor Units 1&2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	FBR	2×500	Site Selection Committee of AERB has cleared the site for the proposed 2 Fast Breeder Reactors.

The pre-project activities like geo-technical investigation, and site evaluation report has been completed. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report has been submitted to Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. Site plot plan has been finalised. Site hydrography survey by National Hydrography Office (NHO) has also been completed.

The proposal for siting AHWR at Tarapur is under consideration of Standing Site Selection Committee of DAE.

#### Reactors with foreign cooperation

6	Advanced Heavy Water Reactor	Location to be decided	AHWR	300	
7	Kudankulam Units 3&4	Kudankulam Tamil Nadu	LWR	2×1000	Land available, environmental and CRZ clearances received, project accorded financial sanction. Start of construction expected by June, 2014.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Jaitapur Units 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	LWR	2×1650	Land available, Environmental and CRZ clearances received, techno-commercial discussions to arrive at project proposal & site infrastructure works in progress.
9	Kovvadda Units 1&2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	LWR	2×1500	Pre-project activities comprising land acquisition, obtaining environmental clearances, site investigations and discussions with US partners to arrive at project proposals are in progress.
10	Chhaya Mithi Virdi Units 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	LWR	2×1100	

**Availability of Plutonium for the FBR**

468. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) at Kalpakkam, which was scheduled to go critical in mid 2009, has not been fully commissioned till now, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the alternative arrangements made by Government for ensuring regular and time bound availability of Plutonium for the FBR; and

(c) the time by which the FBR is likely to be commissioned and generate electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Sir, The originally approved date for criticality of 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR), under construction at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu, was September, 2010, which was later revised to September, 2014. The PFBR, being first of its kind in the country, encountered certain technological complexities during equipment manufacture. Materials, specifications and dimensions are unique and Indian industries found it challenging to achieve these tolerances and stringent specifications. Industries had to develop several machine tools and new procedures to meet the design specifications which required more time than envisaged.

(b) Government has already allocated fuel for PFBR criticality in September, 2014 and has tied up fuel availability for future operation of PFBR.

(c) The revised approved date of criticality is September, 2014 and commercial operation is envisaged by March, 2015.

**Nuclear disaster preparedness of DAE**

469. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what action plan has been made by Department in consultation with Ministry of Health, National Disaster Management Authority and concerned State Governments to ensure best medical treatment to affected people, in case on any nuclear major disaster;

(b) whether DAE has approached State Governments and National Disaster Management-Authority in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when exactly DAE is going to shape out a proper action plan in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) All Nuclear Reactor sites are having adequate emergency preparedness to ensure the protection of the occupational workers and members of the public. Based on our studies, we are not expecting any major health hazard for the members of the public requiring medical intervention for any postulated nuclear accidents in our Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs).

Even in the case of the Fukushima-Daiichi accident, the World Health Organisation Report released in February, 2013 on the health risk assessment (adopting a highly conservative approach) shows that, 'Fukushima-Daiichi accident has not resulted in acute radiation effects among workers. None of the seven reported deaths among workers is attributable to radiation exposure and that the possible impact on the population affected is practically insignificant. Similarly, the Press Release following the 60th Session of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effect of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) held in May, 2013 reports the conclusion of the Session:

'Radiation exposure following the nuclear accident at Fukushima-Daiichi did not cause any immediate health effects. It is unlikely to be able to attribute any health effects in the future among the general public and the vast majority of workers'. It further reports, that, 'On the whole, the exposure of the Japanese population was low, or very low, leading to correspondingly low risks of health effects in later life'. These two important reports should help reiterate the fact that there is little scope for members of public to encounter acute radiation effects due to NPPs.

As far as preparedness for a Nuclear Disaster that can result due to a nuclear strike by an adversary is concerned, it is being addressed by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) while the medical preparedness is to be strengthened by Ministry of Health for this purpose. It may be added that for any radiation or nuclear emergency DAE has well equipped medical facilities at each site with trained medical staff to respond to radiation injuries.

(b) Yes, Sir. Emergency preparedness for public domain for major nuclear

emergencies caused by nuclear accidents is required for taking care of sheltering, evacuation and iodine prophylaxis for the protection of the people. Such plans are prepared by Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) Authorities as per guidelines of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and are submitted for approval of State Authorities. Nevertheless, NDMA is planning medical preparedness in districts adjacent to NPPs to address the concern among the public towards nuclear accidents.

(c) As requested by NDMA and Ministry of Health, DAE is providing all technical support and information required for the medical preparedness for districts near to NPPs. Since possible impact during nuclear accidents in NPPs is not likely to cause radiation injury to the people outside the site boundary, DAE is not anticipating requirement of medical intervention for the public during nuclear emergencies.

#### **Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant**

470. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant has attained criticality and started production; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Centre to allot the entire power to Tamil Nadu as an adhoc measure; if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Unit-II of the Plant is being commissioned; if so, the details thereof, including the likely time by which it would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Unit-I of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) has attained first criticality (start of controlled self sustaining fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 13, 2013. Following the criticality, low power physics experiments have been completed as per the laid down procedures and regulatory clearance. The report on these tests have been submitted to Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) for review and granting clearance for the next phase of commissioning tests at different power levels. The power level of the unit will be increased in a step-wise manner to 50%, 75%, 90% and full power, after receipt of the stage-wise clearances of the AERB.



(b) On the request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for allocating to them the entire power to be generated from KKNPP, Ministry of Power has informed that power has already been allocated from the KKNPP amongst the beneficiary States/Union Territories based on guidelines for allocation of power from central sector generating stations to the states/UTs. However, Ministry of Power has agreed for allocation of additional 100 MW power to Tamil Nadu out of unallocated power.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Unit-II of KKNPP is in advanced stages of commissioning. The loading of dummy fuel assemblies in the reactor has been recently completed. All efforts are being made to operationalise the unit by March, 2014.

#### **Guidelines on tiger conservation**

471. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued fresh guidelines on tiger conservation; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the reaction of the State Governments on these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) In pursuant to the powers conferred under the section 38-0 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued guidelines for tiger conservation and tourism activities in tiger reserves vide notification dated 15th October, 2012.

(b) States have taken initiatives to implement the said guidelines.

#### **Hottest hotspots of biological diversity**

472. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Ghats have been incorporated in the World Heritage List;

(b) whether a cluster of 39 sites have also been identified as the world's eight 'hottest hotspots' of biological diversity; if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether uncontrolled tourism, frequent forest fires, illegal mining, encroachments and poaching continue to threaten this region and if so, the steps taken to protect the region from such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A series of 39 natural sites located in Western Ghats have been inscribed on the World Heritage List in the year 2012. These sites have been grouped into 7 clusters to represent most of the biodiversity of the Western Ghats. The details of these sites have been given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The activities and incidents like tourism, forest fires, illegal mining, encroachment and poaching affect all the forest areas.

Several legal and administrative steps have been taken to protect the forests and Protected Areas in particular. These are:

- (i.) The forests in the States/UTs are protected under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and respective State Forest Acts. The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 has been enacted to create a network of Protected Areas to cover important wildlife habitat and to grant those habitat as well wild fauna and selected species of flora protection from destruction and hunting.
- (ii.) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been enacted to regulate the diversion of forest land to non forestry uses. Further, no forest land can be diverted from Protected Areas for non forestry use without concurrence of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.
- (iii.) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up as a multi-disciplinary agency to deal with wildlife crimes having inter-state, cross- border and international ramifications.
- (iv.) Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/Union Territory Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated - Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' with a view to improving protection and conservation of wildlife.

**Statement***Details of Clusters representing Bio Diversity of Western Ghats*

Sub-cluster	Site Element No.	Site Element Name	Area (km2)	State
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Agasthyamatai	001	Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve	895.00	Tamil Nadu
	002	Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary	171.00	Kerala
	003	Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary	128.00	Kerala
	004	Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary	53.00	Kerala
	005	Kulathupuzha Range	200.00	Kerala
	006	Palode Range	165.00	Kerala
(2) Periyar	007	Periyar Tiger Reserve	777.00	Kerala
	008	Ranni Forest Division	828.53	Kerala
	009	Konni Forest Division	261.43	Kerala
	010	Achankovil Forest Division	219.90	Kerala
	011	Srivilliputtur Wildlife Sanctuary	485.00	Tamil Nadu

(3) Anamalai	012	Tirunelveli (North) Forest Division (part)	234.67	Tamil Nadu
	013	Eravikulam National Park (and proposed extension)	127.00	Kerala
	014	Grass Hills National Park	31.23	Tamil Nadu
	015	Karian Shola National Park	5.03	Tamil Nadu
	016	Karian Shola (part of Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary)	3.77	Kerala
(4) Nilgiri	017	Mankulam Range	52.84	Kerala
	018	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	90.44	Kerala
	019	Mannavan Shola	11.26	Kerala
	020	Silent Valley National Park	89.52	Kerala
	021	New Amarambalam Reserved Forest	246.97	Kerala
(5) Talacauvery	022	Mukurti National Park	78.50	Tamil Nadu
	023	Kalikavu Range	117.05	Kerala
	024	Attapadi Reserved Forest	65.75	Kerala
	025	Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	102.59	Karnataka
	026	Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary	181.29	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
(6) Kudremukh	027	Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	105.00	Karnataka
	028	Padinalaknad Reserved Forest	184.76	Karnataka
	029	Kerti Reserved Forest	79.04	Karnataka
	030	Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary	55.00	Kerala
	031	Kudremukh National Park	600.32	Karnataka
	032	Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary	88.40	Karnataka
	033	Someshwara Reserved Forest	112.92	Karnataka
	034	Agumbe Reserved Forest	57.09	Karnataka
	035	Balahalli Reserved Forest	22.63	Karnataka
	036	Kas Plateau	11.42	Maharashtra
(7) Sahyadri	037	Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary	423.55	Maharashtra
	038	Chandoli National Park	308.90	Maharashtra
	039	Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary	282.35	Maharashtra
	GRAND TOTAL		7,953.15	

**Tiger reserve project adjoining Kaziranga National Park**

473. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a tribal community in central Assam's Karbi Anglong district has floated a group to oppose the creation of the tiger reserve in the entire length and breadth of the tribal community just adjoining Kaziranga National Park; if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government therein; and

(b) whether Government is thinking to drop this project keeping in view the strong local sentiments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No such report/proposal has been received from the Government of Assam.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Implementation of Copenhagen and Rio Declaration**

474. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is not in agreement with the Copenhagen Declaration and Rio 2012 Declaration; if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure environmental sustainability and MDG Goal No. 7; and

(b) whether the developing countries are facing problems as there is sharp contradiction in implementing Goal No. 01 to Goal No. 06 and Goal No. 07 and if so, what is the way out for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government is in agreement with the Copenhagen Declaration and Rio 2012 Declaration. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the nodal ministry for preparing the country report in respect of MDGs. The latest MDG India report 'Millennium Development Goals -India Country Report 2011' (available at [www.mospi.nic.in](http://www.mospi.nic.in)) has stated that the progress of MDG 7 against its indicator viz. 'Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources' is 'On-track'. The table indicating the progress against various MDGs is given in the Statement.

**Statement***MDGs and Targets - Summary of progress achieved by India***MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty And Hunger**

TARGET 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line	On-track
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TARGET2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Slow or almost off-track
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**MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

TARGET 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	On-track
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**MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality And Empower Women**

TARGET 4 .Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	On-track for Primary and Secondary education and slow for higher education
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**MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

TARGET5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under- Five Morality Rate	Moderately on-track
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**MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health**

TARGET 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	Slow or off-track
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**MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria And Other Diseases**

TARGET 7 : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Moderately on-track
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TARGET 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Slow or off-track <sup>1</sup>
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<sup>1</sup> Prevalence and death rates of TB are showing fluctuating trend over the years.

**MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

TARGET 9: Integrate the principal of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	On-track
TARGET 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	On-track or fast by one main indicator (for drinking water) but slow by another main indicator (Sanitation)
TARGET 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	The pattern not statistically discernible

**MDG 8: Develop A Global Partnership For Development**

TARGET 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Not Applicable
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**Environmental protection and afforestation in Gujarat**

475. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 9.18 lakh hectares of land has been covered in Gujarat under Environment Protection and Afforestation;
- (b) how much funds have been spent on the same by State Government of Gujarat;
- (c) whether Union Government intends to meet at least 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by Gujarat and other States; and
- (d) if not, why Union Government is so neglectful towards environmental protection and afforestation?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the State Government of Gujarat, about 9.09 lakh ha. area has been covered under afforestation in the State during the last ten years, incurring an investment of Rs. 2934.74 crores.

(c) and (d) 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. 209.79 crores has been released to Gujarat to treat an area of 100175 hectares since inception of NAP in 2000-2002. The details of area approved and funds released under NAP to states including Gujarat since inception are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below). Besides NAP, MoEF is also implementing the National Mission for Green India (GIM) on landscape approach with people's participation. An amount of Rs 49.95 crores has been released to 21 states under GIM for addressing preparatory activities in 71 identified landscapes during 2011-12, of which Rs. 1.34 crores has been released to Gujarat state for two identified landscapes. Apart from NAP, funds for afforestation are also provided to the States including Gujarat under other Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission, 13th Finance Commission etc.

**Statement-I**  
*Regarding environmental protection and afforestation in Gujarat*  
*Details of State-wise approved area in hectares under National Afforestation Programme (NAP)*  
*during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and current year:*

Sl. No.	State	Year														
		00-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2000	21090	13040	7780	2690		13859	8182	4182	2341	5453	0	1605	82222	
2	Bihar	0	0	7750	2400	2165		9016	3675	3475	0	5647	2415	3355	39898	
3	Chhattisgarh	1950	15670	19869	2800	2225		40990	14706	8450	1177	8370	2934	1906	121047	
4	Goa	0	0	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1250	
5	Gujarat	1500	12415	6600	4930	5000		32545	14620	4920	1760	11150	2000	2735	100175	
6	Haryana	9400	3405	7250	1000	1050		8298	8260	5526	1100	3145	1519	1835	51788	
7	Himachal Pradesh	2950	1520	20434	7474	0		10028	1222	1255	1646	2566	1450	908	51453	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4580	28204	15055	0	0		7735	6370	3550	0	4857	4486	2260	77097
9	Jharkhand	0	5700	25400	7500	1250		31990	14680	9980	0	4815	0	3975	105290
10	Karnataka	625	42770	6450	4790	2650		32905	3765	2200	0	9523	1880	3070	110628
11	Kerala	0	6600	5890	805	2955		10518	1118	1095	666	2947	1000	1620	38214
12	Madhya Pradesh	20300	32650	5700	14700	3170		28707	13367	6188	13000	10219	5125	2610	155736
13	Maharashtra	4003	17925	31580	8605	3175		41538	5182	7219	0	9854	2900	3785	135766
14	Orissa	820	39636	6228	2313	6025		59140	7400	1745	0	7410	1975	4910	137602
15	Punjab	650	0	3300	900	3385		7687	1640	547	0	625	0	1347	20081
16	Rajasthan	1250	12550	6800	2500	5090		1000	9500	6800	400	3300	1250	2325	52765
17	Tamil Nadu	2500	21400	19577	7450	1340		6230	5670	4025	0	2984	1800	2094	75070
18	Uttar Pradesh	7344	33615	19028	2000	1017		39104	18355	9664	5167	12435	4270	3870	155869

19	Uttarakhand	815	4122	18186	10346	5665	18867	3510	4065	3340	5058	2350	1241	77565
20	West Bengal	0	9470	9286	3900	200	9984	4793	615	2835	2360	710	970	45103
TOTAL (Other States)		60687	308742	248673	92193	49052	0	410141	149015	85501	33412	112718	38064	1634619
21	Arunachal Pradesh	3846	11030	4600	0	1940	5705	1450	1750	3125	0	0	0	33446
22	Assam	0	0	19665	4350	2940	15660	6365	3625	0	0	0	0	52605
23	Manipur	0	11674	5600	600	500	12295	2950	1525	3599	4250	3970	1530	48493
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	7400	0	8075	1970	800	4800	3930	3000	3000	32975
25	Mizoram	0	26170	600	0	0	16150	4500	2700	2370	2600	2500	1530	59120
26	Nagaland	4130	19000	2398	0	0	10640	3500	4050	2000	8000	2910	4000	60628
27	Sikkim	1600	11783	1000	0	0	6045	3350	2225	1549	3730	650	1095	33027
28	Tripura	805	16400	0	2200	0	8350	335	1380	6271	6220	4435	3900	50296
TOTAL (NE States)		10381	96057	33863	14550	5380	0	82920	24420	18055	23714	28730	17465	370590
TOTAL		71068	404799	282536	106743	54432	0	493061	173435	103556	57126	141448	55529	2005209

**Statement-II***Afforestation in Gujarat**Details funds released to States under National Afforestation Programme during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	2000-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.99	8.35	10.44	14.21	7.08	11.06	9.97	11.54	11.03	10.48	15.15	2.71	3.75	116.76
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1.88	2.74	3.42	4.94	6.92	6.48	7.74	5.48	6.92	3.40	10.24	60.16
3	Chhattisgarh	0.77	5.89	10.20	17.50	17.63	13.05	42.71	25.66	25.12	33.25	24.74	13.33	7.75	237.60
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
5	Gujarat	0.85	3.87	3.20	8.77	12.05	17.52	30.93	25.75	24.44	29.43	27.00	14.30	11.68	209.79
6	Haryana	9.23	10.58	7.76	7.46	4.35	9.20	12.93	20.14	20.57	24.20	12.28	6.41	9.31	154.42
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	0.60	6.95	10.60	9.08	11.56	7.43	6.72	3.59	3.45	3.50	3.62	2.61	71.91
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1.54	5.45	7.21	3.56	5.28	5.83	8.13	8.47	9.81	3.99	6.89	3.37	8.11	77.64

9	Jharkhand	0.00	1.34	9.27	8.66	7.85	19.03	24.56	26.32	21.06	8.73	10.42	4.69	9.02	150.95
10	Karnataka	0.43	15.70	15.54	21.17	23.03	23.54	31.02	15.46	11.95	8.12	12.92	6.81	9.26	194.94
11	Kerala	0.00	1.06	3.47	1.04	4.99	12.75	8.81	9.45	4.02	7.54	2.04	1.30	6.96	73.42
12	Madhya Pradesh	13.71	13.81	10.92	17.18	12.61	15.83	13.84	22.55	22.53	30.39	21.43	9.15	15.12	219.07
13	Maharashtra	1.85	4.87	11.91	13.12	14.69	15.93	29.92	21.87	20.53	16.17	28.51	28.87	12.88	221.13
14	Orissa	0.05	13.14	5.96	11.26	12.05	14.07	19.01	21.63	8.82	11.20	7.30	3.38	5.36	133.22
15	Punjab	0.25	0.25	1.74	0.14	3.97	3.36	5.88	3.30	3.01	0	0.46	0.76	2.00	25.13
16	Rajasthan	1.29	4.45	5.56	4.80	7.26	5.62	2.50	7.32	10.67	4.94	6.23	4.14	2.81	67.58
17	Tamil Nadu	0.76	7.82	14.66	14.06	20.92	17.22	9.46	8.86	7.98	7.21	3.08	2.78	3.14	117.95
18	Uttar Pradesh	7.04	20.01	21.34	18.16	17.04	11.88	36.77	30.80	30.20	21.33	26.23	15.27	9.58	258.30
19	Uttarakhand	0.40	2.34	5.81	10.54	13.10	11.52	12.39	9.24	7.00	4.47	6.61	6.25	2.25	91.93
20	West Bengal	0.00	2.26	5.55	6.03	5.92	7.00	7.23	9.06	3.11	4.12	6.29	2.57	2.96	62.11
TOTAL (Other States)		41.36	121.79	160.01	191.00	202.32	230.92	320.40	290.62	253.17	234.50	228.00	143.11	134.78	2551.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	2.76	4.49	0.76	2.89	2.93	4.85	3.25	2.37	5.52	0.00	1.66	0.00	32.87
22	Assam	0.00	0.00	5.58	7.99	5.50	13.60	8.58	9.78	14.48	6.08	7.95	1.47	0.00	81.00
23	Manipur	0.00	2.40	5.08	5.43	6.30	7.78	12.37	9.51	5.93	10.37	12.74	9.46	5.56	92.93
24	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	5.18	5.44	5.94	4.69	2.21	8.79	4.31	9.10	4.50	52.60
25	Mizoram	0.00	8.86	15.85	11.20	10.06	13.09	16.75	13.61	17.27	12.21	13.44	8.78	5.58	146.71
26	Nagaland	2.08	8.51	8.94	5.60	5.37	7.22	7.75	6.64	10.67	10.11	11.69	10.88	4.91	100.37
27	Sikkim	2.43	3.76	4.06	3.94	6.23	7.41	11.28	663	8.86	11.99	11.18	5.42	3.77	86.96
28	Tripura	0.26	3.18	3.97	4.63	4.27	4.37	5.02	0.89	3.20	10.43	13.69	3.50	6.50	63.91
TOTAL (NE States)		6.17	29.47	47.97	42.00	45.80	61.83	72.55	55.00	65.00	75.49	75.00	50.26	30.82	657.36
GRAND TOTAL		47.53	151.26	207.98	233.00	248.12	292.75	392.95	345.62	318.17	309.99	303.00	193.37	165.60	3209.33

**Decline in tiger population**

476. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that like Sariska Rajasthan many tiger reserves like Sundarban and Simlipal do not have sufficient number of tigers left and the number of tigers shown are only paper figures; and

(b) if so, whether Government will make a special inquiry in Sundarban and Simlipal to determine the real figures of tigers in these tiger projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The country level tiger population, assessed 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 assessment of 2010, as compared to the last country level assessment of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details of tiger estimation in landscapes including Sundarbans and Similipal, for the years 2006 and 2010, are given in the Statement (*See below*). Under the Phase-IV tiger reserve level monitoring, photo captures of tigers have been obtained in tiger reserves, including Similipal and Sundarbans.



**Statement***Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population						
	2006			2010			Increase/Decrease/
	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
<b>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</b>							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	48	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
<b>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</b>							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
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.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1909</b>	

\*\*\* Statistical lower/upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

**Plan to deal with climate change**

477. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any national plan to deal with the climatic change; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Centre has directed the State Governments to develop their own "State Action Plan for Climatic Change"; the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the States which have the Action Plan and those which are yet to prepare the Action Plan and where stands the State of Jharkhand in this regard; and
- (d) in what manner the State Action Plan for climate change will be integrated to the National Action Plan for climatic change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008. NAPCC comprises, *inter alia*, of eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

(b) to (d) As a follow-up to the announcement made by Prime Minister's in the State Environment Ministers' Meeting held in August, 2009, States have been advised to prepare the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in-line with the objectives of the NAPCC.

22 states namely, Andaman and Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odhisa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal have prepared the SAPCC. Jharkhand State is yet to submit the SAPCC report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**Formation of 5.60 km road from Dindi PWD to Keshrajpalley**

478. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that Andhra Pradesh Government's

proposal for formation of 5.60 km. road from Dindi PWD Road to Keshrajpally, will benefit the people of these remote and interior areas in terms of providing communication facilities and to minimize the dangerous Naxalite activities, in the larger public interest;

(b) if so, the reasons and circumstances for not giving/ delay in giving clearance to this proposal; and if not, the detailed reasons therefor; and

(c) by when this shortest distance proposal atleast is likely to be cleared as an ideal solution to Naxalite menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for diversion of 8.70 ha. of forest land in Nidugul Reserve Forest for formation of about 5.60 km road from Dindi PWD to Keshrajpally was submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 27.08.2009 to the Regional Office of the Ministry at Bangalore. On examination of the proposal by the Regional Office Bangalore, it was observed that the proposed area was falling in Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve. The State Government was, therefore, requested to obtain permission of the National Board for Wildlife and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The proposal was considered in the 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife held on 22.12.2009. During the discussion, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Andhra Pradesh had opined that there was another alternative available to the proposed road. The Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife unanimously decided that the project should be undertaken on the alternate route as suggested by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State Government. The Regional Office, Bangalore, therefore, returned the proposal on 08.04.2010 to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Survey to identify the endangered animal species**

479. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to identify the animal species that are on the verge of extinction; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to launch new projects for protection of birds and the endangered species in the country and if so, the details of such projects and the budget allocation during the last five years for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect these endangered species and the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Zoological Survey of India conducts exploration and status survey of faunal resources of the country and based on the same, animal species that are on the verge of extinction are identified. On the basis of recommendation received from the Zoological Survey of India, the Ministry takes necessary measures for protection and conservation of such species. In addition, in pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the National Board for Wildlife held on 01.11.2007, two subcommittees of experts were formed to assess and prioritize species under threat of extinction and suggest guidelines for their recovery. These committees identified 8 terrestrial and 9 marine species for conservation action.

(b) and (c) The Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments for undertaking "Recovery Programmes for saving critically endangered species" as a component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. Budget is not allocated separately for this component. At present, seventeen species have been prioritized for taking up such recovery programmes which include Snow Leopard, Bustards (including Floricans), River Dolphin, Hangul, Nilgiri Tahr, Marine Turtles. Dugongs and coral reefs, Edible-nest Swiftlets, Asian Wild Buffalo, Nicobar Megapode. Manipur Brow-antlered deer, Vultures, Malabar civet, the great one-horned rhinoceros, Asiatic Lion. Swamp deer and Jerdon's Courser. Presently there is no proposal with the Government to launch any new projects in this regard.

Under the component "Recovery Programmes for Saving Critically Endangered Species" of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" (CSS-IDWH) financial assistance has been provided for eight critically endangered species including Snow Leopard, Hangul, Dugongs, Edible-nest Swiftlets, Asian Wild Buffalo, Manipur Brow-antlered deer, Vultures and Asiatic Lion as per the proposals received from various State/Union Territory Governments. The

details of financial assistance released to the State/Union Territory Governments for undertaking Recovery Programmes for saving critically endangered species under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during the last five years are as follows:

Year	Amount released
	(Rs. in lakhs)
2008-09	377.70
2009-10	72.95
2010-11	858.593
2011-12	788.317
2012-13	182.718

Other steps taken by the Government for protection of endangered species of wild animals in the country include:

- i. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment for offences under the Act have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- iii. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- iv. The Government had launched two programmes, namely, Project Tiger and Project Elephant aimed at protection of endangered species with specific focus on tigers and elephants respectively. As a result of the efforts made in these two programmes, tiger population in the country has shown increasing trend and elephant population has remained steady during last few years.

- v. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- vi. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- vii. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- viii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- ix. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

The periodic assessments carried out in respect of prioritized species, rhinoceros and lion, have indicated improvement in their population status.

**Measures taken to save ecology and lives of people**

480. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) whether CAG had warned of severe hazards of natural ecology and stabilization of hill slopes along the river bed while environmental assessment of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers three years back; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for failure of Government to act against the recommendations of CAG and for ignoring the damage to lives and property in the area; and



(c) the fresh measures Government would take in view of the recent disaster in Uttarakhand to save ecology and lives of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry is not aware of any CAG report regarding warning of severe hazards of natural ecology and stabilization of hill slopes in Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers.

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

(c) An assessment of cumulative impact of dams in Bhagirathi and Alaknanda Basins has been carried-out by Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee and Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. To review the report along with other related issues of river Ganga, the Ministry constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Shri. B. K. Chatruvedi, Member, Planning Commission. The IMG has suggested environmental flow requirements for various stretches of Bhagirathi, Alaknanda and other tributaries of river Ganga in the State of Uttarakhand. The IMG has submitted its report to the Ministry.

In order to regulate development in the fragile Himalayan region, the Central Government has notified the entire watershed of about 100 kilometres stretch of the river Bhagirathi from Gaumukh to Uttarkashi covering an area of 4179.59 square kilometres as an Eco-sensitive Zone in December, 2012.

**Clearance issuance mechanism in new  
CRZ Notification**

481. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Clearance issuance mechanism in new CRZ Notification is issued based on the pollution potential of the projects within the CRZ areas; if so, what is the mechanism for the projects which have low pollution potential and does not attract provisions of EIA Notification; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have taken up the issue of revising issuance process for the projects, which only attract provisions of

CRZ Notification 2011 and if so, what decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 prohibits pollution potential activities such as establishment of new industries and expansion of existing industries within CRZ areas. The Notification provides CRZ clearance issuance mechanism for the permissible activities such as port and harbours, foreshore facilities, buildings etc, in CRZ areas. As per the Notification, the projects in CRZ areas which do not attract the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 are required to obtain CRZ clearance from Government of India.

(b) No request has been received from any State Government to revise the issuance process for the projects which only attract provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011.

**Road construction proposals awaiting clearance**

482. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road construction proposals that are still pending with the Ministry awaiting clearance and the reasons for delay;

(b) the details of such proposals, length of roads, dates when they were submitted, area where the roads are sought to be constructed; and

(c) whether the Ministry has done any study about the impact of climate change and environmental degradation of Uttarakhand hills on the people and whether any connection of such developments with continuing natural disasters has been established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As on date, twenty one road construction projects are awaiting Environment Clearance (EC). The details of these projects along with the status are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. However, as per the report released by this Ministry in the year 2010 entitled "Climate Change and India: A 4×4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" which has assessed impacts of climate change on four sectors, namely, Agriculture, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Water resources and Health in four regions, namely, the Himalayan, Western Ghat, North-eastern and Coastal regions. Key findings relating to the Himalayan region are as follows:

- The mean annual temperature is projected to increase by  $0.9 \pm 0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $2.6 \pm 0.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the 2030s.
- The annual rainfall in the Himalayan region is likely to vary between  $1268 \pm 225.2$  mm and  $1604 \pm 175.2$  mm in the 2030s i.e. likely to increase by 5% to 13% with respect to the 1970s.
- Livestock productivity is projected to rise in many parts of the Himalayan region during the March-September season with a maximum rise during April-July in the 2030s, as compared to the 1970s.
- The Net Primary Productivity (NPP) is projected to increase in the region by about 57% on an average by the 2030s.
- Projections of malaria transmission windows for the 2030s, based on temperature, reveal introduction of new foci in Jammu and Kashmir and an increase in opening of more transmission months in districts of the Himalayan region and the north-eastern states.
- The water yield in this region is likely to increase by 5%—20% in most of the areas, with some areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand showing an increase of up to 50% with respect to the 1970s.

**Statement***Details of 21 Road Construction Projects awaiting clearance*

Sl. No.	State	Project Details	Date of Receipt	Length (in Km)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	Environmental Clearance for rehabilitation and upgradation of existing 2 lane to 2/4 with paved shoulder from Amritsar to Sri Ganganagar Section of NH-15 in the State of Punjab from km 103.000 to km 399.000 by NHAI	20.05.2013	286.198	Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
2.	Punjab	Environmental Clearance for rehabilitation and upgradation of existing, 2 lane to 2/4 with paved shoulder from Sangroor-Punjab/ Haryana Border NH - 71 in the State of Punjab by NHAI	25.05.2013	57.014	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Rajasthan	Environmental Clearance for widening and improvement of Existing alignment to 4-lane with Paved Shoulder of Kaithal-Rajasthan Border (Kaithal km. 33.250 to Narwana (km.0.000) NH-152 and Narwana (km. 121.400) to Rajasthan Border (km. 241.580) NH-65 by NHAI	22.05.2013	165.759	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
4.	Haryana	Environmental Clearance for four laning of Rohtak-Jind section from km. 307.00 to km. 347.800 of NH-71 and connecting link from km. 347.800 of NH-71 to km. 9.400 of NH-71 A to be executed as BOT(Toll) on DBFOT Pattern under NHDP Phase III in the state of Haryana by NHAI	21.05.2013	48.600	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.

5.	Rajasthan	Environmental Clearance for widening and improvement of existing alignment to two lane with Paved Shoulder of Karauli to Dholpur Section (km. 83.960 to km.184.860) of NH-11 B including Borrow Areas in Rajasthan State by NHAI	17.05.2013	100.900	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
6.	Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	Environmental Clearance for widening and improvement of Existing alignment to two lane with Paved Shoulder of Sitarganj - Bareilly Section, km 254.820 to km 330.910 (Design chainage 254.820 to 329.280) of NH-74 in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh States	17.05.2013	74.460	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Environmental Clearance for widening and improvement of	17.05.2013	50.507	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Existing alignment to 4-lanes of Solan-Shimla Section of NH-22 in the State of Himachal Pradesh by NHAI			recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
8.	Karnataka	Environmental Clearance for upgradation of existing carriageway to 4/6 lanning of Hubli - Hospet section of NH-63 in the State of Karnataka by NHAI	06.05.2013	143.290	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
9.	Bihar	Environmental Clearance for rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lane / 2 lane with paved shoulder and strengthening of Birpur-Bihpur section of NH-106 (km-0 to km -136 in the State of Bihar	15.05.2013	106	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.

10.	Bihar	Environmental Clearance for rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lane / 2 lane with paved shoulder and strengthening of Fathua- Harnaut-Barh section in the State of Bihar	15.05.2013	69,600	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC.
11.	Rajasthan	Environmental Clearance for widening and rehabilitation of existing 2 lane to 4 lane of Rajasamand to Bhilwara Section of NH-758 (from km 0.000 to 87.250) in the State of Rajasthan	16.05.2013	87,250	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
12.	Rajasthan	Environmental Clearance for widening and improvement of existing single/inter-mediate lane to 2-lane with paved shoulder of section Nimbi Jodha (Near Ladnu) at km 0.00 - Degna - Merta City at km 139.900 of NH-458D in the State of Rajasthan by M/s NHAI	23.04.2013	139,900	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in May, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.



1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Rajasthan	Environmental Clearance for widening and rehabilitation of existing 2-lane to 2-lane with paved shoulder of NH-148D from junction of NH-8 at Bheem, chainage at NH-8 from km 109.750 in Rajasmand district and end at km 64.200 of NH-79 at Gulabpura in Bhilwara district in the State of Rajasthan by M/s NHAI	26.04.2013	69.267	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in May, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
14.	Bihar	Environmental Clearance for rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lane/2 lane with paved shoulder configuration and strengthening of Anishabad-Aurangabad-Hariharganj section of NH-98 in the State of	01.04.2013	154.625	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in May, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.

Bihar by M/s Superintending Engineer-cum-Nodal Officer, Patna Bihar					
15.	Bihar	Environmental Clearance for four laning of Rajauli-Bakhtiyarpur section of NH-31 from km 47.677 (Rajauli) to km. 154.500 (Bakhtiyarpur) in the State of Bihar by M/s Bihar State Road Development Corporation Ltd.	15.04.2013	107.150	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in May, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
16.	Rajasthan	Environmental Clearance for 4 laning of Baghana-Gomti section from km. 147.00 to km 177.050 on NH-8 in the State of Rajasthan by M/s DCM, Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	16.04.2013	30.050	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in May, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
17.	Bihar	Environmental Clearance for rehabilitation and up-gradation to 2 lane with paved shoulders configuration	28.03.2013	177	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in May, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		of Sheohar-Sitamardi-Jainagar-Narhiya section (NH-104) in the State of Bihar by M/s Nil Works Circle, RCD Patna Bihar			
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Environmental Clearance for widening and upgradation of existing 4-lane to 6 laning of Vijayawada to Gundugolanu Section of NH-5 from km 1112.004 to km 1022.480 including New Vijaywada and Hanuman Junction Bypasses in the State of Andhra Pradesh by M/s NHAI	18.03.2013	89.524	EAC considered the project in its meetings held in March, 2013 and May, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.
19.	Madhya Pradesh	EC for widening and improvement of existing 2-lane to 4-lane in the section of Obedullahaganj -	13.07.2012	121.36	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in August, 2012 and recommended for EC. Additional information sought by

		Hoshangabad - Itarsi -Betul of NH-69 in the State of Madhya Pradesh by M/s NHAI			the Ministry. Information submitted by PP in July, 2013. The proposal is under process.
20.	Rajasthan	EC for Bikaner - Suratgarh section from km 0/0 to km 173/0 of NH-15 by M/s Superintending Engineer, PWD, NH Circle. Bikaner	15.10.2012	172.384	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in November, 2012 and recommended for grant of EC. Additional information sought by the Ministry. Information submitted by PP in July, 2013. The proposal is under process.
21.	Haryana	Environment Clearance for 4/6 laning of Panchkula - Barwala - Saha - Yamunagar - Haryana up to HR/UP Border of NH-73 by NHAI	22.05.2013	104.414	EAC considered the project in its meeting held in June, 2013 and recommended for grant of EC. The proposal is under process.

**Guidelines for development in hilly areas**

483. DR. KANWARDEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the aftermath of the Uttarakhand floods, Government is planning to come up with new guidelines for sustainable development in hilly areas; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The environment and forest clearance for various developmental projects, including those in hilly areas in the State of Uttarakhand, are granted after following statutory procedures. The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time, prescribes the procedure to be adopted for the grant of prior environment clearance in respect of developmental projects or activities stated in the Schedule to the Notification. Similarly, the diversion of forest land for non-forest activities is only allowed as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the rules framed thereunder.

In addition to the regular environment regulatory regime, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has notified *vide* S.O. NO. 2930 (E) dated 18th December, 2012, the entire watershed of about 100 kilometers stretch of the river Bhagirathi from Gaumukh to Uttarkashi covering an area of 4,179.59 square kilometers in the State of Uttarakhand as Eco-sensitive Zone thereby *inter-alia* prohibiting and regulating certain activities within the Zone.

**Special programme for recovery of critically endangered species**

484. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a Special Programme for recovery of critically endangered species; if so, the progress of work done under the programme so far;

(b) the reasons for ineffective implementation of the programme; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for conservation of 132 species of flora

and fauna of the country that are tagged as critically endangered in the Red List of Threatened Species drawn by the International Union for Conservation of Nature especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments for protection and conservation of wildlife life and its habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', which *inter alia* includes a component "Recovery Programmes for Critically Endangered Species".

An amount of Rs. 2280.278 lakh has been released for recovery programme of eight critically endangered species including Snow Leopard, Hangul, Dugongs, Edible-nest Swiftlets, Asian Wild Buffalo, Manipur Brow-antlered deer, Vultures and Asiatic Lion as per the proposals received from various State/Union Territory Governments during the last five years.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for conservation of endangered species of wild flora and fauna including in the country include:

- i. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment for offences under the Act have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- iii. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- iv. The Government had launched two programmes, namely, Project Tiger and Project Elephant aimed at protection of endangered species with specific focus on tigers and elephants respectively. As a result of the efforts made in these two programmes, tiger population in the country has shown increasing trend and elephant population has remained steady during last few years.

- v. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- vi. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- vii. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- viii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- ix. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

**Pollution level of the National Capital**

485. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Capital is one of the most polluted cities in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pollution level of the Capital is being further aggravated by the ruthless felling of large number of fully grown up trees by PWD and other agencies; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures that Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The level of pollution with respect to ambient air is regularly monitored at 550 locations in 234 cities, towns and industrial areas across the country including Delhi by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with various state pollution control boards, pollution control committees for Union Territories and NEERI, Nagpur in terms of

Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter size equal to or less than 10 micron) under National Air Monitoring Programme. The ambient air quality in Delhi is monitored by CPCB, NEERI and Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

The annual average concentration of PM<sub>10</sub>, i.e., 222 ug/m<sub>3</sub> in ambient air in Delhi is above the notified standards (norm-60 ug/m<sub>3</sub>) in year 2011 due to, *inter alia*, construction activities, industries, aviation sector and vehicular pollution. Also, the levels of PM<sub>10</sub> are more in Delhi due to geo-climatic conditions and its proximity to Thar desert. The annual average levels of Sulphur Dioxide (norm-50 ug/m<sub>3</sub>) are well within the limits and levels of NO<sub>2</sub> i.e. 61 ug/m<sup>3</sup> (norm-40 ug/m<sup>3</sup>) are exceeding the standards. Nitrogen Dioxide is an emerging air pollutant in Delhi.

As far as ranking of the most polluted cities in a country is concerned, there is no standard methodology to rank the most polluted city. However, various organizations have come out with their own ranking of most polluted cities based on different pollutants with varying objectives.

(b) As per information provided by PWD Delhi, the PWD never removes the fully grown up trees. Trees are cut for public project(s) only when no other alternative is available. Permission is obtained from the Forest Department invariably before felling of trees. Ten compensatory trees are planted for each tree cut.

(c) Various steps taken by the Government to minimize pollution level in Delhi, *inter alia*, include mandatory use of natural gas for public transport, metro rail system as means of public transport, implementation of BS IV emission norms for four wheelers and BS III for two/three wheelers, supply of cleaner fuel as per Auto Fuel Policy, closure of coal based Indraprastha Thermal Power Plant, use of beneficiated coal at Rajghat and Badarpur Thermal Power Plants, enforcement of 'Pollution Under Control' (PUC) certificate scheme for in-use vehicles, etc.

Apart from compensatory plantation, the trees which are required to be cut would not include the rare or endangered species of trees. PWD has a separate wing of horticulture for plantation in area falling in PWD's Jurisdiction in Delhi.

#### **Projects relating to State Forest Development Agency**

486. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that while sanctioning the project relating to State Forest Development Agency from Gujarat State, Government has not sanctioned any amount towards the advance action work for taking up afforestation during 2010-11, Monsoon;

(b) at present, how many proposals related to State Forest Development Agency are pending with Government and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by what time the proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A consolidated proposal under the National Afforestation Programme Scheme was submitted by the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), Gujarat to the Union Government for the year 2010-11 which has been sanctioned for Rs. 33.00 Cr. including the cost of advance action work for 1760 hectare area, to be afforested during the monsoon season.

(b) No proposal related to Gujarat State Forest Development Agency is pending with the Union Government at present.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Demand of NTFPs**

487. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that around 27 percent of the total population residing in marginal areas depend on NTFPs (Non- Timber Forest Products) for subsistence;

(b) whether India has not been able to meet the current international demand of NTFP and NTFP-based health care products; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has analysed the need for a concrete policy formulation with respect to Herbal raw material supply chain to industries, settlement between the Forest Department and the local communities, particularly after PESA and FRA, conservation and regeneration of NTFP species etc.; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government with respect to NTFPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Report of the Sub-Group-II on NTFP and their Sustainable Management in the 12th Five Year Plan (September, 2011) submitted by Ministry of Environment & Forests, it is estimated that 275 million poor rural people in India i.e. 27 percent of the total population depend on NTFPs for atleast part of their subsistence and cash livelihoods.

(b) No, Sir. As per Report of the Sub-Group-II on NTFP and their Sustainable Management in the 12th Five Year Plan, India stood 3rd among the biggest exporter of medicinal plants during 2009 with an export of US\$ 105.91 million after Canada (US\$ 224.73 million) and China (US\$ 193.33 million) respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has set up National Medicinal Plants Board under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare vide resolution notified on 24th November, 2000 to look after policy formulation, coordination with Ministries/Departments/Organisations/State/UT Government to ensure sustained availability of Medicinal Plants and for overall development of this sector. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants". The scheme envisages providing of assistance for various promotional activities including in-situ/ex-situ conservation/resource augmentation of RET (Rare/Endangered/Threatened) and prioritized species in high demand of medicinal plants including NTFP also.

To ensure supply chain to industries for medicinal herbal raw material, a provision for backward-forward linkages is built in the present strategy as Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) are supported to undertake the value addition to medicinal herbal raw material in conjunction with herbal industries. Accordingly, 142 Joint Forest management Committees (JFMCs) were supported for value addition of medicinal plants, capacity building, setting up of godowns, drying sheds etc. During the 11th Five Year Plan and last financial year, assistance has also been provided by NMPB for setting up of 297 Herbal Gardens, 1657 School Herbal Gardens and 12082 Home Herbal Gardens in different states under the promotion components of the scheme.

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers one Central Sector Scheme namely 'Grants- in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations etc. (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations' which covers regulation of

trade of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) also known as Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). Grant is given to the State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs)/Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) etc. through their respective State Governments for:

- (i) increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, if need be;
- (ii) setting up of scientific ware housing facilities, wherever necessary;
- (iii) establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals;
- (iv) supplementing Research and Development (R&D) efforts;

The Government of India has approved the Scheme of introduction of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP)'. The Scheme is being implemented in States with Schedule Areas and Schedule Tribes population in accordance with the Vth Schedule of Constitution of India. These States include Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The Scheme covers 12 items namely (i) Tendu (ii) Bamboo (iii) Mahuwa Seed (iv) Sal Leaf (v) Sal Seed (vi) Lac (vii) Chironjee (viii) Wild Honey (ix) Myrobalan (x) Tamarind (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) (xii) Karanj.

Any MFP out of these twelve will be qualified to be covered under the Scheme provided it has not been nationalised by the State Government concerned.

#### **Bio-diversity awareness**

488. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Government is ready to contribute in bio-diversity awareness by spending about more than Rs. 100 crore every year on bio-diversity related and research activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise in the Twelfth Plan period?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Identification of Forest Medicinal Plants

‡489. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has explored/identified all the forest medicinal plants which grow/found on hills, and in forests and jungles of the country;
- (b) if so, the location-wise, hilly area-wise, forest-wise details of all those herbs and medicinal plants found therein;
- (c) whether there are some poisonous plants in some hilly areas and forests whose touch may faint human beings and animals; if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether such poisonous plants have been identified and the details of the places where all such hills and forests having such plants are located and the steps taken by Government for protection from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Botanical Survey of India (BSI) has the mandate of surveying the plant diversity, including medicinal plants of the country. According to BSI, it has so far explored almost 70% of the geographic area in the country. However, many species of plants are yet to be explored, identified and described. Further, it is estimated that around 8000 species of medicinal and herbal plants are found in the country, which grow on hills and in forests/jungles of India which are used as herbal remedies for a variety of ailments under different systems of medicine.

The diverse species of Indian medicinal plants occur in 10 different bio-geographic zones, as given in the table below:

**Table:** Medicinal plant diversity in different biographic zones of India

Biogeographic Zones	Approximate number of medicinal plant species
1	2
Trans Himalaya	700
Himalaya	2500

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
Desert	500
Semi-Arid	1000
Western Ghats	2000
Deccan Peninsula	3000
Gangetic Plain	1000
North-East	2000
Islands	1000
Coasts	500

Source: Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bengaluru.

(c) and (d) According to BSI, as such there are no poisonous plants on record, whose touch may faint human beings and animals. Further, to spread awareness on poisonous medicinal plants, BSI in 1985, published a book entitled 'Selected Poisonous Plants from the Tribal Areas of India'.

#### **Funds allocated and spent in Andhra Pradesh**

490. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated and spent in Andhra Pradesh by the Ministry and its various organisations during the last five years and the current year, so far;

(b) the details of purpose for which these funds were given and spent; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) In conformity with the vision, mission and objectives of the Government for protection of environment, various schemes and projects supported by legislative, administrative and regulatory measures are being implemented including through the Ministry of Environment & Forests and its attached offices, autonomous organizations and other bodies. For discharging its functional responsibilities, the Ministry has created suitable

institutional infrastructure at the national, regional, and State level in the form of six Regional Offices, National Biodiversity Authority, Central Zoo Authority, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Animal Welfare Board of India, State Departments of Environment and Forest, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees, and various environmental research institutions/organizations, etc. The Ministry also provides funding to various States and Union Territories, including Andhra Pradesh, under various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The details of the Plan funds released to Andhra Pradesh under various schemes for protection of the environment during the last five years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In order to improve upon the final outcomes, the Ministry has undertaken a number of policy initiatives which include public-private-partnership, alternate delivery mechanism, social and gender empowerment process.

**Statement**

*Releases to Andhra Pradesh under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/  
Other Programmes for the Protection of Environment.*

(Rs. crore)							
Sl.No.	State/Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Conservation & Management of Mangroves & Coral Reefs*	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Conservation and Management of Wetlands*	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs#	0.47	1.26	-	-	-	-
4	National Lake Conservation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	National River Conservation Plan	25.38	36.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	National Afforestation Programme	11.54	11.03	10.48	15.15	2.71	3.75
7	Green India Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00
8	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	0.92	1.02	0.64	0.71	1.80	0.00
9	Project Elephant	0.45	0.18	0.15	0.00	0.11	0.00
10	Project Tiger	0.57	1.38	1.56	1.54	4.05	1.21
11	Intensification of Forest Management Scheme	2.7	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.38
12	National Green Corps Programme	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57
13	National Environment Awareness Campaign	0.44	0.56	0.67	0.69	0.76	0.00

\* Programme was started in 2010-11.

# Programme was discontinued after 2009-10.

\*\* As on 31.07.2013.

#### **Projects cleared by Forest Advisory Committee**

491. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Advisory Committee has cleared

several projects it had earlier rejected for falling foul of green regulations or being too damaging to environment, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that many such proposals are still pending with the Forest Advisory Committee for approval, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (FC Act) for diversion of more than forty hectares of forest land, along with site inspection report, wherever required, are referred to the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) for its advice. In some of the proposals where FAC tendered advice to decline approval under the FC Act for diversion of forest land, concerned State Governments or the user agencies submitted representations containing detailed justification for reconsideration along with comments on the grounds on which FAC recommended to decline approval under the FC Act to these proposals. FAC after examination of representations, recommended to accord approval under the FC Act to some of these proposals which were initially recommended for rejection. Details of proposals, where FAC, in modification of its earlier recommendation, recommended grant of approval under the FC Act during the year 2013 are as below:

- (i) Diversion of 999.328 hectares of forest land in Raigad Forest Division No. 2 for drinking water supply project on Kalu River by Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation in District, Thane, Maharashtra.
- (ii) Diversion of 3.0825 hectares (originally 67.725 hectares) of forest land in favour of the Public Works Department, Uttarakhand for construction of two lane road from Baniyawala to Thano-Raipur- Sahastradhara.
- (iii) Diversion of 258.867 hectares of forest land in favour of M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Limited for their Hinauti Extension limestone mining project in compartment No. 752 and 753 of Govindgarh Reserved Forest in district Satna, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Revised proposal along with representation from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to reconsider decision of the Central Government, based on recommendation of the FAC, to decline prior approval of Central Government under the FC Act for diversion of 154.91 hectares of forest land in favour of Water



Resources Department, Madhya Pradesh for construction of Runjh Medium Irrigation Project in Panna District, Madhya Pradesh has been referred to Forest Advisory Committee for its consideration in next meeting.

**Pending projects for forest clearances**

492 .DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that are pending in the Ministry for forest clearance and the policy in place in this regard;

(b) the major issues due to which projects are pending in the Ministry for forest clearances; and

(c) the number of industrial and infrastructure projects pending in the last 3 years for forest clearance and the issues pending to be sorted out by the Ministry with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) At present there are 282 proposals, comprising of 117 proposals above 40 ha and 165 below 40 ha category, under consideration in the Ministry for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government for use of forest land for non-forestry purposes are examined in accordance with the provisions given under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Rules and Guidelines framed thereunder. The forest clearance to proposals received in the MoEF under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for forest clearance is a continuing process.

(b) The main reasons for pendency of the proposals are as follows:

- (i) Detailed Site Inspection by Regional Offices of the MoEF is required in proposals involving more than 100 ha of forest land.
- (ii) Quite often, the proposals received are not complete in all respects and the Central Government has to seek further details/documents from the concerned State Governments.

(c) At present there are 128 proposals pertaining to infrastructure, comprising of 44 proposal above 40 ha and 84 below 40 ha category, under

consideration in the Ministry. Presently, there are no pending issues to be sorted out by the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**Forest encroachment across the country**

493. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that forest encroachment is increasing in the country rampantly, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Forest regions are disappearing due to heavy industrialisation in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the forest regions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Encroachment on forest land is not increasing rampantly in the country. However, there are encroachments on forest land by individuals including local tribes for the purpose of agriculture. State-wise extent of encroachment of forest land as reported by State/UTs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Heavy industrialization may have impact on the forest cover but due to sustainable forest management efforts, the forest cover of the country has registered an increase from 20.60% to 21.05% of the geographical area as per State of Forest Report (SFR) pertaining to the year 2005 and 2011 respectively.

(c) Ministry of Environment & Forests provides Grants-in-aid to State Governments under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. The aim of the Scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States for forest protection. Funds under the Scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire line, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc. Funds are also allotted under CAMPA to State/UTs for forest protection. In addition funds are given under National Afforestation Programme and 13th Finance Commission for afforestation and improvement of degraded forest land with the purpose of increasing forest and tree cover and providing livelihood support to forest dependent communities. As per the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 no

diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes can be done without the prior approval of the Government of India. Government has also enacted Forest Rights Act, 2006 with the purpose of recognising the traditional forest rights of Scheduled tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers.

***Statement***

*State-wise Extent of Encroachment of Forest  
land Reported by States/UTs*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area Under Encroachment (in ha.)	As on (Date)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,57,000.00	27.07.2011
2	Bihar	356.00	16.02.2013
3	Chhattisgarh	1,18,494.60	07.03.2011
4	Gujarat	34,791.00	19.03.2011
5	Goa	Nil	25.02.2013
6	Haryana	184.63	20.07.2011
7	Himachal Pradesh	4,600.00	21.08.2012
8	Jharkhand	27,360.21	31.07.2012
9	Jammu and Kashmir	13,360.09	17.10.2012
10	Karnataka	1,15,648.23	14.03.2011
11	Kerala	41,063.30	27.02.2012
12	Madhya Pradesh	4,87,438.47	19.10.2011
13	Maharashtra	1,83,171.80	09.08.2011
14	Orissa	78,505.08	22.07.2011
15	Punjab	7,404.00	31.01.2011
16	Rajasthan	31,659.53	31.03.2011

1	2	3	4
17	Tamil Nadu	15,320.37	31.03.2012
18	Uttar Pradesh	26,831.10	15.02.2013
19	Uttarakhand	9,676.00	31.03.2010
20	West Bengal	12,660.97	31.03.2010
21	Arunachal Pradesh	58,553.07	04.03.2011
22	Assam	3,30,400.00	11.09.2012
23	Manipur	1,918.37	10.04.2012
24	Meghalaya	9,378.00	12.03.2011
25	Mizoram	23,933.12	08.04.2011
26	Nagaland	8721.86	26.07.2011
27	Sikkim	3,232.87	13.03.2012
28	Tripura	47,758.14	16.03.2011
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,326.63	10.03.2011
30	Chandigarh	14.00	11.03.2011
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	613.30	29.04.2011
32	Daman and Diu	87.83	28.09.2010
33	Lakshadweep	Nil	28.08.2010
34	New Delhi	629.51	11.04.2012
35	Puducherry	Nil	21.10.2010
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>19,54,092.08</b>	

**Protection and conservation of wild animals**

494. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has included wild animals in Schedule 1 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in the recent past, if so, the details in this regard;
- (b) the details of the punishments available for violation of provisions;
- (c) whether Government has taken any measures for protection and conservation of wild animals in the country, if so, the details in this regard; and
- (d) the number of persons arrested and punished for violations of such rules/act during each of the last three years in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No wild animal has been included in the Schedule-1 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in the last ten years.

(b) The Wildlife Act prescribes stringent punishment for violation of its provisions, which are as follows:

- (i) For hunting and illegal trade in wild animals belonging to Schedule I and Part II of Schedule II and hunting in a Sanctuary or a National Park or altering the boundaries of a Sanctuary or a National Park- Minimum 3 years imprisonment extendable to 7 years and a minimum fine of Rs. 10,000/-. For cases relating to second offence - Imprisonment not less than 3 years and extendable up to seven years and also with a fine not less than Rs 25,000/-
- (ii) Contravention of any provisions of Chapter V A of the Act-imprisonment for term not less than three years and extendable up to seven years and also with fine not less than ten thousand rupees.
- (iii) For offences in relation to zoos (Section 38 J),-imprisonment for up to six months or a fine of up to Rs. 2,000/- or with both. For second or subsequent offence-imprisonment upto one year or fine up to five thousand rupees.
- (iv) For offences relating to core area of tiger reserve or hunting in the tiger reserve or altering the boundaries of the tiger reserve- imprisonment for a term not less than three years extendable to seven years and also with fine not less than Rs. 50,000/- extendable up to Rs. 2.00 lakhs. For second or subsequent offence- imprisonment for not less than seven years and also with a fine not less than Rs.5.00 lakhs extendable to Rs.50.00 lakhs.

- (v) There is also a provision for forfeiture of property of offenders who are awarded sentence of 3 years or more of imprisonment.
- (c) The important steps taken by the Government for protection and conservation of wild animals include:
  - (i) Endangered species of animals including Tiger, Elephant, Lion, Rhino, etc are listed under Schedule -I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.
  - (ii) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
  - (iii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments for offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
  - (iv) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
  - (v) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
  - (vi) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
  - (vii) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
  - (viii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

(d) The responsibility of management and protection of forests and wildlife and dealing with the cases of violations of forest/wildlife Acts and Rules is vested with the State/Union Territory Governments. The details of persons arrested and punished for violations of the Act, are not compiled at the level of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

#### **Diversion of forest land for mining**

495. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large area of forest land in the country has been diverted for mining purposes resulting in ecological imbalance;

(b) if so, the details of forest land diverted for mining purposes in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to stop diversion of forest land for mining purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Government during last three years and current year (1.1.2010 to 31.7.13) accorded 282 approvals under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 52427.40 hectare of Forest land for mining purposes. The details of forest land diverted for mining in the country during last three years state wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

To mitigate impacts of diversion of forest land for mining projects on ecology and environment, Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate conditions, such as creation and maintenance of compensatory Afforestation, implementation of wildlife conservation plan and realization of Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land from the user agency for conservation, protection and development of forests and wildlife.

(c) To facilitate scrutiny of the proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in an effective manner, an elaborate institutional mechanism, both at the Central as well as State/Union Territory Governments level has been set up. The proposals seeking diversion of forest land for mining projects are examined most carefully and only those proposals where diversion of forest land is bare minimum and unavoidable are accepted by the Central Government.

**Statement***Details of Forest area diverted for mining purposes in the country (Area in Ha)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2010			2011			2012			2013			Total		
		No. of proposals	Area Diverted	No. of proposals	No. of proposals	Area Diverted	No. of proposals	No. of proposals	Area Diverted	No. of proposals	No. of proposals	Area Diverted	No. of proposals	Area Diverted	No. of proposals	Area Diverted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	1	3.1	0	0	1	3.1					
2	Andhra Pradesh	10	698	14	1819.1	10	714.1	8	1689.7	42	4920.9					
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1					
4	Assam	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	307	4	309					
5	Bihar	3	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11.6					
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
7	Chhattisgarh	8	3325.8	6	2852.7	4	2580.3	4	2321.1	22	11079.8					
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Goa	6	239	1	81.4	0	0	0	0	7	320.4
12	Gujarat	1	60.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60.7
13	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
14	Himachal Pradesh	6	7.5	5	2.7	1	239.5	0	0	12	249.7
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	21	3690	13	2330.1	10	2170.9	12	2997.5	56	11188.4
17	Karnataka	9	682.5	1	0.4	2	4.6	0	0	12	687.5
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	14	1731.3	10	461.8	12	4057.6	7	3344.3	43	9595.7
21	Maharashtra	3	47.8	6	237.1	2	511.8	1	44.3	12	840.9
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	264.4	0	0	2	264.4

24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	10	929.9	18	3449.4	14	1762.7	5	4265.5	47	10407.4		
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	0	0	1	59.7	1	64	1	114.3	3	238		
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	1	12.4	0	0	1	12.4		
32	Tripura	3	2.4	3	11.1	0	0	0	0	6	13.6		
33	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	21.6	0	0	4	2197	5	2218.6		
35	West Bengal	0	0	1	4.9	0	0	0	0	1	4.9		
Total		95	11427.5	82	11334	61	12385.5	44	17280.7	282	52427.4		

**Tigers T17 of Ranthambhore**

496. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the famous Tigress of Ranthambhore, T17, which had vanished without a trace in April is now presumed dead;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was due to the negligence of the forest department;

(c) whether it is a fact that many more tigers/tigresses died here due to unnatural circumstances or remain untraceable; and

(d) the action that the Ministry has taken or proposes to take to tackle this situation, and the details, State/Sanctuary-wise, where similar incidents have taken place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported by the State, the tigress (T17) is not seen, though no categorical evidence relating to its death could be established.

(b) and (c) No Sir. As informed by the State, tiger mortality has been observed in Ranthambhore due to internecine fights, revenge killing or old age. The movement of tigers from their natal area has also been reported based on monitoring.

(d) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding support is provided to States for tiger monitoring using camera traps. Further, in several reserves including Ranthambhore, technical / financial assistance is also provided for tiger monitoring using radio telemetry. The National Tiger Conservation Authority provides grants to several States for monitoring tigers in areas outside tiger reserves, besides supporting active management for translocation of tigers to suitable habitats. Several advisories / Standard Operating Procedures have been issued in this context. Movement of tiger from their source areas has been reported from several places like Tadoba (Maharashtra), Panna (Madhya Pradesh), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) and Sundarbans (West Bengal).

**Death of wild animals in protected areas**

497. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of deaths of wild animals in protected areas and sanctuaries has been on the rise during the last two years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise, sanctuary-wise;

(b) whether Government has assessed the reasons for their untimely and unnatural deaths, including poaching, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to protect them and to punish the poachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The management and protection of wild animals in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. Year-wise and State-wise details of death of wild animals in Wildlife Sanctuaries are not collated in the Ministry. The major reasons for death of animals in Wildlife Sanctuaries include natural deaths, predation, infighting among competing individuals of the same species, accidental deaths, poaching etc.

(c) The Central Government has taken the following steps for protection of wild animals in such sanctuaries:

- i. Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- ii. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment for offences under the Act have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- iii. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.

- iv. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- v. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- vi. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- vii. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- viii. Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

**Increase in temperature at global level**

‡498. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an average increase of 4 degree in temperature at global level is being estimated, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (b) whether such increase in temperature is being estimated in India also; and
- (c) if so, the quantum thereof along with the negative impact of the same being assessed to fall upon Indian citizens and agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The World Bank report titled "Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4°C Warmer World Must be Avoided" published in November, 2012, estimates that the global average temperature may rise by 4°C by 2100. Prior to this, recognising the challenges of Climate Change, National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on June 30, 2008 that outlines eight

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National missions and 24 other initiatives 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. Global response to the challenge is being shaped through negotiations under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where India is actively participating.

(b) and (c) India's Second National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC in May, 2012 projected that the annual mean surface air temperature of the Country may range from 3.5°C to 4.3°C by the end of the century and is likely to have negative impacts on agriculture productivity, and may cause spread of Malaria in new areas, having adverse impacts on human life.

#### **Number of tigers in country**

499. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the information of the number of tigers in the country during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) the number of tigers that have died by natural death and the number of tigers that have died due to poaching; and

(c) the action that the Ministry has taken against the poachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The country level tiger population, assessed 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 assessment of 2010, as compared to the last country level assessment of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details of tiger estimation for the years 2006 and 2010 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of tiger mortality, as reported by States, during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Implementation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for action against poachers / offenders is done by States as a part of their day to day management, and such information is not collated at the Government of India level.

**Statement***Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population							
	2006			Estimate (Number)	2010		Statistical, Upper Limit	Increase/Decrease/ Stable
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit		Statistical, Lower 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
<b>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</b>							
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 Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
<b>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</b>							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
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-II**

*Details of tiger mortality, as reported by the States, for the last three years and current year*

Year	Natural and other causes (Animals)	Poaching including seizure (Animals)	Cases under scrutiny	Total (Animals)
2010	25	28	-	53
2011	40	16		56
2012	29	33	27	89
2013 (as on 25.07.2013)	6	8	36	50

**Reasons for the death of Royal Bengal Tigers**

500. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: whether a number of Royal Bengal Tigers and other animals have been reported dead and killed in Sundarban Forest, West Bengal in the last five years, and the details of cause of their deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The mortality details of tiger and other wild animals in the Sundarbans Tiger Reserve, during last five years, as reported by the State, are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*1. Details of tiger mortality during the last five years, as reported by the State*

Year	Date of incidence	Reasons for death
1	2	3
2008-09	6.10.2008	Wounds
2009-10		No death reported
2010-11		No death reported

1	2	3
2011-12	9.8.2011	Inter-specific fight
2012-13	5.6.2012	Drowning during high tide
	10.6.2012	Cardiac failure
	10.3.2013	Multiple organ failure

*2. Details of mortality of other wild animals, during the last five years, as reported by the State*

2008-09	Spotted Deer	2	
	Dolphin	1	
	Olive Ridley Turtle	3	
	Otter	1	
	Mongoose	1	
2009-10	Spotted Deer	6	
	Jungle Cat	1	
	Wild Boar	3	
	Civet	1	
	Olive Ridley Turtle	1	
	Rhesus Macaque	1	(All deaths are reported natural)
2010-11	Spotted Deer	2	
	Civet	1	
2011-12	Spotted Deer	2	
	Olive Ridley Turtle	2	
	Crocodile	1	
	Crescent Serpent Eagle	1	

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2012-13	Spotted Deer	4
	Olive Ridley Turtle	6
	Jungle Cat	1
	Gangetic Dolphin	1
	Irawadi Dolphin	1
	Rhesus Monkey	3
	Estuarine Crocodile	2
	Water Monitor Lizard	1

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#### **Criteria for clearance of projects**

501. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is yet to evolve a uniformly enforceable criteria for clearance of projects likely to impact the environmental balance; and

(b) whether environmental clearance for each project is accorded on a stand-alone case-to-case basis rather than subjecting them to a broadly laid-down set of mandatory bench-marks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time, prescribes the procedure for grant of prior environment clearance in respect of projects or activities stated in the Schedule to the Notification. Each project or activity, requiring prior environment clearance under this Notification, has to follow the prescribed procedure for obtaining the clearance.

#### **Dam Construction projects**

†502. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dam construction projects and hydro power projects sanctioned by the Ministry for power generation in various parts of the country including Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh during the last five years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Ministry conducts any investigation on its part before giving sanction to any project to ascertain the possible effects of the concerned project on environment; and

(c) the mechanism adopted by the Ministry to combat the adverse impact of project post its permission, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Fifty one (51) Hydropower and River Valley projects comprising dams/barrages have been granted environmental clearance (EC) during the last 5 years in the country including Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 provides detailed procedure and methodologies to be followed for considering proposals and granting environmental clearance to various developmental projects including Hydropower projects. Among other things, scientific investigation and detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Studies are carried-out, Public Hearing conducted and an Environment Management Plan (EMP) is formulated to address various concerns arising out of such projects.

(c) The Ministry of Environment & Forests regularly and periodically monitors the compliance of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provisions and other associated issues. Any violation is dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

**Study to ascertain the reasons for damage in Uttarakhand**

503. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the early monsoon rain has led to a colossal damage of property and deaths of many people in Uttarakhand; and

(b) if so, whether Government has made any study to ascertain whether it was due to climate change or due to construction of irrigation projects by China in the Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The heavy rains (12-24cm in a day) in the entire region starting from June 14, 2013 lasted for four days in

Uttarakhand. The colossal damage of property and deaths of many people in Uttarakhand are not due to heavy rains only. The combined effect of very heavy rainfall, heavy snowmelt and breaching of the Chaurabari lake in the upstream resulted in a gushing outflow with large amounts of debris which caused damage of property and loss of life in Uttarakhand, more so in Kedarnath.

(b) No study has been conducted.

#### **Pending development projects of International Airports**

504. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to pending environmental clearance the development projects of some International Airports, a green field projects, are pending with Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As on date, 3 numbers of Airport projects including two Green Field Airports are awaiting environment clearance. Details alongwith the status are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of the projects awaiting environmental clearance*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Status
1	2	3	4
1	Kerala	Development of Airport at Mallappuzhasserry, Aranmula Kerala by M/s KGS Aranmula Airport Ltd.	The proposal for development of Airport at Mallappuzhasserry, Aranmula and Kidangannur villages, Kozhencherry Taluk, Patthanamthitta District, Kerala on a plot-area of 500 Acres was

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1	2	3	4
			<p>considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its meeting held on 21st-23rd September, 2010 and the Committee finalized ToRs including Public Hearing. ToRs for the project were accorded on 13.10.2010. Public Hearing was conducted on 10.05.2011 at Pathanamthitta District Collectorate. The project along with final EIA report and public hearing proceedings was again considered by the EAC in its meetings held on 21st-23rd September, 2011, 15th-16th December, 2011 and 16th-17th August, 2012. The EAC, after due consideration of the relevant documents submitted by the project proponent and additional clarifications furnished in response to its observations, recommended the project for grant of Environment Clearance. However clearance to the above Airport was not granted in view of the various representations received against the project alleging inclusion of large extent of wetlands and paddy fields in the project area.</p>

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1	2	3	4
2	Maharashtra	Development of Birsir Airport Gondia, Maharashtra by M/s Airport Authority of India.	The project was placed before the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in April, 2013 and May, 2013. The EAC deferred the project since the project proponent did not attend the meeting.
3	Kerala	Construction of New International Arrival Block at Calicut Airport, Kerala by M/s KITCO Ltd.	Proposal was received only on 9.07.2013 and as per procedure, it is to be placed before the Expert Appraisal Committee.

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**Steps taken to make Yamuna river pollution free**

505. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has taken the steps for making the Yamuna river pollution free; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation and spending of money during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period, year-wise, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) 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) in a phased manner since 1993. The works taken up under YAP on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments relate to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc. Under Phase-I and II of YAP, a total of 296 schemes, including 40 sewage treatment plants, have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. Sewage treatment capacity of 902.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these two phases of YAP.



The Yamuna Action Plan Phase - III project for Delhi has been approved by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 1656 crore for rehabilitation of existing STPs and sewerage system as well as public participation and awareness programme. Besides, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for taking up works relating to construction of new STPs, rehabilitation of existing STPs, laying and rehabilitation of sewerage system, public participation and awareness programme for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana.

Details of funds released by this Ministry and expenditure incurred by the States (including State share) for implementation of sanctioned projects under YAP are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released by Government of India (Rs. Lakhs)	Total Expenditure incurred, including State share (Rs. Lakhs)
<b>XI Five Year Plan</b>			
1	2007-08	3714.43	5747.37
2	2008-09	10500.00	11951.86
3	2009-10	10499.69	15245.26
4	2010-11	11148.78	19796.86
5	2011-12	4705.82	14675.11
<b>XII Five Year Plan</b>			
6	2012-13	4183.62	8296.72

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

#### **Israel's suggestion on bilateral relations**

506. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Israel has asked India to ignore the Indian

Muslims' concern while establishing bilateral diplomatic and other relations with that country, if so, the details in this regard;

- (b) the stand of Government in the matter; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken by Government on the suggestion of Israel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Government of Israel, in its interactions with the Government of India, has not urged it to ignore the concerns of Indian Muslims while establishing diplomatic and other relations with Israel. India's relations with Israel stand on their own and do not affect our strong, time-tested and historic ties with the Arab world.

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

#### **Restoring of VIP quota for Haj**

†507. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to restore VIP quota for Haj;
- (b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of seats fixed under VIP quota for the year 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated July 23, 2012, the number of seats to be allotted to the nominees recommended by dignitaries is to be limited to the following:

Hon'ble President of India	100 seats
Hon'ble Vice-President	75 seats
Hon'ble Prime Minister	75 seats
Hon'ble External Affairs Minister	50 seats
Hajj Committee of India	200 seats

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated April 16, 2013 has reiterated, confirmed and directed the Government to strictly follow the directions given earlier vide its order dated July 23, 2012. Government has been implementing the said directions.

#### **Visa/passport papers stolen in foreign countries**

508. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many visa and passport papers of India were stolen in foreign countries, recently;
- (b) if so, whether Government has inquired into the matter;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether this a major security breach, and in what manner Government plans to contain the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Recently, 23 passports were reported missing from the Consulate General of India, New York. Immediate measures like change of all locks in the Consular, Passport & Visa Division, rotation of local staff at regular intervals, random checking of consular staff when leaving the office have been taken. CCTV cameras have been installed in the Consular, Passport and Visa Section. In addition, all authorities concerned in India were informed. Suitable action has been taken by the Indian authorities to prevent misuse of stolen passports.

No instance of loss of visa stickers has been reported in the recent past.

#### **Violation of borders by China**

†509. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China has violated the border again in Ladakh recently, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that China is increasing its military strength and it has created infrastructure not only in Ladakh but also in various bordering areas of the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the Minister of External Affairs had raised these issues with China recently, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC.

(b) and (c) Government pays close attention to China's military modernization program as well as its infrastructure development projects in the border regions opposite India in the Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. This includes the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

(d) Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. Minister of External Affairs had raised these issues with his counterpart the Foreign Minister of China recently. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question.

#### **Chinese soldiers in Ladakh**

510. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Government's views on the continued incursions by the Chinese soldiers in Ladakh as it may impact our bilateral relations in future; and
- (b) the progress on the boundary talks with the Chinese and whether the Chinese have exchanged maps on the territory they term as 'disputed'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

(b) India and China have appointed Special Representatives (SRs) to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship, the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been 16 rounds of talks between the SRs of India and China on the Boundary Question, so far. The National Security Advisor, who is India's SR visited Beijing on 28-29 June, 2013 for the 16th round of SR Talks. The SRs continued their discussions on a framework for a resolution of the Boundary Question, which constitutes the second step of a three- stage process. They also discussed the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas including possible additional confidence building measures, ways and means of strengthening existing mechanisms for consultation and coordination on border affairs and methodology to enhance the efficiency of communications between the two sides.

#### **Relations with new Government in Pakistan**

511. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, after the recent elections in Pakistan, any new steps have been taken in order to reach out to the new Government in Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government remains committed to building

peaceful, friendly and cooperative ties with Pakistan, in an environment free from terror and violence.

Following the recent elections in Pakistan, Prime Minister spoke to the newly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan on May 12, 2013 congratulating him for his victory, and welcoming the Pakistan Prime Minister's publicly articulated commitment to a relationship between India and Pakistan defined by peace, friendship and cooperation. Prime Minister's Special Envoy also visited Lahore on May 27, 2013 to convey Prime Minister's message personally and used the opportunity to discuss ways to take the dialogue process forward. Subsequently Prime Minister also received the Pakistan Prime Minister's Special Envoy in New Delhi on July 5, 2013.

#### **Effort to become full member of NSG**

512. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking serious and sincere efforts to become full member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government would disclose the details of the steps taken in the last plenary session of NSG, held in Seattle, USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Government has expressed its interest in the full membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). United States, France, Russia and UK are among the countries which have publicly stated their support for India's membership of NSG. India has been in contact with NSG members. India's membership of the NSG is subject to a decision by the NSG members. NSG deliberations are confidential and its decisions are taken by consensus. This matter also pertains to India's relations with foreign countries and it is not in public interest to provide details of confidential discussions with foreign countries.

#### **Asylum to foreign citizens**

†513. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of foreign citizens who have been provided asylum by Government during the last five years, country-wise;

(b) whether US citizen Edward Snowden has requested India for asylum here, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not providing asylum to him by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) India has not granted asylum to foreign nationals in the last five years.

(b) and (c) Mr. Edward Snowden wrote to our Embassy in the Russian Federation on 30 June 2013 requesting political asylum on human rights grounds. In not accepting Mr. Snowden's request for political asylum, Government was guided by a number of considerations, including the nature of his request and the legal implications of this issue. It was evident at that stage, that there was no specific clarity on Mr. Snowden's concerns regarding his apprehensions to his safety and security. Further, since it was unclear at that stage what the charges were against Mr. Snowden in the United States of America (his country of origin) and his legal status in the Russian Federation, where he was at the time of requesting political asylum, it was not possible to make a definitive determination on the legal implications for India if his request were entertained. Government therefore decided that there were insufficient reasons for India to offer any form of shelter or refuge to Mr. Snowden.

#### **China building dam on Brahmaputra**

514. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is building twenty-six hydropower dams on reaches of the Brahmaputra, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has assessed the decline in water coming to India due to these projects, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government; and

(c) whether Government has had an agreement with China on the Water sharing and dams constructed along the Brahmaputra, if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The recently released 'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities. A hydropower project at Zangmu is under construction. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

**PPP in passport service**

515. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach adopted by Government in passport services is giving desired results;

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

(c) whether Government has any proposal to bring back the passport services entirely to its fold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach adopted by Government in passport services has shown desired results by way of citizens benefitting from service provisioning within defined service levels, larger number of access points for services, availability of a portfolio of on-line services with real-time status tracking and an effective system of grievance redressal. The passport service network now comprises 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in addition to 38 Passport Issuing authorities across the country. The number of public dealing counters has been increased from erstwhile 350 to 1610 and public dealing hours have increased from 4 hours to 7 hours a day. Citizens can submit passport applications online after making payment of passport fees also online through the Passport portal ([www.passportindia.gov.in](http://www.passportindia.gov.in)) at any hour of the day. The system allots appointment to citizens to enable them to visit the concerned



PSK at the appointed date and hour thus avoiding long queues and inconvenience. The Passport Portal contains all the passport related information and submission procedures. The system has state-of-the-art technology infrastructure for delivering end-to-end passport services in a more secure manner. PSKs have comfortable air-conditioned waiting hall and the Electronic Queue Management System ensures 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing. Besides an e-mail based helpdesk, a multi-lingual National Call Centre operates 24 x 7 for dissemination of passport service related information including status updates. Passport Seva system also has interface with India Post for tracking delivery of passports to citizens. More than one crore passport services have been rendered in the new system as on 31st July, 2013.

(c) The Passport Seva Project (PSP) is one of the citizen-centric Mission Mode Projects under the National e-Governance Plan and the implementation of PSP in PPP mode has the approval of the Union Cabinet. The sovereign functions of verification, granting, issuing, revocation and impounding of passports, besides printing and dispatch of passports, are performed by Government officials at PSKs/ Passport Offices. The staff from the Service Provider performs only front-end services such as data entry of demographic information, scanning and uploading of supporting documents, taking applicants' photograph and biometrics and acceptance of application fees, where applicable, on behalf of the Government. The Passport Services, therefore, continue to remain in fold of the Government.

#### **Surety by Indians visiting UK**

516. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Kingdom is considering surety of three thousand pounds for Indians visiting the UK from November 2013, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to persuade the UK Government in not going ahead with the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government have seen media reports regarding a possible introduction of a visa bond scheme by the United Kingdom (UK) Government. This issue has been raised with UK Government at different levels, including by the

Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister, Shri Anand Sharma in his meetings at high levels on June 25, 2013 during his visit to London, as well as at the India-UK Comprehensive Dialogue on Visa Related Issues held in London on July 25, 2013. It has been conveyed that no final decision has yet been taken on such a scheme.

**PM's visit to Thailand**

517. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Prime Minister has visited Thailand in the recent past; if so, the details of issues discussed and raised by India during the said visit;
- (b) whether a large number of treaties and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) have been finalized and signed by both the countries; if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the extent to which both the countries would be benefited from such treaties and MoUs; and
- (d) the details of action taken for expeditious implementation of each these treaties and MoUs out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh paid an official visit to Thailand from 30-31 May, 2013, at the invitation of Thai Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra. He held wide-ranging discussions on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest with his counterpart.

The following documents were signed during the visit highlighting our close and multifaceted cooperation:

- i. Treaty between the Republic of India and Kingdom of Thailand on Extradition.
- ii. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand on the Establishment of the India-Thailand Exchange Programme.
- iii. Memorandum of Understanding between Survey of India and Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency of Thailand on

cooperation in the field of Mapping and Geospatial Technology Applications.

- iv. Memorandum of Understanding between the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization of Thailand and Geo Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency of Thailand on cooperation in the field of Mapping and Geospatial Technology Applications.
- v. Memorandum of Understanding between Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) of the Republic of India and the Anti Money Laundering Office (AMLO) of the Kingdom of Thailand concerning cooperation in the Exchange of Intelligence related to Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.
- vi. Memorandum of Understanding made and entered into by and between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Thammasat University on the establishment of the ICCR Hindi Chair of Indian Studies.
- vii. Proces-verbal of Exchange of Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty between the Republic of India and the Kingdom of Thailand on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons.

Prime Minister's visit to Thailand has promoted bilateral exchanges to mutual benefit, strengthened regional cooperation and elevated our partnership to a new level.

The Instruments of Ratification of the India-Thailand Extradition Treaty have been signed by the President of India to facilitate its early entry into force.

#### **Tough labour laws introduced in Gulf countries**

518. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Gulf countries have introduced tough labour laws in their respective countries which would adversely affect the Indian workers in these countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the diplomatic and other measures Government proposes to take to protect the interest of Indian labourers in Gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Stricter implementation of labour laws, or their amendment, has largely impacted those workers who do not have valid papers to stay and work in the host country. Moreover, the impact is limited due to "amnesty" periods being provided by the host Government. For example, in case of Saudi Arabia, as the grace period for implementation of the Nitaqat policy has been extended twice (first to 3rd July, 2012 and then to 3rd November, 2013), the policy has not had any significant adverse impact on Indian workers in Saudi Arabia except on those who were working there without valid papers. The grace period allows even workers without valid papers to have their status regularized.

(b) The steps taken by the Government include high-level political engagement with Gulf countries through Indian Missions, such as Ministerial visits to impress upon local authorities to take humanitarian approach to the affected workers. Indian Missions also keep in close touch with our expatriates through 24×7 help lines, frequent interactions with the Indian Community Associations and they have undertaken the necessary steps to expedite issue of Emergency Certificates to affected workers.

In respect of UAE, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs provided AED 40 per Emergency Certificate to meet the administrative costs of issuing Emergency Certificates issued and waived AED 10 per applicant towards levy for ICWF. Similarly, in respect of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry provided SR40 for each Emergency Certificate issued from ICWF and waived the levy of 7 Riyal for ICWF.

### **Surprise check in Indian Embassies**

519. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Ministry not considering to make surprise checking in various Embassies located in Canada/USA/UK to know difficulties faced by visa/passport applicants, as huge numbers of complaints received to public authorities about unnecessary harassment and rude behaviour of staff due to which image of our nation has been adversely affected;

(b) whether Ministry has received such representation for our Toronto Embassy, if so, the action that has been taken; and

(c) the reasons Ministry is not rotating staff at our various Embassies within regular intervals, as many senior staff are stuck up since very long time including Toronto Embassy Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) In order to ensure delivery of public services, such as visa, passport and other consular services, in a congenial and transparent environment, this Ministry carries out inspection of Missions/Posts abroad at regular intervals. In addition to this, in situations where complaints are received against a particular Mission or Post regarding delivery of these public services, an inspection team is sent from this Ministry to verify and address such grievances.

(b) In the specific case of our Consulate in Toronto, the processing of applications for visas and passports has been outsourced to a reputed private company, whose functioning and conduct is closely watched and monitored at the highest level. All complaints of harassment and rude behaviour are immediately taken up with the management of the company for redressal.

(c) As at all our Missions and Posts abroad, regular India-based Mission staff is rotated at a regular interval of three years; this applies to our Consulate in Toronto as well. However, given the structure of the Ministry of External Affairs, with more than 180 Mission/Posts abroad, simultaneous movement of personnel is a complex exercise, which has to be undertaken taking into consideration the educational and personal requirement of all personnel, as well as the functional requirement of the Mission/Post. This may sometimes inadvertently lead to delays in movement of staff.

#### **Indo-Chinese meeting on intrusion by China**

520. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times China intruded into Indian territory during each of the last three months;

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the meeting held between India and China to prevent flare-ups, and the result of each meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

(c) The 3rd meeting of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs was held at New Delhi on 23-24 July, 2013. The two delegations reviewed recent developments in the India-China border areas with the objective of enhancing peace and tranquility between the two countries. They discussed additional confidence building measures between the two sides.

#### **PSKs in Meghalaya**

521. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently passport applicants from the State of Meghalaya have to travel long distance to Guwahati Regional Passport Office (RPO) to submit applications and follow up;

(b) whether Government has been extending network of passport offices by setting up Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) at locations that are not served by full-fledged RPOs;

(c) whether there is a long standing demand by the passport applicants from Meghalaya for setting up PSKs at Shillong and Tura within the State of Meghalaya; and

(d) whether Government is considering this legitimate demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Under the new system of passport issuance, passport applicants are required to be present in person at the Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) to give their photographs and biometrics for uploading in the system along with

their personal particulars, to avoid incidences of impersonation and duplicity. Verification of documents and granting of passports is also done in the presence of passport applicants. Accordingly, citizens from Meghalaya are required to travel to PSK, Guwahati for completion of requisite formalities for issue of passports.

(b) to (d) With a view to extend the passport issuance network, Government is working on setting up Passport Seva Laghu Kendras (PSLKs) at various locations in the country including Shillong.

#### **US NSA Spying on Indian Embassy**

522. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the media report that the US National Security Agency (NSA) spied on Indian Embassy and considered it a "target" along with 37 other embassies and missions in Washington; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government is aware of media reports stating that the U.S. National Security Agency spied on 38 diplomatic missions of foreign countries, including the Indian Embassy in Washington DC, by implanting bugs and using specialized antennae. Government has expressed concerns over the reports of monitoring of the Indian Embassy by U.S. agencies. On Government's advice, the Indian Embassy in Washington DC raised these concerns with the U.S. Department of State.

#### **Irregularities in passport office in Kerala**

523. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been complaints about the Malappuram passport officer (Kerala) regarding irregularities in issuing passports and his office was raided by CBI recently;

(b) whether the said officer is alleged to have involved in the human trafficking of women to Gulf countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any probe has been conducted into such allegations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) There are no specific complaints against Passport Officer, Malappuram. However, during the month of June, 2013, Central Bureau of Investigation carried out joint surprise checks in several Passport Offices and Passport Seva Kendras across the country. One such joint surprise check was undertaken on 17.06.2013 at Passport Office and residence of Passport Officer, Malappuram.

(b) There is no such report of the Officer to have been involved in the human trafficking of women to Gulf countries.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Slum upgradation index**

524. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to evolve a slum upgradation index, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would be applicable in all the States in the country; and

(c) if so, whether there is any comprehensive study of the existing slums in the country; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has 'in principle' decided to create a Slum Index for the country. The objective of this index is to capture the improvement in identified infrastructure of the slums.

(c) A committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pranab Sen was set up by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to study the estimate of urban slum population for the country. As per committee, the estimate of slum population in the country for the year 2001 was 75.26 million and the projected slum population in the country for the year 2011 was 93.06 million. Details of the



State-wise estimated slum population in 2001 and projected slum population in 2011 is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise estimated slum population in 2001: as per, "Committee on Slum Statistics/Census" constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.*

State/Union Territory	Estimated Slum Population in 2001	Projected Slum Population in 2011
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	7254399	8188022
Arunachal Pradesh	56538	98248
Assam	805701	1070835
Bihar	1422155	1683954
Chhattisgarh	1578285	2111546
Goa	100365	154759
Gujarat	3708127	4662619
Haryana	2350269	3288292
Himachal Pradesh	69310	87281
Jammu and Kashmir	395696	494180
Jharkhand	762025	931912
Karnataka	2951441	3631147
Kerala	499498	533278
Madhya Pradesh	5107505	6393040
Maharashtra	14319132	18151071
Manipur	68967	75197

1	2	3
Meghalaya	172223	205176
Mizoram	87309	105720
Nagaland	73523	83220
Orissa	1401973	1736064
Punjab	2164649	2798256
Rajasthan	3118120	3826160
Sikkim	9609	13321
Tamil Nadu	7340271	8644892
Tripura	104281	131080
Uttar Pradesh	8527840	10878336
Uttarakhand	638467	826257
West Bengal	7520116	8546755
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20303	33722
Chandigarh	208057	332473
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7653	26083
Daman and Diu	7420	9187
Delhi	23186.35	3163430
Lakshadweep	1683	1560
Puducherry	92495	136899
INDIA	75264040	93055983

#### Achievements of SJSRY

525. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance under the Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been declining as the target groups are not being enlarged, if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor;

(b) whether the SJSRY includes construction of community centres/sewakendras, training centres/programmes for self employment, Thrift and Credit Societies etc; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. The performance under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is not declining.

(b) and (c) The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component of SJSRY seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. These assets may be Community Centres, Storm water Drains, Roads, Night Shelters, Kitchen Sheds in Primary Schools under Mid-day Meal Scheme and other community requirements like Parks, Solid Waste Management facilities, as decided by the community structures themselves. Statement showing State-wise number of man days of work generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) as per reported by States/UTs during last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As regards Thrift & Credit Societies (T&CS), under the Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP), the SHG/T&CS shall be entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs. 25,000/- as Revolving Fund at the rate of Rs.2000/- maximum per member. Statement showing State-wise number of beneficiaries assisted through revolving fund for T&CS under UWSP as per reported by States/UTs during last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I****Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last 3 years and current year**

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Mandays of Work generated under UWEP (in Lakhs)				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.73	0.79	4.00	0.12	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.20	0.19	0.01	
3	Assam	0.00	3.50	3.01	0	
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
5	Chhattisgarh	0.96	1.10	0.08	0	
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
7	Gujarat	1.98	0.05	0.31	0	
8	Haryana	0.33	0.55	0.24	0	
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.01	0	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
11	Jharkhand	0.30	0.05	0.00	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Karnataka	3.10	3.59	0.71	0.04
13	Kerala	0.16	0.96	0.00	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	4.16	5.02	3.67	0
15	Maharashtra	5.37	3.88	3.33	0
16	Manipur	0.00	2.41	1.16	0
17	Meghalaya	0.68	0.00	0.01	0
18	Mizoram	0.28	0.25	0.38	0
19	Nagaland	0.99	0.59	0.26	0
20	Odisha	1.73	1.80	2.50	0
21	Punjab	0.11	0.00	0.00	0
22	Rajasthan	1.61	1.78	2.38	0
23	Sikkim	0.13	0.10	0.16	0
24	Tamil Nadu	14.45	7.00	0.71	0.84
25	Tripura	31.16	0.18	0.32	0
26	Uttarakhand	1.00	0.33	0.44	0.02
27	Uttar Pradesh	5.91	2.88	1.93	1.25
28	West Bengal	2.50	3.51	1.48	0

29	A & N Islands	0.00	0.02	0.02	0
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
34	Pondicherry	0.13	0.10	0.06	0
TOTAL		7880	40.63	27.36	2.29

\* As per the MPRs received from the States/UTs for the month ending June, 2013.

### Statement-II

*Statement showing Thrift & Credit Societies (T&CS) component under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last 3 years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries assisted through Revolving Fund for T&CS under UWSP			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	55980	18205	11637	9180
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	11	0	0
3	Assam	79	16	320	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	4181	6014	4037	70
6	Goa	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	3326	3397	1388	381
8	Haryana	1236	1088	1153	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	2	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5	406	0
11	Jharkhand	382	7	1534	0
12	Karnataka	22520	35533	22955	0
13	Kerala	1830	157	219	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1189	10440	10820	112
15	Maharashtra	48165	9178	56255	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	23	0
18	Mizoram	200	336	1540	0
19	Nagaland	975	88	875	0

20	Odisha	12934	6273	8995	193
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	249	273	492	0
23	Sikkim	40	6	6	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5682	6675	39394	3698
25	Tripura	50	180	336	0
26	Uttarakhand	460	600	350	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	6871	2696	6697	1482
28	West Bengal	597	15909	16879	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	3750	0	0	0
34	Pondicherry	10251	28	0	0
TOTAL		183972	117117	186311	15116

\* As per the MPRs received from the States/UTs for the month ending June, 2013.



**Aims and objectives of NULM**

526. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is going to start a new Mission called National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in Twelfth Plan, if so, the aims and objectives of the above Mission;

(b) how the proposed Mission is different from the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); and

(c) performance of SJSRY in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has proposed to launch a "National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" in 12 Five Year Plan, which will replace the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The NULM would focus on organizing urban poor in self help groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

(c) A total of 13,06,767 beneficiaries have been assisted under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 31,32,830 persons have been skill trained under Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and 6,62,766 women beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since its inception. So far, total Central funds to the tune of Rs. 5038.53 Crores has been released to States/UTs under the SJSRY scheme.

A total of 1,35,298 beneficiaries have been assisted under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 1,84,739 persons have been skill trained under Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and 69,077 women beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises

under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in Andhra Pradesh since its inception, as reported by the State Government. So far, total Central funds to the tune of Rs. 473.76 Crores has been released to Andhra Pradesh under this scheme since inception.

### **Slum Statistics and Census**

527. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted any Committee to look into the various aspects of Slum Statistics and Census;
- (b) whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has taken action on the report submitted by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, was constituted in July, 2008 to look into various 2 aspects of Slum Statistics/Census and guide conduct of Slum Census 2011. The Committee submitted its Report in August, 2010. The summary of recommendations of the Committee is given in the Statement (*See* below). As per Report of the Committee, the methodology for coverage of slums and lcriteria to decide slum like household was adopted in Census 2011.

### ***Statement***

#### ***The summary of the recommendations of the Committee***

**Estimated Slum Population in the Country:** The estimate of slum population in the country for the year 2001 was 75.26 million and the projected slum population in the country for the year 2011 was 93.06 million. Details are given in the Statement-I & II respectively (*See* below).

**Coverage for Slum Census 2011:** All the Statutory Towns will be covered in 2011 census as per the following Methodology:

1. The ORGI will use exactly the same definition used in Census 2001 for delineating the 'slum blocks' in the notified, recognized and identified

slum areas of each statutory town. The M/O Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/O HUPA) will issue suitable instructions requesting all the State Governments and municipal Commissioners to extend necessary support in earmarking these areas during the House listing Operations scheduled to commence from April 2010.

2. In addition, the House listing and Housing Census data will be used for earmarking the 'slum-like' clusters uniformly throughout the country, since the condition of census house where the households live, the amenities available to the households, etc. is recorded at this phase of the Census operations.
3. The ORGI will identify all the House Listing Blocks (HLBs) where at least 20 households satisfying the set criterion exist. Subsequently, the ORGI will hand over the layout maps of these HLBs to the M/O Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/O HUPA).
4. The M/O HUPA will undertake independent ground verification at these HLBs to decide whether these blocks can be additionally earmarked as blocks with 'slum-like' clusters. The ORGI will not be involved in the ground verification phase.

**Criteria to decide a slum-like household based on Census 2011 House listing and Housing Census data**

1. Any household which satisfy all the four conditions/mentioned underneath will be considered as a 'slum-like' household. The four conditions are:
  - i. **Predominant material of Roof of the Census House:** Roof should be made of any material other than concrete. "Concrete" would include both Reinforced Bricks Concrete (RBC) and Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC),
  - ii. **Availability of drinking water source:** Source of drinking water should not be available within the premises of the census house,
  - iii. **Type of latrine:** Household does not have any latrine facility within the premises of the census house, i.e., they either have public latrine or no latrine.
  - iv. **Type of drainage:** Household does not have closed drainage.

2. Any House Listing Block with at least 20 households devoid of the four facilities with respect to housing condition, drinking water, latrine and drainage, as explained above, will be considered as a HLB having a chance of having a 'slum-like' cluster.
3. The ORGI would provide the layout maps of these earmarked HLBs to M/O HUPA.
4. The M/O HUPA would confirm the same after independent ground verification of these earmarked HLBs, whose layout maps would be provided by the ORGI.

All the households from slum like clusters and the households in slum EEBs as per census definition would together give the slum population in the country. This method would be employed in every Census so that the Ministry would have periodic and comparable updates and growth trends.

**Statement-I**

*Table: State-wise Estimated Slum Population for all 5161 Towns in 2001*

States/UTs	Urban Population	Slum Population	% of Slum Population in Urban Population of state	% of State Slum Population in Total Slum Population of India
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	20808940	7254399	34.86	9.64
Arunachal Pradesh	227881	56538	24.81	0.08
Assam	3439240	805701	23.43	1.07
Bihar	8681800	1422155	16.38	1.89
Chhattisgarh	4185747	1578285	37.71	2.1
Goa	670577	100365	14.97	0.13
Gujarat	18930250	3708127	19.59	4.93
Haryana	6115304	2350269	38.43	3.12
Himachal Pradesh	595581	69310	11.64	0.09

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	2516638	395696	15.72	0.53
Jharkhand	5993741	762025	12.71	1.01
Karnataka	17961529	2951441	16.43	3.92
Kerala	8266925	499498	6.04	0.66
Madhya Pradesh	15967145	5107505	31.99	6.79
Maharashtra	41100980	14319132	34.84	19.03
Manipur	575968	68967	11.97	0.09
Meghalaya	454111	172223	37.93	0.23
Mizoram	441006	87309	19.8	0.12
Nagaland	342787	73523	21.45	0.1
Orissa	5517238	1401973	25.41	1.86
Punjab	8262511	2164649	26.2	2.88
Rajasthan	13214375	3118120	23.6	4.14
Sikkim	59870	9609	16.05	0.01
Tamil Nadu	27483998	7340271	26.71	9.75
Tripura	545750	104281	19.11	0.14
Uttar Pradesh	34539582	81527840	24.69	11.33
Uttaranchal	2179074	638467	29.3	0.85
West Bengal	22427251	7520116	33.53	9.99
A & N Island	116198	20303	17.47	0.03
Chandigarh	808515	208057	25.73	0.28
D & Nagar Haveli	50463	7653	15.17	0.01
Daman and Diu	57348	7420	12.94	0.01
Delhi	12905780	2318635	17.97	3.08
Lakshadweep	26967	1683	6.24	0
Puducherry	648619	92495	14.26	0.12
INDIA	286119689	752,64040	26.31	100

Source: Report of the committee on Slum Statistics/Census 2010

**Statement-II***Table: State-wise Projected Slum Population from Year 2011 to 2017*

States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	8188022	8273434	8357451	8440074	8521999	8602530	8681318
Arunachal Pradesh	98248	103459	108669	114127	119833	125788	131494
Assam	1070835	1100118	1129636	1159857	1190780	1222406	1253798
Bihar	1683954	1707378	1730148	1752590	1774376	1795671	1816639
Chhattisgarh	2111546	2169237	2228058	2287634	2347964	2409802	2470886
Goa	154759	161494	168229	174815	180801	185741	192476
Gujarat	4662619	4759581	4856740	4954094	5051840	5149782	5245569
Haryana	3288292	3390907	3495059	3600364	3707207	3815202	3923582
Himachal Pradesh	87281	89143	91005	92983	94845	96707	98685
Jammu and Kashmir	494180	504243	514306	524369	534275	544180	553771
Jharkhand	931912	948949	966239	983530	1001202	1019382	1036673

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	3631147	3700490	3770161	3839998	3910162	3980656	4049341
Kerala	533278	536057	538776	541314	543671	5459061	548021
Madhya Pradesh	6393040	6523229	6654059	6785528	6917636	7050705	7181214
Maharashtra	18151071	18549628	18950624	19352665	19754009	20152914	20557046
Manipur	75197	75915	76514	76993	77592	78190	78789
Meghalaya	205176	208590	212003	215416	219209	222622	226415
Mizoram	105720	107700	109679	111659	113639	115619	117599
Nagaland	83220	84292	85365	86223	87295	88368	89226
Orissa	1736064	1770623	1805436	1840503	1876078	1912161	1948244
Punjab	2798256	2864014	2930296	2996316	3062598	3128094	3193590
Rajasthan	3826160	3894590	3962311	4029561	4095395	4160049	4224939
Sikkim	13321	13803	14124	14605	14926	15408	15729
Tamil Nadu	8644892	8862969	9081045	9298651	9515080	9729624	9940165
Tripura	131080	134137	137003	140061	143118	146175	149232

Uttar Pradesh	10878336	11127210	11378552	11631376	11885434	12139739	12394291
Uttarakhand	826257	846181	866105	886615	906832	927342	947559
West Bengal	8546755	8640642	8733188	8825399	8918616	9014179	9106055
A & N Island	33722	35294	36867	38265	39663	41060	42633
Chandigarh	332473	348685	365154	381881	397321	411474	429744
Dadra & N Haveli	26083	28813	31542	34424	37305	40035	43219
Daman and Diu	9187	9316	9316	9445	9445	9575	9575
Delhi	3163430	3260984	3360874	3463999	3570716	3681745	3793313
Lakshadweep	1560	1560	1498	1435	1435	1435	1373
Puducherry	136899	143316	149876	156435	162282	167131	174118
INDIA	93055983	94977993	96907923	98845216	100786594	102729415	104668340

Source: Report of the Committee on Slum statistics/Census 2010.



**Problems of Indians working abroad**

528. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have intervened in the recent problems related to visa and job of pravasis working in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Middle East Countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to help the returned pravasis for their resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The steps taken by the Government include high-level political engagement with Gulf countries through Indian Missions, such as Ministerial visits to impress upon local authorities to take humanitarian approach to the affected workers. Indian Missions have also keep in close touch with our expatriates through 24×7 help lines, frequent interactions with the Indian Community Associations and they have undertaken the necessary steps to expedite issue of Emergency Certificates to affected workers.

In respect of UAE, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs provided AED 40 per Emergency Certificate to meet the administrative costs of issuing Emergency Certificates issued and waived AED 10 per applicant towards levy for ICWF. Similarly, in respect of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry provided SR40 for each Emergency Certificate issued from ICWF and waived the levy of 7 Riyal for ICWF.

(b) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs had called meetings of Ministers/representatives of major labour sending States twice, the first on 09-04-2013 and the second on 25-06-2013. The State Governments were requested to formulate rehabilitation programmes for returnees from the Gulf, using existing State and Central Government programmes where possible.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has separately launched Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) on a pilot basis to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports going to ECR countries, to (a) save for their return and resettlement, (b) save for their old age and (c) obtain a Life Insurance cover against natural death during the period of coverage.

**Complaints of NRI marriages**

529. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints relating to NRI marriages are going up in the last five years; and

(b) in what manner Ministry is planning to address this grave and serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):  
(a) and (b) During the last five years the complaints received in the Ministry and in National Commission for Women are as under:

Period	No. of complaints received in MOIA	No. of complaints received in NCW
2008-09	55	NRI Cell was set up in NCW on September 2009
2009-10	56	259
2010-11	15	343
2011-12	31	328
2012-13	56	386

In August 2008 the Ministry has asked all the States and Union territories to make registration of marriages compulsory. Twenty five States and six Union Territories have reported framing of guidelines for compulsory registration of marriages.

The Ministry implements a scheme for legal assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas husbands. Under the scheme, assistance of US \$3,000 in developed countries and US \$2,000 in developing countries is given through local Indian Missions. During the years 2008-09 to 2012-13 a total 101 women have been assisted under the Scheme.

Besides, the Ministry runs awareness-cum-publicity campaigns through the print and electronic media. Ministry also published a 'Booklet on Marriages to Overseas Indians', which has been circulated.

**Problem of Indian workers in Gulf countries**

530. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian citizens working in Gulf countries are facing serious problems due to the implementation of the new domestic laws of these countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Indians returned from Gulf countries due to this; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to protect the interest of Indian people?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Stricter implementation of labour laws, or their amendment, has largely impacted those workers who do not have valid papers to stay and work in the host country. However, the impact is limited due to "amnesty" periods being provided by the host Government. For example, in case of Saudi Arabia, as the grace period for implementation of the Nitaqat policy has been extended twice (first to 3rd July, 2012 and then to 3rd November, 2013) the policy has not had any significant adverse impact on Indian workers, except on those who were working there without valid papers. The grace period allows even workers without valid papers to have their status regularized.

(b) 3428 persons had been issued Emergency Certificates (ECs) by the Indian Missions in United Arab Emirates (UAE) when Amnesty had been proclaimed from December, 2012 to February, 2013. 7923 Indians left United Arab Emirates during the Amnesty period. Subsequent to the stricter enforcement in Saudi Arabia, the Embassy of India and its Consulate have so far issued over 68,500 Emergency Certificates (ECs) to enable affected Indian workers to come back to India. Information regarding how many of these have actually taken exit permits from the Saudi Arabian Government is released from time to time by the Saudi Arabian Government. Applications for ECs continued to be received as the Amnesty period has been extended upto 3rd November, 2013. Since the end of first Amnesty period, the Embassy of India and its Consulate have issued over 1500 ECs.

(c) The steps taken by the Government include high-level political engagement with Gulf countries through Indian Missions, such as Ministerial visits

to impress upon local authorities to take humanitarian approach to the affected workers. Indian Missions also keep in close touch with our expatriates through 24×7 help lines, frequent interactions with the Indian Community Associations and they have undertaken the necessary steps to expedite issue of Emergency Certificates to affected workers.

In respect of UAE, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs provided AED 40 per Emergency Certificate to meet the administrative costs of issuing Emergency Certificates issued and waived AED 10 per applicant towards levy for ICWF. Similarly, in respect of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry provided SR40 for each Emergency Certificate issued from ICWF and waived the levy of 7 Riyal for ICWF.

**National policy on development and strengthening  
of PRIs in the country**

531. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any National Policy on development and strengthening of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country especially in the backward regions if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether an amount of more than Rs. 4000 crores is required to strengthen PRIs in the country as per the assessment made by Government, if so, the details of the said assessment; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the funds required for the revival of PRIs in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been under implementation during 12th Five Year Plan period which aims at strengthening the Panchayati Raj System by way of Capacity building and training of Elected Representatives and Panchayat Functionaries, construction of Panchayat Ghars, provisions of administrative and technical support to Gram Panchayats, building of training infrastructure, e-enabling of Panchayats, and support for Panchayat processes. Besides, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj supports strengthening of Panchayats through its various schemes. It operates the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) in 272 backward districts of the country. Untied funds are given for meeting critical gaps in local infrastructure and other

development requirements. BRGF also aims to strengthen Panchayats through its capacity building component.

(b) and (c) The strengthening of PRIs in the country is a multi-dimensional and continuous process. There can be no single assessment of the funds for this.

#### **Remuneration paid to invigilators/supervisors**

532. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that remuneration for invigilators/supervisors for GATE and other exams is around Rs. 750/- per session, whereas Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) pays only Rs. 300/- per session for its exams; and

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the remuneration paid to invigilators/supervisors being engaged for various exams conducted by UPSC after Sixth Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Remuneration to various categories of functionaries engaged for actual conduct of examination has been revised w.e.f Engineering Services Examination, 2013 held from 28.6.2013. Remuneration for invigilators in UPSC examinations are now Rs. 360/- per session for objective type examination and Rs. 420/- per session for conventional type examination and that for Supervisor is Rs. 540/- per session for objective type examination and Rs. 600/- per session for conventional type examination. These rates are revised from time to time. Rates for the UPSC examinations and GATE examinations are not comparable.

#### **Supreme Court's comments on CBI**

†533. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court of India had made comments on the important intelligence institution of the country, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last months and also requested Government to make this institution self-reliant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the steps taken by Government after the above said comment of the Supreme Court?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Supreme Court passed an order dated 08.05.2013 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, and WP (Civil) 463 of 2012 to know whether the Central Government intended to put in place appropriate law for the independence of the CBI and its functional autonomy and insulate it from extraneous influence(s) of any kind so that CBI is viewed as a non-partisan investigating agency. The Court directed the filing of the affidavit by July 3, 2013.

The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) which considered the matter at length. Based on its recommendations and with the approval of the Cabinet, Government filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court on 03.07.2013.

#### **Online application of RTI**

534. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Right to Information (RTI) applications can be filed by Indian citizens online, if so, the details of the procedure thereof; and

(b) whether RTI applications can be filed online by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), if so, the details of the procedure thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Government of India has started a RTI online web portal whereby Right to Information (RTI) applications can be filed online by Indian citizens, including those who are living abroad. The detailed procedure in filing of on-line RTI applications is as under:

An Indian citizen can file RTI application online through RTI online web-portal, having url [www.rtionline.gov.in](http://www.rtionline.gov.in). The prescribed fee for RTI application can also be paid online through a payment gateway of State Bank of India by way of internet banking of State Bank of India and its associate banks and by using debit/credit cards of Master/Visa. This facility at present is available only for 37 Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

#### **Selection of Junior Translators and Hindi Pradhyapak**

535. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3045 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20 December, 2012 and state:

(a) whether selection process in case of Junior Translators (CSOLS) and Hindi Pradhyapak (CHTI) had been made jeopardized and the eligibility criteria decided by the Chairman, Staff Selection Commission and the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (DOL) in their meeting held on 19 July, 2011 for the said posts had also been mismanaged by the Public Authorities concerned of SSC; and

(b) the action required to be proposed as per prescribed Law to remove all the loose ends and to ascertain the rightful claims of the meritorious candidates who had appeared for the aforesaid posts in the Examination of the Year-2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. The recruitment process for the Junior Translator (CSOLS)/Junior Hindi Translators (in Subordinate Offices) and Hindi Pradhyapak (Central Hindi Training Institute) etc., Examination, 2011 conducted by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has been completed and the result was published on 27th March, 2012. As informed by the SSC that the Commission decided not to exercise its discretion to relax the eligibility criteria as provided in the Notice of the Examination.

(b) All the meritorious candidates who found place in the merit list and who possessed the requisite Essential Qualifications were selected and nominated. In view of above, no further action is called for in the matter.

#### **Shops taken on rent by Kendriya Bhandar**

536. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether shops in Market of Vasant Vihar Central Government Housing Complex, have been taken on rent by the management of Kendriya Bhandar for shifting its branch already functioning in two type-III flats in the area;

(b) if so, the number of shops taken on rent in Vasant Vihar and since when the shops have been taken over along with the monthly rent of each shop being paid by Kendriya Bhandar;

(c) the total amount paid as rent as on 31 December, 2012 along with the official responsible for such loss; and

(d) in what manner Government proposes to recover the loss and by when the loss is likely to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Kendriya Bhandar had taken five shops in the market of Vasant Vihar, Central Government Housing Complex for its retail operations in November, 2006 on payment of licence fee @ Rs. 2936/- per shop per month in the expectation of increased inflow of customers to this market complex located in a prime South Delhi area. The possession of these shops was taken by Kendriya Bhandar in November, 2006. The ownership of these shops was transferred by the Directorate of Estates to Municipal Corporation of Delhi in December, 2006.

(c) and (d) Kendriya Bhandar has paid rent of Rs. 14,680/- to the Directorate of Estates for November, 2006 at the time of taking possession of these shops. Thereafter, a total amount of Rs.9,10,160/- have been paid to MCD for the period December, 2006 to January, 2012. Kendriya Bhandar had retained these shops located in market complex as a conscious business decision in the expectation of increased inflow of customers to this market complex located in a prime South Delhi area. These shops were utilized for some period for sales of Bhagidari Atta/ Chakki Atta and loose rice to customers. As the customer inflow did not increase, Kendriya Bhandar decided to surrender these shops in February, 2012.

Kendriya Bhandar is engaged in business and has to take commercial decisions. The decision of Kendriya Bhandar to take these shops on rent was one of such decisions. Overall, Kendriya Bhandar is in profit. During the period 2006-07 to 2011-12 Kendriya Bhandar had earned net profit in the range of Rs.184.89 lakhs to Rs.656.05 lakhs. Further, as per Section 49 of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, the Board of Directors of the society exercises all such powers as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Act.

#### **Autonomy of CBI**

537. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Cabinet has green signalled the enhancing of autonomy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in response to Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions, if so, the details thereof; and



(b) whether Government has prepared the draft bill for autonomy of CBI, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court passed an order dated 08.05.2013 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, and WP (Civil) 463 of 2012 to know whether the Central Government intended to put in place appropriate law for the independence of the CBI and its functional autonomy and insulate it from extraneous influence(s) of any kind so that CBI is viewed as a non-partisan investigating agency. The Court directed the filing of the affidavit by July 3, 2013.

The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) which considered the matter at length and recommended amendments to Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Accordingly an affidavit has been filed in the Supreme Court on 03.07.2013, with the approval of the Union Cabinet.

A brief summary of the affidavit is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Government has not yet finalized the draft bill for autonomy of CBI.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Summary of the affidavit by the Government***

The salient features of the affidavit are as under:

#### **a. Non Interference in Investigation**

Non-interference in investigation of CBI in PC Act offence cases is already provided in the DSPE Act.

#### **b. Appointment of Director. CBI**

Appointment of Director CBI by the President on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of Prime Minister as Chairperson, Leader of Opposition in the House of People as Member and the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him as Member.

#### **c. Removal of Director. CBI**

Removal of Director CBI, only by order of the President on grounds of proved misbehavior and incapacity after the Central Vigilance Commission on a reference made to it by the President has reported that the Director is

guilty based on an inquiry conducted in accordance with the AIS Rules in this regard.

**d. Director, CBI as member of Selection Committee**

Induction of Director CBI as full-fledged member in the Selection Committee for recommending selection of officers of CBI of the level of SP and above.

**e. Superintendence on Non-PC Act offences**

Superintendence of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for all cases (other than Prevention of Corruption Act offences whose superintendence is with Central Vigilance Commission) has been in the Central Government, with a rider that while exercising the powers of superintendence, the Central Government shall not exercise powers in such a manner so as to require the Delhi Special Police Establishment to investigate or dispose of any case in a particular manner.

**f. Timeline for prosecution of officers under Section 6(A) of DSPE Act**

On the required approval of the Central Government before conducting inquiry or investigation against officers of JS level or above under Section 6(A) of DSPE Act, it has been provided that the Central Government shall take a final decision within a period of 3 months and an order declining such request would contain reasons in support thereof.

**g. Appointment of Director (Prosecution)**

Director of Prosecution is to be selected based on the recommendation of the Selection Committee, headed by the Central Vigilance Commissioner with Secretary DoPT, Secretary MHA, and Secretary Department of Legal Affairs as members and Director CBI as member convener. The categories of persons who shall be eligible for appointment, apart from cadre officers of the Ministry of Law & Justice, would include a person who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than 15 years and has been designated as a senior advocate. Powers and functions of the Director of Prosecution have been delineated.

**h. Institutional accountability of CBI**

Establishment of an Accountability Commission has been proposed to ensure

institutional accountability of CBI. The Commission will consist of three whole time Members, to be appointed by the President, from amongst the retired judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court with the senior most judge as the Chairperson of the Commission and the CVC as an ex-officio Member. The salary and allowances and the other terms and conditions would be as may be prescribed by the Government. The jurisdiction, functions and powers of the Commission have been detailed. The Commission would entertain and inquire into allegations of misbehavior, incapacity, impropriety or irregularity on the part of officers and staff of DSPE. However the complainant has to approach the Director in the first instance.

**i. Financial Autonomy:**

Apart from functional autonomy to CBI, the financial powers of the Director shall be equivalent to the powers exercisable by the Director General of Central Reserve Police Force.

**Recruitment of SC/ST/OBC**

538. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belong to SC/ST/OBC recruited in different groups of the Central Government Services during last five years; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, the number of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates appointed by direct recruitment in different groups of the Central Government services during the years from 2006 to 2010 is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates appointed by direct recruitment in different groups of the Central Government services during the years from 2006 to 2010*

Year	Groups	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4	5
2006	Group A	202	216	315
	Group B	198	135	312
	Group C	9358	6511	14686
	Group D	4708	3017	4796
	Total	14466	9879	20109
2007	Group A	336	149	592
	Group B	156	84	219
	Group C	9012	6407	13667
	Group D	5784	2734	7357
	Total	15288	9374	21835
2008	Group A	395	180	691

1	2	3	4	5
2009	Group B	346	114	372
	Group C	8414	4857	13781
	Group D	7491	2477	8187
	Total	16646	7628	23031
	Group A	408	199	792
	Group B	566	289	1246
	Group C	10851	6750	20405
	Group D	3528	1219	3886
	Total	15353	8457	26329
	Group A	238	116	555
2010*	Group B	600	285	1112
	Group C	9895	6832	17963
	Group D	1855	581	1910
	TOTAL	12588	7814	21540
	GRAND TOTAL	74341	43152	112844

\* For the year 2010, data does not include two Ministries/Departments.

**Rules for selection/appointment of information commissioners**

539. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) is mulling to frame rules about the exact method to be followed for selection and appointment of Information Commissioners;

(b) whether in the absence of such rules, people close to the concerned Governments are getting appointed as Information Commissioners in spite of not being eligible for such posts; and

(c) if so, by when the Government would come out to frame the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. As per Section 12(3) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of:-

- (i) the Prime Minister, who shall be the Chairperson of the committee;
- (ii) the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha; and
- (iii) a Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

As per the section 12(5) of the RTI Act, 2005, the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners shall be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance.

As per the existing practice, particulars of persons fulfilling the criteria for appointment as Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission and interested for appointment to the post are invited through open advertisement. A Search Committee has been constituted for recommending panel of names of persons of eminence from various spheres as provided in the Act to the Selection Committee, headed by the Prime Minister.

(c) Does not arise.

**GOM for autonomy of CBI**

†540. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Group of Ministers has been formed for autonomy to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), if so, the action plan of this group of ministers and the progress made in this direction so far;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has made any comment on the functioning of CBI recently; and

(c) if so, whether the group of ministers would also keep in mind the comment of the Supreme Court during its study, if so, the details thereof and by when the report of the group of ministers is likely to come out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court passed an order dated 08.05.2013 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, and WP (Civil) 463 of 2012 to know whether the Central Government intended to put in place appropriate law for the independence of the CBI and its functional autonomy and insulate it from extraneous influence(s) of any kind so that CBI is viewed as a non-partisan investigating agency. The Court directed the filing of the affidavit by July 3, 2013.

The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) which considered the matter at length and recommended amendments to Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Accordingly an affidavit has been filed in the Supreme Court on 03.07.2013. A brief summary of the affidavit is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the annexure to USQ No. 537, part (a) and (b)].

**Complaints of lending of multi-crore loans**

541. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has received complaints/representations regarding lending of multi-crore loans on property already

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

mortgaged and non-recovery of loans by officials in connivance with fraudsters/defaulters by erstwhile Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank (now Purvanchal Bank), SBI, Central Bank of India in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh in the month of June, 2013, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether CBI has raided the said banks/branches; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome/findings thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Sir. CBI has received a complaint dt. 18.06.2013 from Sri Yashvir Singh, MP (Lok Sabha).

The contents *inter-alia* include allegations of serious irregularities in SBI, Chitbaragaon and Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank, Narahi Branch and other Banks/Branches of Ballia District, where loans of several crores of Rupees have been lent to fraudsters illegally who are running rackets for securing loans by fraudulent means and bank officials in connivance with the fraudsters have allowed them to make default in payment of outstanding loans for more than 5-10 years. Ultimately, these loans are either waived illegally or declared NPAs.

(b) and (c) No Sir. CBI conducts searches at various places depending on the facts and circumstances of individual cases.

#### **Status of Anti-corruption Bill**

542. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of anti-corruption bills introduced during the last three years, the status thereof; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to pass anti-corruption bills at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) During the past three years, the Government has introduced the following anti-corruption Bills in the Parliament for effectively tackling corruption:



Year	Name of the Bill	Present Status
2010	The Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 (The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011).	The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011 and presently is pending in the Rajya Sabha
2011	The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011	The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011 and presently is pending in the Rajya Sabha
	The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011	The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 25.3.2011 and yet to be passed by the Lok Sabha
2012	—	—

(b) These Bills are under consideration of the Parliament. Government is keen on early passage of these Bills.

#### **Freedom to CBI**

‡543. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to give freedom to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) after the increasing question mark on it and its all round criticism; and

(b) whether Government would set free CBI from its control, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Supreme Court passed an order dated 08.05.2013 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, and WP (Civil) 463 of 2012 to know whether the Central Government intended to put in place appropriate law for the independence of the CBI and its functional autonomy and insulate it from extraneous influence(s) of any kind so that CBI is viewed as a non-partisan investigating agency. The Court directed the filing of the affidavit by July 3, 2013.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) which considered the matter at length and recommended amendments to Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Accordingly an affidavit has been filed in the Supreme Court on 03.07.2013.

(b) The CBI, as per existing provisions of law, is autonomous in its functioning. As stated above, an affidavit has been filed in the Supreme Court in this regard. A brief summary of the affidavit is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the annexure to USQ No. 537, part (a) and (b)].

**Aadhar card for subsidy and other services**

544. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aadhar card is mandatory to avail Government subsidy by any individual for LPG cylinders, opening bank accounts and admissions in schools, passports, driving licence etc; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Centers for enrolment of Aadhaar card in Delhi, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and NCR regions; and

(c) the other measures taken to facilitate the residents to make enrolment for Aadhar cards in the country especially Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Aadhar Card is not mandatory to avail Government services by any individual like opening basic accounts, admissions in schools, obtaining passports etc.

As per Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under the scheme of Direct Benefit Transfer to LPG Consumers (DBTL), LPG consumers have to link their Aadhaar number to their LPG consumer number and bank account. The consumers will get domestic LPG cylinders at market price and subsidy for domestic LPG cylinder as per their entitlement would be transferred to their bank account. Non-Cash Transfer Compliant consumers will be allowed 3 months from the date of launch of DBTL to obtain and seed their Aadhaar number in LPG/Bank Database. During this period such consumers will receive their entitlement of subsidized cylinders at subsidized retail selling price. After the expiry of the grace period, all non-CTC consumers will receive cylinders at market determined price and will not

be entitled to Permanent Advance/Total Cash until they become CTC. To receive cylinder at market determined price, Aadhaar is not mandatory.

(b) Number of Aadhaar= renrolement centers established as on 2nd Aug, 2013:

(i) Delhi : 208

(ii) Faridabad (NCR) : 56

The details of the enrolment centers is available at UIDAI official website (url: <http://appointments.uidai.gov.in/easearch.aspx>).

(iii) Aadhaar enrolments in Uttar Pradesh is being carried out by the office of Registrar General of India under the National Population Register (NPR) process.

(c) To facilitate residents of Haryana for enrolment under Aadhaar Project 450 enrolment centers have been established at convenient locations and out of these 17 are Permanent Enrolment Centers (PECs). The State Registrars and the District administrations are taking steps to coordinate with enrolment agencies to facilitate the enrolment of residents.

#### **Issuance of Aadhar Cards**

†545. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in India who have been issued Aadhaar Cards so far and the number thereof in Delhi;

(b) whether Aadhaar cards were not issued against their registration at many places and it has detected that the contracts of those agencies have been terminated and there is possibility of misuse of data available with them in such circumstances and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps suppose to be taken in the above said circumstances by such registered people as such persons are hanging in the middle and the Aadhaar card is being made mandatory in all Government departments by Government and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As on 26th July, 2013, the total number of Aadhaar numbers generated was 39,36,31,058. and the number of Aadhaar numbers

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

generated pertaining to Delhi was 1,44,34,362. The number of enrolment packets under process as on 26 July, 2013 was 42.65 crore approximately. As soon as the enrolment process in respect of an individual is completed, the data captured by the Enrolment Agency (EA) is encrypted and stored in digitally encrypted format. This data can subsequently be accessed only by using a Private digital key of UIDAI or Registrars (if Registrar has opted for a copy). Hence, there is no possibility of EAs misusing the collected data. UIDAI has also issued guidelines and best practices for data protection, for strict compliance by the Enrolment Agencies and Registrars.

(c) The enrolment agencies are mandated to synchronize the Enrolment Client with the Central Identities Data Repository every 10 days and upload the enrolment packets within 20 days of enrolment. Thus, the enrolment packets due for upload from the EAs are tracked and monitored by the Regional Offices of UIDAI/Registrars. If the data packets of the residents are rejected on account of various process/technical errors the concerned Registrars are informed to re-enroll all such residents. In such cases, the residents are also informed to re-enrol through various means of publicity such as UIDAI portal, Contact Centers, grievance redressal mechanism of UIDAI and advertisements published by Registrars.

The key role of the UIDAI is to issue the UID number (called Aadhaar number). The State Governments and Central Government Ministries responsible for implementation of various schemes, utilize and leverage the Aadhaar number as a platform for service delivery, and any decision relating to requirement of Aadhaar number under any given scheme is within the domain of the concerned agency/Department.

#### **Intrusion by PLA of China**

546. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) of China had once again intruded into the Indian territory in Chumar in south-east Ladakh and taken away surveillance cameras on the 17 June, 2013 and once again on 16 and 17 July, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of intrusions by PLA during the current year;

(c) whether Government has raised the issue with the Chinese Government;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

#### **Comparison of social indicators**

547. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the comparison of India, with neighbouring/advanced countries on the social indicators including Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Underweight children below five years, Literacy Rate, Gender Equality Index, Access to Sanitation, Water Supply, Healthcare and Inequality Scenario;

(b) the findings/observations contained in UNDP's Human Development Reports, in above context; and

(c) the reaction of Government to above scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the Human Development Report (HDR) 2013 of United Nations Development Programme, a comparative analysis of India with some of the neighbouring/advanced countries on the social indicators such as Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) Underweight children below five years, Literacy Rate, Gender Equality Index, Healthcare and Inequality Scenario, is given in the Statement (*See* below). The report states that one of the most heartening developments in recent years has been the broad progress in human development of many developing countries and their emergence onto the global stage.

(c) The Government's strategy of achieving high growth rate by generating more employment opportunities and strengthening social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self-employment, safe drinking water, Total Sanitation Campaign, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. have impacted the human well-being positively and are expected to further improve India's social indicators.

The national comparable available data shows that there has been a considerable improvement in various indicators of the human development over the years. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 254 per lakh live births in 2004-06 and has come down to 212 per lakh in 2007-09. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 55 per thousand live births in 2007 to 44 per thousand in 2011. As per the data available from National Family Health Survey (NFHS), the percentage of children under age three born to ever-married women classified as malnourished (underweight) was 42.7% in the year 1998-99 (NFHS-II) which declined to 40.4% in the year 2005-06 (NFHS-III). As per the Census 2011, the overall literacy rate in the country has increased from 64.8% in 2001 to 73% in 2011. As per Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2011, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the overall proportion of households having access to improved water sources, increased from about 68.2% in 1992-93 to 91.4% in 2008-09. As per the Census 2011 estimates, the proportion of households having no latrine facility has declined from 63.6% in 2001 to 53.1% in 2011.

<i>Statement</i>									
HDI Rank	Countries	MMR	IMR	Underweight children below 5 years of age	Literacy rate	G E I	Healthcare (Physicians per '000 people)	Inequality (income Gini coefficient)	
2	Australia	7	4	-	-	0.115	3.0	-	
3	United States	21	7	-	-	0.256	2.7	40.8	
10	Japan	5	2	-	-	0.131	2.1	-	
26	United Kingdom	12	5	-	-	0.205	2.7	-	
45	Argentina	77	12	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	97.8 <sup>h</sup>	0.380	3.2	44.5	
92	Sri Lanka	35	14	21.1	91.2	0.402	0.5	40.3	
101	China	37	16	3.8 <sup>c</sup>	94.3	0.213	1.4	42.5	
104	Maldives	60	14	17.3	98.4	0.357	1.6	37.4	
136	India	200	48	42.5	62.8	0.610	0.6	33.4	
140	Bhutan	180	44	12.7	52.8	0.464	0.0	38.1	
146	Bangladesh	240	38	41.0	56.8 <sup>h</sup>	0.518	0.3	32.1	
146	Pakistan	260	70	31.3	54.9	0.567	0.8	30.0	
149	Myanmar	200	50	22.6	92.3 <sup>h</sup>	0.437	0.5	-	
157	Nepal	170	41	38.6	60.3 <sup>h</sup>	0.485	0.2	32.8	
175	Afghanistan	460	103	32.9	-	0.712	0.2	27.8	

Source: Human Development Report, 2013 (UNDP).

c: Data differ from standard definition or refer to only part of the country.

h: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics (UIS) estimate derived from its Global Age-specific Literacy Projections Model, which is based on national data since 2000.

**Independent agency for evaluating government programmes**

548. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finalising a proposal to set-up an independent agency for evaluating Government programmes to ensure that the benefits of social sector schemes reach the masses;

(b) whether the new agency under Independent Evaluation Organisation, which would be out of Government control, is going to be created throughout the Nation for vigorous implementation of Government programmes to make a significant impact on the "aamaadmi"; and

(c) if so, the details and modalities of such programmes, likely to be implemented throughout the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Government has approved Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) as an attached office of the Planning Commission. The IEO is to assess the outcomes and impact of flagship schemes of the Government of India. It would work on a network model by collaborating with leading social science research organizations and concurrently evaluate the impact of flagship programmes. The IEO is to have full functional autonomy and will be guided by the Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC) chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The IEO is not an implementing agency.

**Socio-economic development of tribals**

549. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) each of the 82 tribal and backward districts identified in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps the Ministry has taken for socio-economic development of tribals and backward people in the above selected districts;

(c) whether any special emphasis is given in the naxal-affected districts of the country, if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) For socio-economic development of the people including the tribals and backwards, Government is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Flagship programmes. A special programme under the name Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts covering 82 districts of 9 States was also in operation till 31st March, 2013. These 82 selected districts also included the Naxal affected areas. The State-wise list of these districts covered under IAP is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The IAP aimed at meeting the special needs of the people of these districts. An amount of Rs. 6090 crore has been released so far under the programme. As on 02.08.2013, an expenditure of Rs. 4691.94 crore has been reported. More than 110567 projects/works are reported to have been taken up under this programme, of which 88264 projects/works have been completed. To overcome the constraints of implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship programmes in these areas certain dispensations in the guidelines of some of these programmes were given.

***Statement***

*List of 82 districts covered under IAP*

Sl. No.	States	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
2		East Godavari
3		Karimnagar
4		Khammam
5		Srikakulam
6		Visakhapatnam
7		Vizianagram
8		Warangal
9	Bihar	Arwal
10		Aurangabad

1	2	3
11		Gaya
12		Jamui
13		Jehanabad
14		Kaimur
15		Munger
16		Nawada
17		Rohtas
18		Paschim Champaran
19		Sitamarhi
20	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
21		Bijapur
22		Jashpur
23		Kawardha
24		Koriya
25		Dantewada
26		Kanker
27		Narayanpur
28		Rajnandgaon
29		Surguja
30	Jharkhand	Bokaro
31		Chatra
32		Garhwa
33		Giridih
34		Gumla
35		Hazaribagh

1	2	3
36		Khunti
37		Kodarma
38		Latehar(n)
39		Lohardaga
40		Pachim Singhbhum
41		Palamu
42		Purbi Singhbhum
43		Ramgarh
44		Ranchi (Rural)
45		Saraikela(n)
46		Simdega(n)
47	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
48		Anuppur
49		Chhindwara
50		Dindori
51		Mandla
52		Seoni
53		Shahdol
54		Sidhi
55		Singrauli
56		Umaria
57	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
58		Gondiya
59	Orissa	Balangir

1	2	3
60		Debagarh
61		Gajapati
62		Ganjam
63		Jajpur
64		Kalahandi
65		Kandhamal
66		Kendujhar
67		Koraput
68		Malkangiri
69		Mayurbhanj
70		Nabarangapur
71		Nayagarh
72		Nuapada
73		Rayagada
74		Sambalpur
75		Sonapur
76		Sundargarh
77	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
78		Mirzapur
79		Sonbhadra
80	West Bengal	Bankura
81		Medinipur West
82		Purulia

**Permanent enrolment centres by UIDAI**

550. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unique Identification of India (UIDAI) has set up permanent enrolment centres in the recent past, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the details of the facilities available in the said permanent centers and the criteria adopted for selection of sites for setting up such centers; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up such centers in other parts of the country, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 05.08.2013, 1051 Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs) have been established in States/UTs where UIDAI is undertaking resident enrolments for Aadhaar number. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below). A list of all PECs alongwith addresses is available in the official website of UIDAI. (url: <http://appointments.uidai.gov.in/easearch.aspx>).

(b) The facilities available in these PECs are New Enrolments, Biometric updates, Demographic updates, e-Aadhaar letter printing, Status Check, Lost EID/UID enrolments and re-enrolments. The PECs established by State Government/Registrar are located either in Government buildings in Block/Mandal/Tehsil/Municipal ward office, or in the official premises of the Registrars from where their regular business is transacted, or in premises approved by the Registrars/State Governments.

(c) UIDAI has plans to increase the number of PECs to about two thousand in 18 States/UTs through State Governments/Registrars by March, 2014. In the remaining States/UTs, enrolments are being carried out by Registrar General of India, under National Population Register (NPR) process.

#### ***Statement***

*State-wise details of PECs as on 05.08.2013*

#### **Unique Identification Authority of India**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Nos. of Permanent Enrolment Centers
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	149
2	Chandigarh	14

1	2	3
3	Daman and Diu	2
4	Haryana	17
5	Himachal Pradesh	33
6	Jharkhand	119
7	Karnataka	21
8	Kerala	8
9	Madhya Pradesh	295
10	Maharashtra	110
11	NCT of Delhi	42
12	Puducherry	6
13	Punjab	69
14	Rajasthan	123
15	Sikkim	4
16	Tripura	15
17	Goa	0
18	Gujarat	0
TOTAL		1027

#### Parameters for richness and poverty

†551. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the parameters for richness and poverty in the country;
- (b) the names of the committees which have submitted their reports to Government after looking into this matter; the details thereof:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the proportional difference between richness and poverty during the past three years; and

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to bridge the gap between richness and poverty, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). This poverty line is used to categorize the population into two segments, poor and non-poor. It does not estimate the number of rich people in the country. The method for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time.

The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force (Alagh Committee) on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' in 1977 which defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level. These poverty lines correspond to a basket of goods and services based on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 retained the poverty lines defined by the Alagh Committee and disaggregated the National Poverty lines into State specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials.

The Tendulkar Committee constituted in 2005 took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed from the same PLB reflecting its money value in rural areas. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in 2009 and calculated the poverty lines for 2004-05 at all India level as per capita monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 446.68 for rural areas and Rs. 578.80 for urban areas.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of people living below the poverty line from the Large Sample Surveys on Household

Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Based on the latest large sample survey of consumer expenditure of NSS 68<sup>th</sup>, round (2011-12), the poverty ratio in the country has been estimated as 21.9% in 2011-12. This implies that 78.1% of the population in the country is non-poor in 2011-12.

(d) Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All other policy initiatives of the government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty.

#### **Reduction in CSSs**

†552. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) running throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of CSSs running at present and the schemes being discontinued after this decision;

(c) the reasons for discontinuing these schemes; and

(d) whether several State Governments have also requested the Central Government to discontinue these schemes; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The desirability of restructuring Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for improving their efficiency with a particular reference

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



to providing them flexibility and State specific guidelines have been raised by States in a number of meetings of the National Development Council. In order to suggest measures for enhancing the effectiveness of CSS, the Planning Commission set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission in the year 2011 which *inter alia* recommended restructuring large number of stand alone CSS into umbrella schemes. The issue of restructuring of CSS was further deliberated by a Group of Ministers in its meeting held on May 23, 2013 which *inter alia* endorsed the following principle for implementing a CSS/AC A scheme in the 12th Plan :

- (i) All interventions with similar objectives and beneficiary groups may be taken under single umbrella scheme.
- (ii) Financial outlays should be minimum of Rs. 500 cr per annum
- (iii) In exceptional cases, schemes with smaller outlays that address interventions in niche areas like Disability, Tribals, Minorities and Youth may be considered for inclusion.

In 2013-14, budgetary provisions were made for 137 CSS and 5 other AC A (Additional Central Assistance) based schemes (excluding block ACA grant). As part of the restructuring, the Cabinet in its meeting held on June 20, 2013 has *inter alia* approved the recommendations of the Group of Ministers to implement 66 umbrella CSS in the 12th plan period which is given in the Statement (*See* below). All the 137 CSS and 5 ACA based schemes (total 142) for which budgetary provisions have been made in 2013-14 were suitably mapped into the 66 umbrella schemes and 8 of them have been approved to be implemented as Central sector scheme so that no activity/scheme is discontinued.

(c) and (d) As mentioned above, the above restructuring of CSS does not amount to discontinuing of any scheme but has been done to undertake similar schemes/activities under umbrella scheme to increase focus and efficiency. In addition, the Cabinet has also approved the proposal for providing flexibility in the schemes which included keeping at least 10% of outlays of CSS as flexi fund and provision for state specific guidelines which would increase the efficiency of the CSS and would ensure that none of the earlier activities being taken under CSS are discontinued.

**Statement***Reduction in CSSs***Centrally Sponsored/ACA Schemes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)**

Sl. No.	Department/Schemes/Programmes
1	2
<b>Department of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation</b>	
1	National Food Security Mission
2	National Horticulture Mission
3	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
4	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission
5	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
6	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)
<b>Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries</b>	
7	National Livestock Management Programme
8	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
9	National Plan for Dairy Development
<b>Department of Commerce</b>	
10	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)
<b>Ministry of Drinking Water Supply</b>	
11	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
12	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
<b>Ministry of Environment and Forests</b>	
13	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
14	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)
15	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems

1	2
16	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats
17	Project Tiger
<b>Department of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
18	National Health Mission including NRHM
19	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education
<b>Department of AYUSH</b>	
20	National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants
<b>Department of AIDS Control (New Department)</b>	
21	National AIDS & STD Control Programme
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>	
22	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces
23	Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>	
24	National Urban Livelihood Mission
25	Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)
<b>Department of School Education and Literacy</b>	
26	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
27	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)
28	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
29	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education
30	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence
31	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled

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**Department of Higher Education**

32 Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan

**Ministry of Information Technology/ Ministry of Finance**

33 National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)

**Ministry of Labour and Employment**

34 Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana

35 Skill Development Mission

**Ministry of Law and Justice**

36 Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas

**Ministry of Minority Affairs**

37 Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities

**Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

38 Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/ M/o Finance)

39 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana

**Department of Rural Development**

40 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

41 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

42 Indira Awaas Yojana (LAY)

43 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

44 **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD / M/o Finance)****Department of Land Resources**45 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

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46	National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)
<b>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment &amp; Disability Affairs</b>	
47	Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
48	Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.
49	Scheme for development of Economically backward Classes (EBCs)
50	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
<b>Department of Disability Affairs</b>	
51	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities
<b>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</b>	
52	Support for Statistical Strengthening
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>	
53	National Handloom Development Programme
54	Catalytic Development programme under Sericulture
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>	
55	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
<b>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>	
56	Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students.
<b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>	
57	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
58	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana
59	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
60	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

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**Ministry of Water Resources/Ministry of Finance**

- 61 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme (merging AIBP and other programmes of water resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA)

**Department of Sports**

- 62 Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)

**Department of Food Processing Industries**

- 63 National Mission on Food Processing

**Ministry of Urban Development/Ministry of Finance**

- 64 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)

**Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance**

- 65 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA)

**Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

- 66 National Service Scheme (NSS)

**Aims and objectives of NSAP**

553. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), the details of components thereof;
- (b) to what extent NSAP helping the people who are living below poverty line; and
- (c) the performance of each of the component of NSAP during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Government implements National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to provide social assistance to a wide range of

people living below poverty line in both rural and urban areas. The NSAP comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

The details of the components of the NSAP are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) - The amount of pension is Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary living below poverty line (BPL), who is in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- to 80 years and above.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) - The BPL widows in the age group of 40-79 are provided Rs. 300/- per month per beneficiary *w.e.f.* 1.10.2012.
- (iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) - The BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-79 years are provided monthly pension @ Rs. 300/- per beneficiary *w.e.f.* 1.10.2012.
- (iv) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) - In case of death of the "primary breadwinner" in the age group of 18-59 years due to natural as well as accidental causes, a grant of Rs. 20000/- is provided to the bereaved household under this scheme *w.e.f.* 18.10.2012.
- (v) Annapurna - Annapurna aims at providing food security to meet the requirement of those senior citizens who, though eligible had remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS. Under this scheme, 10 kg of food grains per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiary.

(b) and (c) NSAP ensures minimum national social assistance in addition to the benefits that States are currently providing or might provide in future to the old age, disabled and widows who belong to the below poverty line category. The State-wise and year-wise performance of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years (2008-09 to 2012-13) is given in the Statement I to V (*See below*).

**Statement-I***Performance of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for 2008-09*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries reported		
		IGNOAPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	919230	15067	93200
2	Bihar	2133678	22421	166600
3	Chhattisgarh	490120	10343	24299
4	Goa	2687	406	447
5	Gujarat	79661	7554	NR
6	Haryana	130306	4481	NR
7	Himachal Pradesh	85637	2000	3568
8	Jammu and Kashmir	123557	2689	NR
9	Jharkhand	643003	19810	200000
10	Karnataka	821969	19054	NR
11	Kerala	141956	26360	43532
12	Madhya Pradesh	931434	44924	NR
13	Maharashtra	1001636	47484	120145
14	Odisha	643400	33384	64800
15	Punjab	166689	2466	NA
16	Rajasthan	494179		105293
17	Tamil Nadu	988761	17913	71974
18	Uttar Pradesh	2941120	87118	NR
19	Uttarakhand	148687	5124	NR



1	2	3	4	5
20	West Bengal	1039041	35261	71647
	SUB TOTAL	13926751	403859	965505
<b>NE States</b>				
21	Arunachal Pradesh	14500	100	4761
22	Assam	628949	5894	26640
23	Manipur	72514	1670	8590
24	Meghalaya	32952	981	9263
25	Mizoram	23747	614	2583
26	Nagaland	28053	533	6727
27	Sikkim	18879	200	2500
28	Tripura	136592	8438	14851
	SUB TOTAL	956186	18430	75915
<b>UTs</b>				
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	702	4	NR
30	Chandigarh	4049	708	NR
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6956	NR	NR
32	Daman and Diu	630	NR	NR
33	NCT Delhi	121974	400	72
34	Lakshadweep	36	20	NR
35	Puducherry	3356	NR	NR
	SUB TOTAL	137703	1132	72
	GRAND TOTAL	15020640	423421	1041492

IGNOAPS- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

NFBS- National Family Benefit Scheme.

NR- Not Reported.

**Statement-II***Performance of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for 2009-10*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries reported					Annapurna
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	919230	303945	64595	7500	93200	
2	Bihar	2369656	135679	4779	26227	161845	
3	Chhattisgarh	513829	79912	18654	10816	21840	
4	Goa	2734	NR	NR	461	420	
5	Gujarat	238550	0	553	10898	NR	
6	Haryana	137666	6875	2916	4500	NR	
7	Himachal Pradesh	91440	7957	191	2100	3012	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	129000	4620	4008	5955	NR	
9	Jharkhand	676003	182707	45398	20000	200000	
10	Karnataka	834405	325000	90000	22286	NR	
11	Kerala	176064	34244	15686	1242	36904	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Madhya Pradesh	1056881	193406	107199	40445	NR
13	Maharashtra	1086027	160400	125364	11000	120145
14	Odisha	643400	306923	125634	28671	64800
15	Punjab	159292	NR	NR	4823	NR
16	Rajasthan	480040	46438	7650	NR	105293
17	Tamil Nadu	919069	11875	8112	16205	71974
18	Uttar Pradesh	3274780	1121500	56300	59661	NR
19	Uttarakhand	168221	9464	1932	3472	NR
20	West Bengal	1252795	197762	8768	44061	65068
<b>NE States</b>						
21	Arunachal Pradesh	17500	NR	NR	917	NR
22	Assam	628949	NR	NR	15000	26640
23	Manipur	72514	4676	1341	NR	8590
24	Meghalaya	44586	NR	NR	1493	9263
25	Mizoram	23747	1192	587	614	2583
26	Nagaland	40462	2551	1386	600	6727

27	Sikkim	18916	333	241	114	2500
28	Tripura	136592	26559	2164	2370	14851
	SUB TOTAL	16112348	3164018	693458	341431	1015655
<b>UTs</b>						
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	861	4568	NR	NR	NR
30	Chandigarh	4357	3024	98	500	NR
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	944	NR	NR	80	NR
32	Daman and Diu	125	36	10	NR	NR
33	NCT Delhi	194150	24876	6114	1714	NR
34	Lakshadweep	36	NR	NR	1	NR
35	Punducherry	20757	16945	NR	NR	NR
	SUB TOTAL	221230	49449	6222	2295	0
	GRAND TOTAL	16333578	3213467	699680	343726	1015655

IGNOAPS- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

IGNWPS- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme.

IGNDPS- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme.

NFBS- National Family Benefit Scheme

NR- Not Reported.

Note: IGNWPS and IGNOPS were introduced during 2009-10.

**Statement-III***Performance of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	971709	276314	58723	7500	93200
2	Bihar	2341267	270214	9515	26798	166600
3	Chhattisgarh	530193	99925	28035	11943	24196
4	Goa	2734	NR	NR	301	NR
5	Gujarat	298519	633	2935	7774	NR
6	Haryana	130306	31202	12202	3500	NR
7	Himachal Pradesh	90619	7957	191	2490	2822
8	Jammu and Kashmir	129000	4459	3600	2952	NR
9	Jharkhand	650145	165076	19869	13074	200000
10	Karnataka	782538	295476	62251	22000	NR
11	Kerala	185316	34244	15686	NR	NR

12	Madhya Pradesh	1166199	283470	121037	50627	0
13	Maharashtra	1072113	164000	125000	30000	108000
14	Odisha	1193176	306923	125078	19998	64800
15	Punjab	159792	13672	3375	1973	NR
16	Rajasthan	574828	70060	11630	NR	105293
17	Tamil Nadu	1014172	357014	34255	16456	66388
18	Uttar Pradesh	3274780	584781	56300	60234	NR
19	Uttarakhand	191168	11421	2040	3117	NR
20	West Bengal	1271631	390835	20394	20991	65068
<b>NE States</b>						
21	Arunachal Pradesh					
22	Assam	598965	NR	NR	25639	25308
23	Manipur	72514	4675	1341	1670	3320
24	Meghalaya	48112	5808	1341	1040	9263
25	Mizoram	23747	1192	587	614	2583
26	Nagaland	40462	2551	1386	600	6727

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Sikkim	15169	326	241	NR	NR
28	Tripura	136592	10605	981	1565	14851
	SUB TOTAL	16965766	3392833	717993	332856	958419
<b>UTs</b>						
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1063	1007	NR	NR	NR
30	Chandigarh	4094	2959	101	60	NR
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	944	NR	NR	51	NR
32	Daman and Diu	130	48	15	NR	NR
33	NCT Delhi	94000	22525	9471	2077	NR
34	Lakshadweep	36	NR	NR	NR	NR
35	Puducherry	15523	6018	1765	NR	NR
	SUB TOTAL	115790	32557	11352	2188	0
	GRAND TOTAL	17081556	3425390	729345	335044	958419

IGNOAPS- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

IGNWPS- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme.

IGNDPS- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme.

NFBS- National Family Benefit Scheme

NR- Not Reported.

**Statement-IV***Performance of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries reported					NFBS	Annapurna
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1386401	303945	64595	22369	93200		
2	Bihar	3525109	360242	20072	36804	142576		
3	Chhattisgarh	600957	116134	30426	10471	19015		
4	Goa	2136	NR	NR	569	NR		
5	Gujarat	355087	1406	3828	1406	NR		
6	Haryana	131326	31202	12202	5668	NR		
7	Himachal Pradesh	94220	8891	381	1287	2645		
8	Jammu and Kashmir	126914	4517	3732	3000	NR		
9	Jharkhand	732991	121311	15266	9369	54539		
10	Karnataka	933891	202186	56283	18684	NR		
11	Kerala	254397	34244	15686	1974	NR		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Madhya Pradesh	1281512	354652	148956	36648	NR
13	Maharashtra	1071000	323000	114000	17000	108000
14	Odisha	1777083	194379	110822	14861	64800
15	Punjab	177040	14745	3653	519	NR
16	Rajasthan	632860	99658	15442	NR	105293
17	Tamil Nadu	1204245	335103	45180	13082	65113
18	Uttar Pradesh	3799208	584781	56300	94023	NR
19	Uttarakhand	252827	11865	2257	1908	NR
20	West Bengal	1883799	389432	36306	25099	65068
<b>NE States</b>						
21	Arunachal Pradesh	31209	1849	1802	500	NR
22	Assam	598965	44087	7534	8830	25308
23	Manipur	72514	4675	1341	NR	NR
24	Meghalaya	48112	6749	1326	2000	9263
25	Mizoram	26359	891	544	365	2583
26	Nagaland	46483	1961	1276	600	6727

27	Sikkim	17027	326	241	56	NR
28	Tripura	152550	10605	2411	1900	14552
SUB TOTAL		21216222	3562836	771862	328992	778682
<b>Union Territories</b>						
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
30	Chandigarh	3784	2910	97	80	NR
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33	NCT Delhi	140791	58522	20705	1168	NR
34	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35	Puducherry	23607	4199	1585	NR	NR
SUB TOTAL		168182	65631	22387	1248	0
GRAND TOTAL		21384404	3628467	794249	330240	778682

IGNOAPS- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

IGNWPS- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme.

IGNDPS- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme.

NFBS- National Family Benefit Scheme.

NR- Not Reported.

**Statement-V***Performance of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries reported					Annapurna
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1856680	813609	376706	58000	93200	
2	Bihar	3819350	415532	27496	29446	NR	
3	Chhattisgarh	662861	119391	35608	11577	22132	
4	Goa	2136	NR	NR	NR	NR	
5	Gujarat	402552	2500	4583	4936	0	
6	Haryana	147191	45108	16804	2054	0	
7	Himachal Pradesh	84825	19068	543	1807	14552	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	129000	4730	4048	770	NR	
9	Jharkhand	636213	123733	17305	3036	10442	
10	Karnataka	1239641	202186	56283	4592	NR	
11	Kerala	289141	34244	15686	342	257189	
12	Madhya Pradesh	1476300	364818	154937	37988	0	

13	Maharashtra	120000	500	2000	36000	108000
14	Odisha	1777083	194379	110822	15000	64800
15	Punjab	166233	15663	3817	213	0
16	Rajasthan	696933	107550	17549	NR	105293
17	Tamil Nadu	1150537	777458	85655	12415	65113
18	Uttar Pradesh	3844153	584781	56300	113653	NR
19	Uttarakhand	245692	11991	2185	2530	0
20	West Bengal	1310280	951717	47540	33787	65068
<b>NE States</b>						
21	Arunachal Pradesh	31209	NR	NR	NR	NR
22	Assam	750501	68270	14045	10471	NR
23	Manipur	72514	NR	NR	NR	NR
24	Meghalaya	50997	7615	1470	2000	9263
25	Mizoram	26359	891	544	197	2583
26	Nagaland	47191	1961	1276	650	6727
27	Sikkim	18707	645	646	63	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Tripura	152550	7432	2426	1778	14552
	SUB TOTAL	22286829	4880272	1056274	383305	838914
<b>Union Territories</b>						
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1011	781	NR	NR	NR
30	Chandigarh	3784	NR	97	NR	NR
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8891	NR	NR	NR	NR
32	Daman and Diu	1115	NR	NR	NR	NR
33	NCT Delhi	386068	79834	32314	2700	NR
34	Lakshadweep	738	NR	NR	NR	NR
35	Puducherry	23607	NR	1585	NR	NR
	SUB TOTAL	425214	80615	33996	2700	0
	GRAND TOTAL	22712043	4960887	1090270	386005	838914

IGNOAPS- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

IGNWPS- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme.

IGNDPS- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme.

NFBS- National Family Benefit Scheme.

NR- Not Reported.

**Annual plan outlay for Tamil Nadu**

554. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Annual Plan Outlay for Tamil Nadu for the last three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;
- (b) whether the allocations include funds for inter-linking of rivers within the State;
- (c) if so, the details of proposals under which the money was spent, project-wise; and
- (d) the mechanism of monitoring the same by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Approved Annual Plan Outlays for Tamil Nadu for the last three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the following table:

(Rs. in crore)			
Annual Plan	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Outlay	17,500	20,068	23,535

(b) As per the Annual Plan Documents of the State Government for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12, the outlays under the Major and Medium Irrigation *inter-alia* include funds for inter-linking of rivers within the State.

(c) and (d) Irrigation being a State Subject, the Planning, funding, implementation and maintenance including monitoring of irrigation projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

**Establishment of special delivery monitoring unit**

555. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether special delivery monitoring unit has been established in his office to ensure time-bound implementation of key programmes;
- (b) if so, the details of key programmes which are included under a special delivery monitoring unit;

(c) the details of the system evolved in Prime Minister's Office (PMO) to check the realities of the reports sent by every State; and

(d) if not evolved, the detailed reasons for not establishing such a monitoring crucial system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been set up in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) in the year 2009 to ensure effective delivery of selected programmes through steady monitoring for outputs stated by the Ministry concerned. A list of programmes/initiatives/iconic projects being reviewed by DMU is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The monitoring of the programme is a continuous process and gaps/delays, if any, are brought to the notice of the concerned Ministry/Department. The Ministries are expected to take action on these and put up updated progress on their websites.

Further DMU also ensures that the information on the flagship programmes/initiatives/iconic projects reviewed by the DMU is placed, to the extent possible, in the public domain by the Ministry concerned. Accordingly, Ministries concerned have been asked to place DMU Reports on quarterly basis on the home page of their website, on a hyper link that reads "DMU Report". Ministries concerned have, accordingly, posted DMU Reports on their respective websites. The primary responsibility for implementation of the programmes/initiatives/iconic projects and their appropriate monitoring and follow-up action is that of the Ministry/Department concerned. Accordingly, the latest position on identified programmes and the steps taken for the implementation would be available with the Ministries concerned.

In addition, many of the Programmes/Schemes have also been included as a part of Thrust Areas of the Government which are also monitored periodically.

#### ***Statement***

##### *List of Flagship Programmes/Initiatives/Iconic Projects*

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
2. National Rural Health Mission

3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
4. Bharat Nirman
5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
6. Rajiv Awas Yojana
7. Multi-Sectoral District Plans for Minority Concentration Districts
8. National Mission on Female Literacy (Corresponding to sakshar Bharat)
9. Strengthening of Public Accountability (Right to Information/Public Data Policy/Annual Reports on Labour, Health, Environment, Education and Infrastructure/setting up an Independent Evaluation Office)
10. Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir
11. Infrastructure Development in North-Eastern Region
12. Dedicated Railway Freight Corridors
13. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
14. Innovation Universities – Decade of Innovation
15. Development of Land Ports
16. Setting up National Council for Human Resources in Health
17. Setting up National Council for Higher Education
18. Assam Gas Cracker Project.

**Generation of revenue from resources by States**

†556. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by Central Government to State Governments for generating more and more revenue in annual plans from the resources available in States; and

(b) the percentage increase made by the States in plan funds from their own resources in the last two years, State-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Planning Commission in its interaction with States encourages efficiency in resource use as well as increase in the share of Own Resources in Plan financing. The table indicating the States which have increased their plan outlay *inter-alia* through their own resources and percentage increase in plan outlay and their own resources in 2012-13 over 2011-12 and 2013-14 over 2012-13 is placed at Statement-I and Statement - II, respectively.

**Length of constructed National Highways**

557. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of National Highways constructed during 1980 to 2012;
- (b) the length of National Highways proposed to be constructed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (c) the share of Maharashtra, out of the total length of National Highways proposed to be constructed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) During the period from 1980 to 2012, a length of about 48,000 km has been added in the National Highway (NH) network of the country.

(b) and (c) A length of 5985 km has already been added in the NH network of the country during the period from April, 2012 till date under Twelfth Five Year Plan, out of which, 1,191 km in the State of Maharashtra.

**Four lane NH from Trivandrum to Cherthalai**

558. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to construct four lane National Highway from Trivandrum to Cherthalai in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details and present position on the above; and
- (c) the present position of Kollam and Alleppey NH bypass construction and details of the fund allocated for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 4 laning of National Highway from Cherthala to Thiruvananthapuram on NH 47 in Kerala is included under NHDP Phase III. The project is held up due to extremely slow pace of Land Acquisition.

(c) Government have decided to construct 2 lane Kollam and Alleppey (Alappuzha) bypass on NH 47 in Kerala as Standalone public funded projects on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Government of Kerala and Central Government.

#### **Toll collection violation**

559. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding collection of excess/unauthorized toll in National Highways (NH) across the countries have been reported to Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken against such toll collection violations during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NHAI has received some complaints. A detail of the complaints of excess charges and action taken is given below:

Name of the Agency	Name of the Toll Plaza	Action Taken
BSS Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Laxmipuram under PIU Visakhapatnam	Penalty of Rs. 2.57 crore levied and contract terminated.
AMR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	Sunambatti under Vijayawada PIU	Penalty of Rs. 1.18 crore levied and recovered
Path India Ltd.	Vantada under Ahmedabad PIU	Penalty of Rs. 1.49 crore was imposed, however due to stay of the Hon'ble High Court the same could not be recovered.

**Survival chance of road accidents victims**

560. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed in road accidents in the country in 2012, the State-wise details;

(b) whether it is a fact that the survival chances of road accidents victims go up by 50 per cent if they are provided treatment within an hour; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide immediate treatment to road accident victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) A total number of 1,38,258 persons were killed in road accidents in India during the year 2012. The State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) It is an accepted strategy of trauma care that if basic life support, first aid and replacement of fluids leading to initial stabilization can be arranged within first hour of the injury called "Golden Hour", lives of many accident victims can be saved. Recognizing the vital importance of quick medical assistance and evacuation of road accident victims' in reducing the trauma and probability of death and disability associated with road accidents, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing a Scheme 'establishment of an integrated network of Trauma Centres' along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways by upgrading the trauma care facilities in identified State Government hospitals. Setting up of the integrated network of Trauma Centres along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors will ensure that each accident victim on these corridors is able to get competent medical assistance within the shortest possible time thereby saving precious lives. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has provided 134 advanced life support ambulances to 134 identified hospitals upgraded under this Scheme.

In addition, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS)" has been providing cranes and ambulances to States/UTs/NGOs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of accidents by way of evacuating road accident victim to nearest medical aid centre and for clearing the accident site. A pilot project has

also been launched by the Ministry for cashless treatment upto Rs. 30,000 for first 48 hours for road accident victims on Gurgaon-Jaipur section of NH 8.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has deployed basic life support ambulances through Concessionaires with trained and specialized manpower at every 50 Km. on the completed stretches of Highway being built and operated by them. There is also provision of Medical Aid Post at each toll plaza for providing emergency medical aid in concession agreement for Build Operate Transfer projects/ Operate Maintain and Transfer projects. A total number of 265 ambulances, 256 Route Patrol vehicles and 224 Tow Away Cranes are in position.

**Statement**

*Total number of persons killed in Road Accidents  
in India during the year 2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total number of persons killed in road accidents
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	14,964
2	Arunachal Pradesh	138
3	Assam	2,291
4	Bihar	5,056
5	Chhattisgarh	3,167
6	Goa	292
7	Gujarat	7,817
8	Haryana	4,446
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,109
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1,165
11	Jharkhand	2,818
12	Karnataka	9,448

1	2	3
13	Kerala	4,286
14	Madhya Pradesh	8,175
15	Maharashtra	13,333
16	Manipur	158
17	Meghalaya	219
18	Mizoram	77
19	Nagaland	56
20	Odisha	3,701
21	Punjab	4,820
22	Rajasthan	9,528
23	Sikkim	55
24	Tamil Nadu	16,175
25	Tripura	272
26	Uttarakhand	844
27	Uttar Pradesh	16,149
28	West Bengal	5,397
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
30	Chandigarh	136
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53
32	Daman and Diu	29
33	Delhi	1,866
34	Lakshadweep	-
35	Puducherry	193
TOTAL		138,258

**Accidents caused by trucks and trailers parked without warning**

561. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of motorists are killed in the road accidents caused by trucks and trailers parked without warning on highways; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of incidents of deaths reported in the last three years, and the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (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, data on road accidents caused due to trucks and trailers parked without warning on highways is not compiled.

(b) Details of State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of persons killed in road accidents during each of the years 2010 to 2012 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of number of persons killed in India during the years 2010 to 2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accident in States/UTs		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,684	15,165	14,964
2	Arunachal Pradesh	148	126	138
3	Assam	2,256	2,342	2,291
4	Bihar	5,137	5,090	5,056
5	Chhattisgarh	2,956	2,983	3,167

1	2	3	4	5
6	Goa	327	333	292
7	Gujarat	7,506	8,008	7,817
8	Haryana	4,719	4,762	4,446
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,102	1,072	1,109
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1,045	1,116	1,165
11	Jharkhand	2,540	2,572	2,818
12	Karnataka	9,590	8,971	9,448
13	Kerala	3,950	4,145	4,286
14	Madhya Pradesh	8,085	7,869	8,175
15	Maharashtra	12,340	13,057	13,333
16	Manipur	154	158	158
17	Meghalaya	163	212	219
18	Mizoram	82	81	77
19	Nagaland	40	25	56
20	Orissa	3,837	3,802	3,701
21	Punjab	3,542	4,931	4,820
22	Rajasthan	9,163	9,232	9,528
23	Sikkim	71	106	55
24	Tamil Nadu	15,409	15,422	16,175
25	Tripura	231	245	272
26	Uttarakhand	931	937	844
27	Uttar Pradesh	15,175	21,512	16,149
28	West Bengal	5,680	5,664	5,397

1	2	3	4	5
<b>UTs</b>				
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	17	25
2	Chandigarh	138 ,	136	136
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	63	53
4	Daman and Diu	31	33	29
5	Delhi	2,153	2,065	1,866
6	Lakshadweep	0	0	-
7	Puducherry	239	233	193
TOTAL		134,513	142,485	138,258

**Daunting task of digitizing legacy of old data**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is facing a daunting task of digitizing legacy of old data of Regional Transport Offices across the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that many RTOs across the country have been replicated under the national register, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been facilitating computerization of District Transport Offices (DTOs)/Regional Transport Offices (RTOs) all over the country. Currently, 4,50,70,530 records of Driving Licences and 11,75,23,489 records of Registration Certificate have been digitized. There is a legacy of data of about 5.20 crore of Registration Certificates and 5.80 crore of Driving Licences across the country. Ministry has approved a project to digitize the legacy data by 31.03.2015. Ministry has requested Transport Departments of States/Union Territories to undertake digitization of legacy data of Registration Certificates and Driving Licences. The



Ministry will reimburse the Transport Departments @ Rs. 5/- per record (Rs. 7/- per record in the case of States/UTs having difficult terrain) to incentivise digitization of the legacy data.

#### **Digitalized information of driving licences**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 11 crore Registration Certificates and three crore Driving Licences have been digitalized and information available online, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is trying to digitalize all data of remaining RTOs; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been facilitating computerization of District Transport Offices (DTOs)/Regional Transport Offices(RTOs) all over the country. Currently, about 11.75 lakh records of Registration Certificates (RCs) and about 4.51 lakh records of Driving licences (DLs) have been digitized. There is a legacy of data of about 5.20 crore of RCs and 5.80 crore of DLs across the country. Ministry has approved a project to digitize the legacy data by 31.03.2015. Ministry has requested Transport Departments of States/Union Territories to undertake digitization of legacy data of RCs and DLs. The Ministry will reimburse the State Transport Departments @ Rs. 5/- per record (Rs. 7/- per record in the case of States/Union Territories having difficult terrain) to incentivise digitization of legacy data.

#### **Upgradation of Transport Infrastructure**

564. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines fixed for modernising and upgrading the transport infrastructure in the States especially rural/hilly States; and

(b) whether Government had received any pilot project report from the Himachal Government to sanction 320 crore to strengthen the transport facilities in tribal, remote and rural areas for creating an efficient transport system in the State

and for sanctioning special assistance for modernising and upgrading the transport infrastructure, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has received two proposals from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh amounting to Rs. 274.00 crore and Rs. 45.88 crore on 22.09.2009 and 29.07.2010 respectively, for financial assistance for development of transport infrastructure and procurement of buses/taxis for three tribal depots of Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC) for providing transportation connectivity to the people of Himachal Pradesh. As there is no approved scheme in this Ministry, the above proposals could not be considered.

Considering the need to improve the quality of public transport in rural and mofussil areas, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is implementing a scheme to provide financial assistance to the States/Union Territories for strengthening their public transport system through introduction of modern Information Technology System (ITS) in State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs). Under this scheme, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.450 crore was sanctioned to Government of Himachal Pradesh/HRTC on 28.12.2010. Out of which, Rs. 1.7265 crore was released to HRTC in January, 2011 as 1st instalment for implementation of the ITS project.

#### **Six-lane bridge on river Zuari**

565. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa has proposed to construct a new six-lane bridge on river Zuari in Goa;

(b) whether the new bridge proposed to be constructed is on the National Highway; and

(c) whether the State Government can make any announcement to the effect that they propose to construct a bridge on a National Highway, and if not, what action the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There is a provision

for conducting feasibility study for 4-laning of NH-17 in the Annual Plan 2013-14 for Goa which would also include bridge on river Zuari. The proposal is yet to be submitted by State Government.

**Road connecting Dhanushkodi and Rameshwaram**

566. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any action to construct a road connecting Dhanushkodi and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu) and if so, the details thereof and progress of the work; and

(b) by when it would be completed and reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Work amounting to Rs. 20.27 crore for construction of missing link connecting Dhanushkodi and Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned by the Ministry in February, 2013. Tenders have been invited by State Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Completion period of 12 months is contemplated after the award of work.

**Laxity on construction work of highways**

†567. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been laxity in the construction work of highways, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the length of roads targeted to be constructed under Twelfth Five Year Plan on the National Highways and the details thereof;

(c) whether PPP system has not been found practical under the National Highways construction and EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) system is being adopted in place of it and whether this system would be proven practical and the details thereof; and

(d) the details of difference between PPP and EPC systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Under the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a length of 4592 km and 4680 km of National Highways (NHs) are targeted to be constructed for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently decided to implement projects on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode in addition to PPP mode. The EPC mode is similar to traditional item-rate contract, except that the design responsibility in EPC works is with the contractor. In EPC mode, the entire cost of civil works is borne by the Government. In Build-Operate-Transfer (Toll) mode, entire cost of civil works is borne by the Concessionaire, except some portion of civil project cost upto a ceiling of 40% of total project cost.

#### **Over dependence on PPP mode in road sector**

568. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from this year onwards Ministry is thinking to reduce its dependence on PPP mode and planning to go on EPC, public funded projects and BOT route; and

(b) if so, how the 'shift' helps Ministry to achieve the targets and quick completion of works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the EPC mode, construction cost will be borne by the Government, resulting in infusion of money in road sector and significant reduction in the problems associated with lack of equity in the market.

#### **Work pertaining to high traffic diversity corridors**

569. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the distance details in kilometers with special reference to roads passing through Jharkhand and also in Gujarat under NHDP phases as above *i.e.* total kilometers planned, completed, work in progress and stalled/abandoned;

(b) whether any priority has been given to completion of work pertaining to high traffic density corridors in Jharkhand and Gujarat if so, the details thereof and how these have been contemplated to complete early; and

(c) whether any special provision has been made for construction of highways passing through Naxal affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) National Highways Development project (NHDP) covers major high traffic density corridors. The details of National Highways under various phases of NHDP and the number of delayed projects in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat is as under.

Sl. No.	State	Total Length programmed (km)	Length completed (km)	Length under implementation (km)	Balance for award (km)	No. of delayed projects
1	Jharkhand	1259	86	540	633	3
2	Gujarat	3211	1854	1096	261	5

(c) The Government has approved a scheme for improvement of road connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

#### **Construction cost of Delhi-Gurgaon expressway**

†570. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway has been constructed at more than the original cost which was earmarked for its construction;

(b) if so, the details of the original construction cost and the actual construction cost and whether the maintenance and management of this expressway have been handed over to a private company after its construction; and

(c) if so, the average annual expenditure being made by this company and the source of this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Delhi-Gurgaon Highway has been constructed on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll basis. The Total Project Cost of the project as specified in the Concession Agreement is Rs.555.00 crore (original cost). A change of scope amounting to Rs.155.25 crore (Total Rs. 710.25 crore) was also approved by NHAI. This project being on BOT basis, the construction and the operation and maintenance during the concession period (upto 2023) is the responsibility of the concessionaire M/s. Delhi Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd. (DGSCCL).

(c) Expenses towards annual operation and maintenance during the last two years are as Rs.28.83 crore for the year 2011-12 and Rs.30 crore for the year 2012-13. In addition to this, an expense of about Rs.120 crore was to be made by January, 2013 on major maintenance of laying bituminous concrete. Concessionaire has so far not done the major maintenance and the matter is *sub-judice*. Concessionaire meets out these expenses of operation and maintenance out of user fee collected from road users.

#### **Central Motor Vehicle Rules to protect women's safety**

571. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to amend the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 to incorporate more stringent and punitive provisions to protect women's safety, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the manufacturers and State administrations to curtail manufacturing of solar films and tinted glasses for windows of vehicles, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. However, the Ministry has requested State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement various administrative measures to tackle crimes against women.

(b) The Minister of Road Transport and Highways requested Chief Ministers of States/UTs to take following actions against use of tinted glasses or solar films on vehicles:-

- The offenders be asked to remove tinted glasses and solar films by 31st March, 2013, and to give wide publicity to the deadline through print/electronic media.

- From the 1st April, 2013 the enforcement authorities of the States should launch a special drive to suspend registration of vehicles with tinted glasses or solar films under Section 53(1) (a) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act).
- Registration of vehicles, which continue to violate the rules notwithstanding the suspension of registration, may be cancelled by exercising the powers under Section 54 of MV Act.
- Whenever a vehicle with tinted glasses is found involved in a crime, or causes damage to another vehicle or bodily harm to a third party, the vehicle must be impounded by the law enforcement authorities of the State, and maximum penalty provided for in the MV Act must be imposed on the offending vehicles owner.

Enforcement of provisions of MV Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes in the purview of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

#### **Survey of roads and bridges of Uttarakhand**

†572. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has inspected/conducted any survey of the roads and bridges which were destroyed and washed away in various parts of Uttarakhand in recently occurred massive disaster/flood in the State;

(b) whether the road links were completely snapped off in most parts of the State;

(c) whether any assessment of financial loss in terms of roads and bridges destroyed in the disaster/flood has been made in the State; and

(d) whether Government has started construction work of the above said roads and bridges as early as possible, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country, which is being carried out through implementing agencies like State PWD, Border Roads Originations (BRO), and National Highways Authority of India

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NHAI). Various National Highways in Uttarakhand have been damaged by major disaster that struck several districts of Uttarakhand in the month of June, 2013. Road stretches including bridges have been snapped off at several locations. Restoration works of roads/bridges commenced immediately to restore the line of communication for mule track, light/heavy vehicles. All out efforts are made to restore for vehicular movement by October, 2013. Due to regular occurrence of damages at existing damaged portions and at new locations as rains are still continued, the final assessment of the damages would be ascertained after current monsoon.

**Bad condition of Jorabat-Shillong section of National Highway**

573. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jorabat-Shillong section of the National Highway in the State of Meghalaya is in a state of disrepair for most of the year, causing hardships for road users;

(b) whether this section carries a heavy volume of cars, buses and trucks at all times of the day, throughout the year;

(c) whether it is a fact that, because of mountainous terrain, there have been frequent breakdowns of vehicles causing traffic bottlenecks; and

(d) whether the Central would consider providing adequate funds for the upkeep of the highway through periodic repairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir, the stretch from Jorabat to Shillong is being maintained in traffic worthy condition.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The stretch from Jorabat to Barapani is already being improved to four lane under SARDP-NE Phase-A Program. Further the stretch from Barapani to Shillong is being maintained in traffic worthy condition as per availability of funds and *inter-se-priority* of works.



**Amendment in Central Motor Vehicle Rules  
to include quadricycle**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the prototype of a quadricycle for commercial use in urban municipal areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Motor Vehicle Rules will be amended to include the manufacture and registration of the quadricycle as an additional category of vehicle, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A draft notification proposing to amend Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs), for inclusion of 'quadricycle' as a category of vehicle and rules thereof, is under process.

**Length of coastline of India**

575. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of coastline of India and the length of this coastline being serviced by National Highways;

(b) the length of coastal highways that has not yet been notified as National Highways, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government intends to notify the same; if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The total coastline of India is 7516 Km. Out of which Peninsular India contributes 5423 km, and about 4323 km. are serviced by National Highways. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se-priority* and availability of funds.

**Maintenance work of NH-47**

576. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any maintenance work of damaged portion of the National Highway 47 (near Kanyakumari district);

(b) if so, the details of the maintenance work undertaken and progress of the same; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how often is maintenance work undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The road from Kerala/Tamil Nadu border-Kanyakumari is being maintained in traffic worthy condition. Estimate amounting to Rs.1.12 crore has been approved for maintenance during 2013-14.

**Target set for development of National Highways**

577. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the physical and financial targets set for the development of National Highways during the last three years and how far these targets have been met; and

(b) whether Government has made any assessment of factors responsible for slow construction/development of National Highways; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the physical/financial targets and achievements for the development of National Highways (NHs) during the last three years are as under:

Year	Physical (in kms)		Financial (Rs. crores)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2010-11	7840.97	6464.62	25526.80	19617.34
2011-12	7496.00	7523.00	31869.19	29605.00
2012-13	7566.60	8060.79	29438.05	19499.76

(b) The factors responsible for slow construction of NHs are land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental/forest clearance, approval of rail over bridges, law and order problem, shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower, economic slowdown, etc.

**Re-fixing of toll rates**

578. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the modalities and guidelines for fixing and re-fixing the toll rates on the National and State Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof National and State Highway-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh for the last three years; and

(c) if not, by when such review will take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. User fee is being levied and collected as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 as amended.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Assessment on the conditions of NHs**

579. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any assessment on the condition and maintenance of the National Highways across the country; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether most of the highway stretches are in a bad shape and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether certain private highway developers who have got the projects for expansion of highways have delayed their work or are yet to begin the work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, the reasons therefor and the actions taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Maintenance and repair of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Periodic assessment of the condition of NHs is carried out by the executive agencies for taking up remedial measures keeping in view the type and extent of damages. Accordingly, the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Appointed date is yet to be declared in 37 projects. The main reasons for delay of works are problems such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, lack of private sector finances etc. In order to expedite implementation of the Projects, Regional Offices have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government have also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite construction of highway projects. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers has been allowed after completion of the construction and also substitution of concessionaire allowed after achievement of financial closure to salvage the languishing projects.

#### **Study on vehicular traffic on NHs**

580. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted with regard to vehicular traffic on the National Highways (NHs) in India; if so, the details thereof and the key findings of the study, State-wise;

(b) the details of accidents that have taken place in the country due to use

of mobile phones while driving, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry has not conducted any study with regard to vehicular traffic on the National Highways (NHs) in India.

(b) This Ministry collects information in respect of road accidents from State Governments in a 19-item format devised under the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). The data on road accidents due to use of mobile phones while driving is not separately captured in the APRAD format.

(c) Measures taken by Central Government include generating awareness through audio-visual-print media against using mobile phones while driving. Also the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle, Rules, 1989 contain a number of provisions to curb use of mobile phone while driving motor vehicles. All the State Governments/UTs, responsible for enforcing provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act/Central Motor Vehicles Rules, have been advised from time to time to gear up their enforcement machinery to implement the provisions of law to eliminate the chances of road accidents.

#### **Problems in transport sector**

581. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several aspects of the transport sector are riddled with problems due to outdated infrastructure and lack of investment in less economical active parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) For providing an efficient, sustainable, economic, safe, reliable, environment-friendly, reasonably

balanced and seamless transport system in the country, Government of India needs huge investments in its physical infrastructure. Government of India has taken several measures to solve the problem of transport sector in the less economical parts of the country which includes improvements of roads in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) areas and North Eastern Region (NER) amounting to Rs.40988 crore. Similarly, Railways has also taken up 20 projects with a throw forward of Rs.25806 crore in North East.

**Rescheduling of premium payments by developers**

582. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NHAI has asked Government to decide on rescheduling of premium payment by developers who have bagged highway projects; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the highway developers are running away from projects which they had bagged a year ago and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There has been a slowdown in the response of private sector to Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in the road sector due to lack of equity with the concessionaires, unavailability of debt with the financial institutions and some of stringent stipulations introduced by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. One of the concessionaire represented before the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for reschedulement of the premium payable to the NHAI in such a way that Net Present Value (NPV) of the premium offered to NHAI remains the same. Based on that, NHAI has referred to the Government, whether such rescheduling of premium can be taken up as a policy for all such concessions. On the request of NHAI, the matter was referred to the Ministry of Law for legal advice. Ministry of Law has finally advised that "the proposal has financial implications and as such, views of Ministry of Finance are needed to be taken into account, while finalising its proposal with respect to restructuring of the premium to be paid by the concessionaire to NHAI". The issue has been referred by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to the Ministry of Finance in accordance with the advice of the Ministry of Law.

**Safety of road users from vehicle protrusions**

583. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to save road users from vehicle protrusions; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the permission to transport iron rods will be given only in covered trailers; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

**Dilapidated condition of NHs in Haryana**

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

(a) whether the condition of various stretches of National Highways passing through the State of Haryana is very dilapidated; if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken steps for the repair of the said NHs during the last three years and the current year; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Development and Maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and the same is carried out based on the availability of funds and *inter-se-priority* of the works. The condition of NHs passing through the State of Haryana is in traffic worthy condition except some stretches in Yamuna Nagar-Saha-Panchkula section of NH-73 (old), Rohtak-Hissar section of NH -10 (old) and Ambala-Hissar Section of NH-65 (old). Development of these sections of NHs are under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) scheme with NHAI. Expenditure incurred for maintenance and repairs of NHs passing through Haryana during the last three years and the current year is as under.

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	28.95
2011-12	23.07
2012-13	27.50
2013-14 (July)	27.95

**Reduction in target for awarding road projects**

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has reduced the target of awarding road projects for the current financial year; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance has relaxed its norms for appraising and approving highway projects upto Rs.500 crore by the Ministry; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has fixed the target of awarding 2,005 km of highway projects on Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode of delivery and 2,023 km in Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode of delivery under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) during the current financial year.

(b) Yes, Sir. Now, Public funded projects upto a cost of Rs.500 crore would be appraised by the Committee headed by the Secretary in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the same would be approved by the Minister (Road Transport and Highways).

**Problems at toll plaza of Delhi-  
Gurgaon expressway**

586. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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



(a) whether Government has taken note of the problems being faced by the commuters at the toll plaza of Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway and other plazas located on NHs passing through Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to redress the grievances of the commuters; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received any proposals to end the collection of toll at the toll plazas and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Long queues at the Toll Plazas of Delhi-Gurgaon Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) Project have been observed. Expansion of Toll Plazas on Delhi-Gurgaon expressways is one of the grounds for issuing Termination Notice to the Concessionaire by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the month of February, 2012. On the intervention of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) containing terms of settlement was signed on 18.09.2012 between NHAI, Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC) and the Concessionaire in Hon'ble Delhi High Court. No such problem is envisaged on toll plazas at Badarpur Elevated Highway on NH-2. Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court had temporarily stopped the toll collection with effect from 05.09.2012 (00.00 hrs) due to congestion and directed NHAI to devise ways and means to decongest the traffic in consultation with the State Government of Haryana and the Concessionaire. Accordingly, certain measures to decongest the traffic were finalized in the meeting held on 19.09.2012 in consultation with the State Government of Haryana, Lenders and Concessionaire. However, the Concessionaire failed to execute the measures/meet the targets specified in MoU dated 18.09.2012 and decisions taken in the meeting dated 19.09.2012 for which a show cause notice for termination has also been issued to the Concessionaire on 08.03.2013 by NHAI. The Concessionaire has challenged the show cause notice issued by NHAI in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The State Government of Haryana has also impleaded as a party in the matter. The matter is presently sub-judice.

**Policy to calculate toll amount along NHs**

587. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any comprehensive policy to calculate the toll amount along the National Highways; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many instances of toll collection have been reported inspite of poor condition of road; if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir. Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time, for the projects taken up on or after 5.12.2008. 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 (Rate of fee) Rules, 1997 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) The user fee on a stretch of National Highways is collected as per applicable (Fee) Rules and the Concession Agreement.

#### **Vijayawada-Chilakaluripeta Concession Agreement**

588. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3965 given in the Rajya Sabha on 2 May, 2013 and state:

(a) the copy of the Concession Agreement entered into between Government and Concessionaire of Vijayawada-Chilakaluripeta with regard to NH-5; and

(b) whether there is a clause to collect toll on this highway during under-construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Concession Agreement entered into between Government and Concessionaire of Vijayawada-Chilakaluripeta on NH 5 is in the public domain and available on the NHAI website [www.nhai.org](http://www.nhai.org)

(b) Yes, Sir. As per Clause 27.1 of the Concession Agreement, the Concessionaire is eligible to collect user fee from the appointed date as this project of 4 laning to 6 laning where COD is from the appointed date itself.

### **NH Projects in Gujarat**

589. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Highway projects are implemented by NHAI in Gujarat and how much fund has been allocated and by when these projects will be completed;

(b) the number of proposals that have been submitted by State Government of Gujarat to declare them as a National Highway and when these proposals will be approved by Central Government; and

(c) the reasons for the Central Government in not declaring any National Highway Project connecting Gujarat to Shirdi, as every day thousands of pilgrims from Gujarat State travel to Shirdi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Eight NH projects under DBFO mode are being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in Gujarat. The cost and completion date of these projects is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Expansion of National Highways network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. However, 622 km length of new National Highways have been declared in the Gujarat and no proposal is pending. As regard NH connectivity from Gujarat to Shirdi, Gujarat is connected with Shirdi through the existing NH-6, NH-60 and NH-160. Besides, NH connectivity of Gujarat with Shirdi is also possible through NH-8 following NH-848, NH-60 & NH-160.

**Statement****Projects under implementation by NHAI in the State of Gujarat**

Sl. No.	Section	NH No.	Length in Km	Expected date of completion	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
<b>A. NHDP Phase-III</b>					
1.	4-laning of Gujarat-Maharashtra Border- Surat-Hazira Port section	6	132.90	November, 2013	1509.00
2	Ahmedabad - Godhra	59	117.509	September, 2013	1008.50
3	Godhra to Gujarat/MP Border	59	87.285	August, 2013	750.00
4	Four/Six laning of Kandla-Mundra Port from Km 0.00 to 71.400	8A Extn.	71.400	June, 2014	953.88
5	Four/Six laning of Jetpur-Somnath Section of NH-8 from Km 00 to Km 127/0	8D	127.00	September, 2014	828.00
<b>B. NHDP Phase-V</b>					
1	6-laning of Surat-Dahisar section (Gujarat portion 118 Km)	8	239 (118.20 in Guj & 120.77 in Mah.)	Completed provisionally	1693.75
2	6-laning of Samakhiali-Gandhidham section Km 306.00 to 362.160	8A	56.16	December, 2013	805.39
3	6-laning of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section	8	103.600	December, 2015	2125.24

**Widening of Mumbai-Goa National Highway**

590. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the project of widening the Mumbai-Goa National Highway to make it a 4-lane road;

(b) the details of the plan and when the work actually began; and

(c) by when it is expected to be completed and the details of the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The section-wise status of widening to 4 lane of Mumbai-Goa National Highway NH-17 is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Section-wise status of widening to 4 lane of  
Mumbai-Goa, National Highway-17*

Sl. No.	Section of NH-17	Length	Cost Rs. in crore	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Panvel-Indapur (Km 0/0 to 84/0)	84.00 Km	942.69	Work started on 19.12.2011 and is in progress. The expected date of completion is 7.10.2015
2	Indapur to Kashedi section, (Km 84/0 to 161/0)	77.0 Km	799	Feasibility studies for all the four sections from Indapur to Zarap for widening to 4-lane have been approved. Action initiated for Project appraisal proposal.
3	Kashedi to Sangameshwar, (Km 161/0 to 265/0)	104.0 Km	977	

1	2	3	4	5
4	Sangameshwar to Rajapur (Km 265/0 to 351/0)	86.0 Km	854	
5	Rajapur to Zarap (Km 351/0 to 450/170)	99.17 Km	896	
6	Zarap to Patradevi (Goa Border)	21.00 Km	264.05	The work was started on 23.3.2006 and has been completed on 31.5.2013.

#### Construction of bridges on NHs passing through Goa

591. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct any bridges on National Highways passing through Goa; if so, the names of the bridges and the cost involved; and

(b) whether any bridges are proposed to be built on State Highways or District Roads for which any financial assistance has been sought and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Proposals for reconstruction/widening of 3 minor bridges at Km 93/900 on NH-4A, Km 80/100 and at Km 32/100 on NH-17 at an aggregate amount of Rs. 650.00 lakh are included in the Annual Plan 2013-14. The estimates for these proposals are yet to be submitted by the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Priority status to development of roads and highways

592. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) whether Government has accorded priority status to development of roads and highways in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of targets fixed and achieved for construction of roads during 2013-14; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government has accorded high priority for development of National Highways (NHs) in the country. Towards this, besides resolving various issues related to land acquisition, environmental/forest clearance, etc. which affects the progress of construction of NHs, the Government has decided to award the projects on Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis in the current financial year.

(b) The target and achievement for construction of NHs during 2013-14 are as under:

Target (in kms)	:	6330
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Achievement (in kms)	:	1183 (up to June, 2013)
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(c) In order to speed-up implementation of the Projects, Regional Offices have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government have also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite construction of highway projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers has been allowed after completion of the construction and also substitution of concessionaire allowed after achievement of financial closure to salvage the languishing projects. The NHAI has also constituted Negotiation/Reconciliation Settlement Committees and also High Level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee to settle the claims/disputes.

**Ennore-Manali road project deadline**

593. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which the Ennore-Manali road project missed its scheduled deadline of June, 2013, the revised deadline for this project; and

(b) the steps that have been taken by Government with regard to the resettlement of persons displaced by this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ennore-Manali road project missed its scheduled deadline of June, 2013 due to delay in rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers, delay in relocation of fishing stalls within the fishing harbour area, delay in shifting of sewerage pipe etc. The revised target of completion is December, 2013.

(b) 1824 tenements were constructed for the resettlement of persons displaced by this project. Besides, in two slums localities namely NTO Kuppam and Cherian Nagar, it was decided to provide compensation for an amount of Rs. 20,000/- per family in addition to one tenement for them.

**Increase in capacity of ports**

594. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has fixed a target to increase the capacity of ports in the country, to more than 1000 million tonnes by the end of the Eleventh Plan period; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has not been able to achieve the target; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, indicating the shortfall and the details of the ports that have suffered due to insufficient capacity and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Though the capacity of all Indian Ports reached 1245.30 MMTPA by the end of 11th Plan period (*i.e.* 31.03.2012), the Major Ports could contribute only 696.53 MMT. However, the Major Ports did not suffer due to insufficient capacity as the traffic handled by Major Ports was 560.14 MMT as against the available capacity of 696.53 MMT.



**Development of major ports by State**

595. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have proposed to invest for the development of major ports to strengthen the shipping sector; if so, the names of the ports to be developed;

(b) whether the States have sought any permission from Government in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which permission is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Government of India has decided to set up a new Major Port at Sagar in West Bengal. It has also approved commissioning of Techno-Economic Feasibility Report through M/s. RITES for establishing a new Major Port at Dugarajapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. Governments of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have expressed their willingness to contribute towards equity in the new Major Ports.

**On board operations and shore operations**

596. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the person, who are doing 'on board operations' and 'shore operations' at the 12 major ports of India;

(b) port-wise list of all parties who have been doing 'on board' operations at 12 major ports of India including Haldia Dock Complex and Kolkata Dock system; and

(c) the port-wise list of all parties who have been doing 'shore handling of cargo' at 12 major ports of India and how have these agencies been engaged under which Act of Major Port Trust Act, 1963 have these agencies been engaged?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Details are given below:

**1. Chennai Port Trust**

(a) On board cargo handling is undertaken by the Port licensed Stevedores

who in turn engaging the services of cargo handling workers working under the Port. There are 504 workers engaged for on board operation.

With regard to shore handling operations, 523 no. shore workers are involved in shore handling operations. They are also working directly under the Port.

In addition to the above, Stevedores will also deploy their supervisors and workes; depending on the type of cargo to oversee the cargo operations on board.

#### On Board

1.	On Board Supervisor	-	30
2.	Sr. Tally Clerk	-	10
3.	Tally Clerk	-	84
4.	Tindal	-	31
5.	Maistry	-	4
5.	Winch Driver	-	137
6.	Signalman	-	95
7.	Mazdoor	-	113
TOTAL			504

#### On Shore

The working strength of various categories of Shore Workers:

1.	Maistry	-	53
2.	Mazdoor	-	405
3.	Tally Clerk	-	65
TOTAL			523

(b) and (c) 55 Stevedores licenced by Port are operating in Chennai Port. The details of all 55 Stevedores are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Firm	Address
1	2	3
1.	M/s. The United Stevedores	No.15, Second line beach Chennai-600 001 P: 25270604, 25212613 F: 25261516
2.	M/s. Sical Logistics Limited	South India House 73, Armenian Street Chennai-600 001 P: 25229341 F: 25220764
3.	M/s. J.M. Baxi & Co	3rd Floor, Clive Battery Complex, 4 & 4-A, Rajaji Salai, Chennai-600 001. P: 25212036, 25262229 F: 25243813
4.	M/s. Express Clearing Agency	No.3, Jaffar Syrang Street Chennai-600 001 P: 25211901/890 F: 25231232
5	M/s. Psts Logistics Pvt. Ltd.,	No.48, II Floor, Wawoo Mansion, Rajaji Salai Chennai-600 001 P: 25229018 F: 25220224
6.	M/s. South India Corpn. Ltd.	Rani Seethai Hall 6th Floor, 603, Anna Salai Chennai-600 006 P: 28295011/152/52089911/22/33 F: 28295121
7.	M/s. Anand Transport Pvt. Ltd.	No.1, 9th Street Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai Mylapore Chennai-600 004 P: 28475415/16 F: 28475797
8.	M/s. Evergreen Suppliers	No. 17(9), Cnk Road Chepauk, Chennai-600 005 P: 28527096 Dock Off. : 25382508 F: 28529806

1	2	3
9.	M/s. Viking Shipping (Chennai) Pvt. Ltd.	No.6, II Floor, I.C. Building Annexe, Esplanade Chennai-600 108 P : 25351019/33/37/38 F : 25351035
10.	M/s. Seaways Shipping and Logistics Ltd.	II Floor, Rahmath Manzil No. 105, Armenian Street Chennai-600 001 P: 25342429/27/25352164/3140 F: 25342425
11.	M/s. Transport Corporation of India Ltd.	New No. 92, IV Floor Gee Gee Crystal Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai Chennai - 600 004 P: 28117581/82/83 F: 28117573
12.	M/s. Seaport Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Dheen Estate, First Floor No. 42, Moore Street Chennai-600 001 P : 52160111 F: 25229006
13.	M/s. T.P. Roy Chowdhury & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	9 (Old No.19) Sunkarama Chetty St.George Town Chennai-600 001 P : 25369633, 25389835 F: 25388975
14.	M/s. Hari & Co	New No. 48, III Floor Rajaji Salai Chennai-600 001 P : 25266678/75/76 F : 52130345
15.	M/s. A.S. Doraiswami & Son	Old No. 121/New No. 247, Thambu Chetty Street, II Floor, Chennai-600 001 P : 25262850 F : 25221856

1	2	3
16.	M/s. Sri Sivashanmuga Transport	No.40-43, Rajaji Salai, Chennai-600 001 P: 25225712/55286417 F:25268329
17.	M/s. Success Shipping Services	No. 8, Post Office Street II Floor Chennai-600 001 P: 25266797, 25233558 F: 25220628
18.	M/s. B.L. Transport Pvt. Ltd.	No. 90, Moore Street II Floor Chennai-600 001 P: 25244344, 25212642 F: 25267066
19.	M/s. Orissa Stevedores Ltd.	No. 4, (Old No.19) II Floor Narayanappan Street Marnady Chennai-600001 P: 25271745, 25249162 F: 25271746
20.	M/s. Century Star	Jamal Fazal Chambers B, 2nd Floor 26, Greams Road Thousand Lights Chennai-600 006 P: 28292127 F: 28292129
21.	M/s. S Albert & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	No.13/1, Whannels Road Egmore Chennai - 600 008 P: 27146416, 28194648 F: 28533920
22.	M/s. Western Agencies (Madras) Pvt. Ltd.	1 Floor, Utility Complex II 109/7, Angappa Naicken St., Chennai-600 001 P: 25223216/6856

1	2	3
23.	M/s. Chettinad Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Rani Seethai Hall V Floor, 603, Anna Salai, Chennai-600 006 P: 52149955, 28295111 F: 26290228
24.	M/s. Westgate Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	New No.15(7), Demonte Colony, Off. Ttk Road Alwarpet Chennai-600 018 P : 24670088 F: 24670066
25.	M/s. Aspinwall & Co. Ltd.	48, Rajaji Salai Chennai-600 001 P : 25225901, 25231437, 25263296/97 F: 25220696
26.	M/s. Raja Agencies	No. 14/8, Krishnan Kovil St. I Floor, Chennai-600 001. P : 42053500/42079300 F : 25246794
27.	M/s. Fossil Logistics (P) Ltd	Bhuhari Towers, 5th Floor No.4, Moores Road, Chennai-600 006 P : 28235380 F: 28268316
28.	M/s. Auro Logistics Limited	No.9, Ranjith Road, Kotturpuram, Chennai 600 085 P : 24470615/42081447
29.	M/s. Sea Hawk Lines Pvt. Ltd	New No.123 (Old No.60), Hawk Tower, III Floor, Linghi Chetty Street, Chennai- 600 001. P : 25223900, 25244642

1	2	3
30.	M/s. Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhava Seva) Limited	No.309, 2nd Floor, Bay City Centre, Poonamallee High Road Chetpet, Chennai-600 031. P : 26424272/73
31.	M/s. Sanmuga Transport Private Limited	No.50/38, Ground Floor Rajaji Salai, Chennai-600 001. P : 30132286/87/88/89/90
32.	M/s. Sea Bird Shipping	No.59/31, Katchaleeswarar Agraharam St. Parrys Chennai-600001. P : 25232923/25272922/25214416 F : 42168052
33.	M/s. Tradex Shipping Co. (P) Ltd.	Admin. Off. No.24, Bagawanatham Street, T Nagar, Chennai 600 017. P : 24346778/24351597 F : 42128779
34.	M/s. E2E Supply Chain Solutions Limited	4th Floor, Wavoo Mansions Annexe, 39, Rajaji Salai, Chennai-600 001. P : 45564045/45564046
35.	M/s. Delta Infralogistics (World Wide) Ltd.	Smj Parrys Plaza, No. 12/28, 3e, 3rd Floor, II Line Beach, Parrys, Chennai-600 001.
36.	M/s. Seagreen Stevedoring & Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	"Vanguard House", 2nd Floor,148, Second Line Beach, Chennai-600 001. P : 42035004/ F : 45016282

1	2	3
37.	M/s. Uma Enterprises	2nd Lane Beach, Natraj Building, 3rd Floor, Room No.4, Chennai-600 001. P : 25245489/42164055
38.	M/s. Lee & Muirhead Pvt. Ltd.	No.10, G. N. Chetty Road, T. Nagar, Chennai 600 017 P : 28340101
39.	M/s. Ships Caargo	No.3, Jaffar Syrang Street, II Floor, Chennai -600 001 P : 25251245/26158945/43012668
40.	M/s. Damani Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore Plaza, 2nd Floor Old No.337, New No. 164, Linghi Chetty Street, Chennai 600 001 P : 25352425 T. F. : 25330725
41.	M/s. Rane Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	113, Armenian Street, Chennai -600 001. P : 25342261/25342414 F : 25330788/25342208.
42.	M/s. Tarun Associates	Tmt Group, No.1, New North 200 Feet Road, Madhavaram, Chennai-600 060. P: 9841058705/25531748/25531854
43.	M/s. Ennore Automotive Logistics Ltd.	'Mol House' No.89, West Mada Church Street, Royapuram Chennai-600 013. P : 25952508



1	2	3
44.	M/s. Sanco Trans Ltd.	New No. 46, Moore Street, Chennai 600 001. 66449000/P : 66449009
45.	M/s. Faros Shipping & Logistic Services	No.1, First Floor, No.55, 3rd North Lane Beach Near Clive Battery, Parrys Chennai - 600 001. P: 4216439 F: 42164397
46.	M/s. Starshine Logistics	No.2d, Phase II, Seaview Towers, 12, Krishnan Koil Street, Chennai-600 001 F: 42665519
47.	M/s. S J K Industries Pvt. Ltd.	No.9/5, Seethammal Colony, 2nd st., Alwarpet, Chennai-600 018. P : 42031011 F : 42081011
48.	M/s. Oceanmasters Marine Service Pvt. Ltd.	41, Danabakkiamal Street, Vignesh Nagar, Koiathur, Chennai- 600 099. P : 65851786, F : 65754002
49.	M/s. Hind Port & Handling Services Pvt. Ltd.,	Towers, 7th Floor, New No.62, Commander-in- Chief Road, Egmore, Chennai-600 105. Ph No.42965881-6
50.	M/s. Bhoruka Steel & Services Ltd.	New No.308 (179), Thambu Chetty Street III Floor Chennai-600 001 P. 25220126/0346/6040/25248755 F: 25220845

1	2	3
51	M/s. Indioc Synergy Shipping Private Ltd.	4th Floor, Akdr Tower, 3/381, Rajiv Gandhi Salari (Omr), Mettukuppam, Chennai-600 097. P : 66215555, F : 66215500
52.	M/s. D-Square Logistics	#62/1, East Jones Road, Saidapet Chennai-600 015. P : 42010174, 24355505, F : 24321229
53.	M/s. Lotus Marine Services Pvt. Ltd	II Floor, Old No. 25, New No.49 Thambu Chetty St., Chennai-600 001. P : 25211670, F : 25211672
54.	M/s. South Indian Shipping & Export Co.,	"Taj Towers", 22-A, Second Line Beach, Chennai-600 001. P : 25225219, 25242394, F : 25262699
55.	M/s. Sea Merchants,	Smj Paris Plaza, E-2, 1st Floor, New No. 28 (Old No. 12), II Lane Beach, Chennai-600 001. P : 9884250333, 25241888, F : 25244888

## 2. Cochin Port Trust

(a) The on board and shore operations for cargo ships at cochin port are conducted by the Stevedores, licensed by Cochin Port Trust. The port supplies labour gangs to the Stevedores for ship operations, which is governed by a manning scale based on the type of cargo and nature of operations. There is no separate deployment of labour for on board and shore operations for cargo ships.

(b) and (c)

- |    |                                    |  |
|----|------------------------------------|--|
| 1  | Aspinwall & Co. Ltd.               | Subramanian Road<br>W/Island, Cochin-682003  |
| 2  | Chettinad Logistic Pvt. Ltd.       | "Rani Meyyamai" Building,<br>K. P. K. Menon Road,<br>W/Island, Cochin-682003       |
| 3  | Forbes & Company                   | Post Box No.556,<br>Indira Gandhi Road,<br>W/Island, Cochin-682003                 |
| 4  | Aaron Logistics                    | Collis Bldg., Venkitaraman Road,<br>Cochin-682003                                  |
| 5  | Delta Infra Logistics              | M.B. Bldg., Subramaniam Road,<br>W/Island, Cochin-682003                           |
| 6  | Poovath Paree & Sons               | D. B. Khona Building,<br>Subramanian Road,<br>W/Island, Cochin-682003              |
| 7  | Seaways Shipping Ltd.              | Plot No. 10, GF, Nilhat House,<br>Bristow Road, W/Island,<br>Cochin-682003.        |
| 8  | Sorabji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.            | Subramanian Road<br>W/Island, Cochin -682003.                                      |
| 9  | South India Corporation Ltd.       | Rani Meyyammai Bldg.,<br>Kpk Menon Road,<br>P.O. No.519 W/Island,<br>Cochin-682003 |
| 10 | Kinship Services India<br>(P) Ltd. | Nava Bharat Building,<br>Marar Road, Willingdon Island,<br>Cochin-682003           |
| 11 | Brothers Enterprises               | Pothen Joseph Bldg.<br>Vth Cross Road, W/Island,<br>Cochin-682003                  |

12	Merliz Logistics	First Floor, Wheel House, I.G. Road, W/Island, Cochin 682003
13	Victory Maritime Agencies	Near City Post Office, Beach Road, Kannur - 670003
14	Vct Shipping	Cc24/671, Unity Bldg, I.G Road, W/Island, Cochin-682003
15	Oceanic Ship Management	Kinshup House, Marar Road, W/Island, Cochin-682003
16	Expert Line Enterprises	5/2848, Thiruthiyad P.O, Puthiyara, Calicut - 4
17	Lgtpl	lgtpl House, Vallarpadam, Ernakulam

### 3. Jawahar Lal Nehru Port:

- (a) As far as Jawahar Lal Nehru Port is concerned, JNPT personnel are deployed for doing on board and shore operations.
- (b) and (c) In view of (a) above, it is not applicable to Jawaharlal Nehru Port.

### 4. Kolkata Port Trust

#### (a) Kolkata Dock System

At Kolkata Dock System (KDS), on-board operation is done by (I) Licensed Stevedores and (II) Kolkata Port Trust/Calcutta Dock Labour Board (CDLB) combination. On-shore operation is done by KoPT, and where KoPT does not undertake shore operation, Handling Agents of Importer and Exporter/Vessel Agents are allowed to operate.

- (b) The following stevedores are doing on-board operations:

1. M/s. T. P. Roy Chowdhury & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s. E. C. Bose & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. J. N. Mukherjee & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s. Orissa Stevedores Ltd.

5. M/s. Sohom Shipping Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s. Kamal Mukherjee & Co. (Shipping) Pvt. Ltd.
7. M/s Ripley & Company Ltd.
8. M/s. Sagar Navigation Pvt. Ltd.
9. M/s. Eastern Carriers
10. M/s. Sona Ship Management Pvt. Ltd.

KoPT/CDLB also does stevedoring operations on board at KDS.

#### **Haldia Dock Complex**

- At 3 Oil Jetties operations are done through pipeline using ships' pumps as well as shore based pumps of the users.
- At 14 berths, where container, dry bulk and general cargo are handled, the on-board and on-shore operations are carried as given below:

Berth No.	Nature of Berth	On-board	On-shore	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
2	Multipurpose	Port	Private*	ABG was engaged for both on-board and on-shore operations.
3	Mechanised	Port	Port*	
4	Mechanised	Port	Port	
4A	Mechanised	BOT Operator	BOT Operator	
4B	Multipurpose	Port Contractor	Private	
5	Multipurpose	Port	Private*	
6	Multipurpose	Port	Private*	
7	Multipurpose	Port	Private*	
8	Multipurpose	Port	Private*	ABG was engaged for both on-board & on-shore operations.

1	2	3	4	5
9	Multipurpose	Port	Private	
10	Container	Port	Port & Private	
11	Container	Port	Port & Private	
12	Multipurpose	BOT Operator	BOT Operator	
13	Multipurpose	Port	Port & Private	

**NB:\*** Upon engagement of port contractor (ABG Group) at Berth Nos. 2 and 8 on and from 11.09.2010, the integrated on-board and on-shore cargo handling operation was being done by the contractor till the illegal termination of the contract by them on 31.10.2012. Prior to the same operation and after the illegal termination of the ABG contract by the contractor (ABG Group), the entire on-board operation is being done by port and on-shore operation is being done by importers/exporters/ship agents by engaging private firms.

(c) The list of Handling Agents *i.e.* those who are engaged in on-shore operations at KDS other than KoPT, is enclosed. Handling Agents are issued licence in terms of departmental order on recovery of licence fees as per provision in the TAMP approved KoPT Scale of Rates, under Gazette notification no.30 dated 15.02.2011 vide Note for Sl.No. (i) & (iii) of Section 6, and Sl. No.12 of Section 17.1.

*List of Handling Agents at KDS*

**Company Name**

1. Sohom Shipping Pvt. Ltd.
2. Exports Import Company
3. Five Star Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
4. Ganges Trading Corporation
5. Container Handling Services
6. S.S. Enterprises
7. Concare Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
8. E .C. Bose & Company Private Ltd.
9. J.N. Mukherjee & Co. Private Limited

10. T. P. Roy Chowdhury & Company Private Ltd.
11. The Kamal [Lines] Private Limited
12. Kamal Mookerjee & Co. (Shipping) Pvt. Ltd.
13. Citi Enterprises
14. Liners Service Pvt. Ltd.
15. The Golden Enterprise
16. B.Ghose & Co. Pvt. Limited
17. Seaking Enterprises
18. Continental Agencies
19. Harjit Singh
20. Sona Ship Management Pvt. Ltd.
21. Darshan Lifters Pvt. Ltd.
22. A. M. Enterprises
23. Ripley & Co. Stevedoring & Handling Pvt. Ltd.
24. Paragon Logistics & Infra Services
25. Kaushik Global Logistics Limited

**Haldia Dock Complex (HDC)**

At HDC, the on-shore cargo handling activity at various multipurpose berths is the responsibility of importer/exporter/ship agents and they are undertaking such activity through their contractor directly engaged by them. These contractors are generally called as Shore Handling Agent. The system is being continued from the very beginning of port operations at HDC and port has no role in appointment of such Shore Handling Agent. However, these Shore Handling Agents have to possess any one of the following licences for port to control and regulate their activity.

- (i) Stevedoring licence

(ii) Clearing and Forwarding Licence

(iii) Handling agency Licence

Apart from the above, the Steamer Agents registered with KoPT can also undertake the shore handling activity at HDC directly.

While Stevedoring Regulation is approved by the Government and C & F Licences are issued as per the provision of Calcutta Port Commissioners Bye-law, 1949, the Handling Agency Licences is issued as per administrative order. Fees/charges are realized against issuance of above licences as per the provision of Scale of Rates approved by TAMP.

Recently, Government has issued a guideline for direct appointment of Shore Handling Agent at various berths through auction/tender. The Handling Agents so appointed have to share revenue with the port. The modalities of the above scheme are under preparations.

The list of such agencies who are undertaking on-shore operation at various multipurpose berths as well as container berth for supply of equipment, manpower at HDC are furnished below:

	Company Name	Agency work
1	2	3
1	A.M. Enterprises	Handling Agent
2	B. Ghosh & Company Pvt. Ltd.	Handling Agent
3	Container Handling Services	Handling Agent
4	E.C. Bose	Handling Agent
5	Export and Import Company	Handling Agent
6	Five Star Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Handling Agent
7	Ganges Trading Corporation	Handling Agent
8	Kamal Mookerjee and Co. (Shipping) Pvt. Ltd.	Handling Agent
9	Naresh Kumar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Handling Agent
10	Orissa Stevedores Ltd.	Handling Agent



1	2	3
11	Ripley and Co. Stevedoring and Handling Pvt. Ltd.	Handling Agent
12	S. S. Enterprises	Handling Agent
13	Seaking Enterprise	Handling Agent
14	Sohom Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	Handling Agent
15	T. P. Roy Chowdhury and Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Handling Agent

**Supplementaries:**

- Equipment support for handling dry bulk cargo/break bulk cargo on-board operations at Multipurpose Berths like Berth Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 13 at HDC, when necessary, are supplied by the respective private agencies engaged by the importers/exporters/ship agents on their behalf for on-shore operation.
- Apart from the above, at Berth No. 4A and Berth No. 12 of HDC, International Seaports Haldia Pvt. Ltd. and Tata Martrade International Logistics Ltd. have been engaged respectively as Berth Operator under Section 42(3) of Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. These Berth Operators are carrying out port activity (on board as well as on shore) as per the Licence Agreement signed with them with the approval of Central Government.

**5. Mormugao Port Trust :**

(a) The stevedores are allowed as per Mormugao Port Trust (Licencing of stevedores) Regulations, 2010 to engage their labour for onboard (cargo handling work) as well as for shore operations as ports has'nt got category of workers for taking up the cargo handling work.

(b) and (c) Licensed Stevedores in the port are:

1. M/s. J.M. Baxi & Co.
2. M/s. Rodrigues & Associates
3. M/s. Amit Cargo Movers
4. M/s. Delta Infralogistics (World wide Limited)

5. M/s. Agenda Ultramarina Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co.
7. M/s. Aspinwall & Co. Ltd.
8. M/s. Machado & Sons Agents & Stevedores Pvt. Ltd
9. M/s. Agenda Commercial Maritima
10. M/s. Shaikh Nuha & Sons Logistics Services
11. M/s. Kamat & Co.
12. M/s. Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

The Stevedors are allowed to engage their own labour for shore operations as per the stevedoring regulations.

**6. Mumbai Port Trust :**

(a) The on board operations and shore operations are carried out by the port workers.

(b) and (c) At the Mumbai Port, on board operations are being carried out by the port. MBPT itself is carrying out stevedoring activities w.e.f. November, 2002.

**7. New Mangalore Port Trust**

(a) In New Mangalore Port Trust, onboard operations and shore operations are carried out by the Registered Cargo Handling Workers (RCHW) engaged by the licensed stevedores of the port. Various categories of cargo handling workers are deployed who form a composition gang *i.e.*, hatch worker, shore worker, signalman, hatch Tindal, shore leader, tally clerk, cargo supervisor.

(b) and (c) Only licensed stevedores are authorised to engage onboard workers from the RCHW pool. The list of stevedores is given below:

- (1) M/s. Alvares and Thomas, Mangalore.
- (2) M/s. Aspinwall and Co. Ltd., Mangalore.
- (3) M/s. B.F. Ahmed and Co., Mangalore.

- (4) M/s. Cargolinks, Mangalore
- (5) M/s. Delta Infralogistics (Worldwide) Ltd., Mangalore
- (6) M/s. Dix Shipping Co., Mangalore
- (7) M/s. Evergreen Suppliers, Mangalore
- (8) M/s. Export Tradelink Agencies, Mangalore
- (9) M/s. Hasan Hajee and Co., Mangalore
- (10) M/s. J.M. Baxi and Company, Mangalore
- (11) M/s. Konkan Marine Agencies, Mangalore
- (12) M/s. Kinship Services (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mangalore
- (13) M/s. Providence Shipping Agency, Mangalore
- (14) M/s. Sical Logistics Ltd., Mangalore
- (15) M/s. Sri Ganesh Shipping Agency, Mangalore
- (16) M/s. Sri Krishna Shipping Corporation, Mangalore
- (17) M/s. Seahasons, Mangalore
- (18) M/s. West Coast Clearing Agencies, Mangalore

At New Mangalore Port, a unified cargo handling system is prevailing wherein licenced stevedores (listed as above) are carrying out on board/on shore operations by drawing the services of cargo handling workers. These agencies are operating as per NMPT (Licencing of Stevedores) regulation, 2009 framed under section 123-sub-section (i) and section 124 - sub-section (i) and section 132 of MPT Act 1963.

#### **8. Paradip Port Trust**

(a) At Paradip Port, onboard operations are carried out by stevedores and shore operation is taken over by Paradip Port Trust. Cargo handling employees are engaged by the stevedores for onboard operation.

(b) There are 32 nos. of stevedores licensed by the port, who are attending to onboard operation at Paradip Port, details of the stevedores is as under:

Sl. No	Name of the Stevedores
1	2
1	ACE Commercial Co. Pvt. Ltd. Bank Street, Port Town, Paradip-754142
2	Adani Enterprises, Plot No. 83, Institutional Area, Sector-32, Gurgaon, Haryana
3	Anand Transport Pvt. Ltd. No. 1, 9th Street, Dr. Radhakrishanan Salai, Mylapore, Chennai-600 004
4	B Ghos & Co. Pvt. Ltd. 19/1, Camac Street, Kolkata-17
5	Boxco Logistic India (P) Ltd., Unit No. 401, 402, & 403, Oval House, 63, British Hotel Lane, Fort Mumbai-400 023
6	Chennai Radha Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd. 40, Sapthagiri Colony, Jafar Khan Pet, Chennai-600 083
7	E.C. Bose & Co. Pvt. Ltd. 60, Madhuban Market Complex, Paradip Port-754 142
8	G Pattabhi. Rammayya & Co. MC-22, Madhuban, Paradip-754 142
9	J.M. Baxi & Co Plot No. 47 (Pt), Bank Street, Paradip-754142

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1	2
<hr/>	
10	K.C.T & Brothers (CS) Ltd. 53, Madhuban Market Complex, Paradip Port-754142
11	L.M. Hati & Co. 59, Madhuban Market Complex, Madhuban, Paradip Port-754142
12	Mahimananda Mishra, OSL Tower, Badapadia
13	MRTC (India) Pvt. Ltd. 57, Madhuban Market Complex, Paradip-754142
14	N.R. International N.R House No.52, 1st Lane, OSHB Colony, Madhuban-754142
15	Orissa Motors Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 244, Sector-A, Zone-B, Manchesar Industrial Estate Manchesar, Bhubaneswar-751 010
16	Orissa Stevedores Ltd. OSL Tower, Badapadia, Paradip -754142
17	Paradip Logistics, Bhanja Sarani, Paradip Port
18	Purbanchal Shipping Agencies Pvt. Ltd. 59, Madhuban Market Complex.
19	Rakesh Marine Service, Plot No. 48, (Near Netaji Chhak), Badapadi, Paradip Port-754142

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1	2
<hr/>	
20	Ripley & Co. Stevedoring & handling Pvt. Ltd. 60, Madhuban Market Complex, Paradip Port-754 142
21	Roy & Chatterjee. Pvt. Ltd. 10, Trade Centre, Paradip -754142
22	Sahoo & Brothers, S-16/17, Bali Plot, Athar Banki, Paradip Port
23	Santran Marine Co. (P) Ltd. New Industrial Estate, Jagatpur, Cuttack-754021
24	Sarat Chatterjee & Co., (Visakhapatnam) Pvt. Ltd. M-III/116, Madhuban Paradip Port-754142
25	Satish Ch. Das & Co. MC-67, Madhuban, Paradip-754142
26	Seatrans Shipmanagement Services Pvt. Ltd. OBC Building, 2nd Floor, Room No. 202, Bank Street, Paradip Port-754142
27	Seaway shipping & Logistics Ltd. Ex-CMO Office Building, V Point, Badapadia, Paradip Port- 754 142
28	SICAL Logistics Ltd. 46, Madhuban Market, Paradip-754 142
29	South India Corporation Ltd. MB-14, Madhuban, Paradip Port
30	Swastik Stevedores Pvt. Ltd. KASH Complex Oppo. to main Post Office, Paradip-754142

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1	2
31	T. P. Roy Choudhury & Co. Pvt. Ltd. 65, Madhuban market Complex, Paradip
32	The Liberty Marine Syndicate Pvt. Ltd. 22, Market Complex, Madhuban, Paradip

(c) Shore handling operation of cargo has been taken over by Paradip Port Trust except Inter Port Transportation work, which is left out to the respective importers and exporters. Cargo handling employees are engaged at shore for cargo handling operation. The truck and wagon loading/unloading is attended to by clearing and forwarding workers pool managed privately.

Under section 42.3 of MPT Act 1963, the board is empowered to authorize any person to perform any of the services mentioned in sub-section-1.

**9. Visakhapatnam Port Trust :**

(a) At Port of Visakhapatnam, there are 1,101 persons doing on-board and shore operations.

(b) and (c) List of all parties who have been doing on-board operations and shore handling of cargo at VPT is placed below. These agencies were issued stevedoring licenses under Visakhapatnam Port Trust (licensing of stevedores and allied matters) Regulations, which were framed under section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

Sl. No.	Name of the Employer/Stevedore	On-Board/On-shore Operations or both
1	2	3
1.	Bholu Kumar Parmar	On Shore
2.	Bothra Shipping Services	Both
3.	Century Star	On Board
4.	Chettinad Logistics Private Ltd.	Both
5.	EMMAR Logistics (P) Ltd.	Both

1	2	3
6.	Essem & Intra Port Services Co.	Both
7.	Esskay Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	Both
8.	Gangireddy Shipping	Both
9.	J. M. Baxi & Co.	Both
10.	K Ramabrahmam & Sons (P) Ltd.	Both
11.	Kaanha Shipping (P) Ltd.	Both
12.	Karam Chand Thapar & Bros.	Both
13.	Lee & Muirhead Ltd.	On Shore
14.	Orissa \$tevedores Ltd.	Both
15.	P. V. Ramanamurthy & Sons	On Shore
16.	Prathyusha Associates	Both
17.	Prathyusha Associates Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	Both
18.	Roy & Chatterjee (P) Ltd.	Both
19.	S. K. Sarwagi & Co (P) Ltd.	Both
20.	Sarat Chatterjee & Co. (Vsp) Pvt. Ltd.	Both
21.	Seaways Shipping Ltd.	Both
22.	SICAL Logistics Limited	Both
23.	South India Corporation Limited	Both
24.	Sravan Shipping Services	Both
25.	Sri Valli Shipping & Transports	Both
26.	Srinivasa Transports	Both
27.	St. John Freight Systems Ltd.	Both
28.	Steel Authority of India Limited	On Shore
29.	Steel City Shipping Services (P) Ltd.	Both



1	2	3
30.	T. P. Roy Chowdary & Co. Ltd.	Both
31.	Tinna Oils & Chemicals Ltd.	Both
32.	V. Dhana Reddy & Co. Shipping Services	Both
33.	Viking Shipping Chennai (P.) Ltd.	Both
34.	Western Carriers	Both
35.	ESSEMM Intraport Service Pvt. Ltd.	Both
36.	M/s. Duroflex Services & Constructions	Both
37.	M/s. Payvast Maritime India Ltd.	On Shore
38.	M/s. Continental Warehousing Corporation Ltd.	Both
39.	M/s. SVK Shipping	Both
40.	M/s. Usha Shipping & Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Both
41.	M/s. E2E Supply Chain Solutions Ltd..	Both
42.	G. Pattabhi Ramayya Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	Both
43.	M/s. Laxmi Enterprises	Both
44.	M/s. PSTS Logistics Ltd.	Both
45.	M/s. Raja Agencies	Both
46.	M/s. Sravan Shipping Services Pvt. Ltd.	Both
47.	M/s. Shree Ashapura Cargo Carriers	Both
48.	M/s Continental Corporation (Navseva) Limited	Both
49.	M/s. Adani Shipping Enterprises	Both
50.	M/s. Picket Shipping and Logistics	Both
51.	M/s. Rich Mark Shipping and Logistics Ltd.	Both
52.	M/s. Ras Logistics	Both
53.	M/s. Usha Shipping & Logistics Pvt Ltd.	Both

1	2	3
54.	M/s. Sri Maruthi Enterprises	Both
55.	M/s. Quick & Safe Logistics	Both
56.	M/s. Abhaya Neeraj Mines & Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Both
57.	M/s. SujanMultiports Ltd.	Both
58.	M/s. Jyothi Shipping Agencies	Both
59.	M/s. Kaamakshi Shiping	Both
60.	M/s. Sri Prasunamba Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Both
61.	M/s. Nimmana Shipping & Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Both
62.	M/s. Sidda Exim & Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	Both
63.	M/s. Streak Shipping	Both
64.	M/s. Adani Enterprises	Both
65.	Western Carriers	Both
66.	Srivalli Shipping & Transport Pvt. Ltd.	Both
67.	Sri Srujani Enterprises	Both
68.	Liberty Marine Syndicate Pvt. Ltd.	Both
69.	ADM Agro Industries Lature & Vizag Pvt. Ltd.	Both
70.	C2 C Logistics & Agencies	On Board
71.	Anand Transport Pvt. Ltd.	Both
72.	Poseidon Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Both
73.	Prathyusha Resources & Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Both
74.	Tinna Vitera Trade Pvt. Ltd.	Both
75.	Utkal Manufacturing & Services Ltd.	Both
76.	Seaways Shipping & Logistics Ltd.	Both
77.	Fource Infra Equipments Pvt. Ltd.	Both

1	2	3
78.	M/s. Vysakhi Shipping Stevedores & Logistics	Both
79.	M/s. Maa Samaleswari Iron & Steel Company Pvt.. Ltd.	Both
80.	M/s. AVV Commodities Managements Agencies (P) Ltd.	Both
81.	M/s. ACT Infra Port Ltd.	Both
82.	M/s. Globe Forwarding Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	On Shore
83.	M/s. Marine Marvels	Both
84.	M/s. Boxco Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Both
85.	M/s. ABG LDA Bulk Handling Pvt. Ltd.	Both
86.	M/s. Rycon Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	Both
87.	M/s. BGK Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Both
88.	M/s. Navship Marine Services Pvt. Ltd.	Both
89.	M/s. Ocean star Shipping Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Both
90.	M/s. A.S. Shipping Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	Both
91.	M/s. Rain CII Carbon Vizag Limited	Both
92.	Sea Port Logistics	Both
93.	Synergy Shipping (Pvt.) Ltd.	Both
94.	Eversun Marine (Pvt.) Ltd.	Both
95.	Intergal Trading & Logistics	Both
96.	Lotus Marine Services (Pvt.) Ltd.	Both
97.	Swastik Stevedores (Pvt.) Ltd.	Both
98.	Reliable Stevedores (Pvt.) Ltd.	Both
99.	Hari Sri Shanthi Shipping	Both

**10. V. O. Chidambaranar Port Trust :**

(a) and (b) The List of persons doing on board operations and shore operations in V. O. Chidambaranar Port Trust are furnished as under:

*List of persons doing on board operations and shore operations  
in V. O. Chidambaranar Port Trust, Tuticorin*

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Licensee	License No. TPT/SL	Issuance	Validity up to
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. South India Corporation Ltd. A -13, World Trade Avenue, SVSIC Harbour Estate, Tuticorin - 4	01	04.10.1996	31.03.2016
2.	M/s. Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. SVASP A-11, World Trade Avenue, Tuticorin - 4	02	04.10.1996	31.03.2016
3.	M/s. Diamond Shipping Agencies P. Ltd. A-4, World Trade Avenue, Tuticorin - 628 004 SVDSA	06	04.10.1996	31.03.2016
4.	M/s. Raja Agencies, P.B.No.32, Bye Pass Road, Madathur, Tuticorin - 628 008. SVRAS	09	04.10.1996	31.03.2016
5.	M/s. A.M. Ahamed & Co. 15, Pereira Street, P.B.No. 128, SVAMA Tuticorin - 628 001.	11	04.10.1996	31.03.2016
6.	M/s. Villavarayar & Son 'Vilsons House' 39, SVVLR Emperor Street, Tuticorin - 628 001.	16	04.10.1996	31.03.2016

1	2	3	4	5
7.	M/s. S.Albert & Co P.Ltd. SVSAC 204.27, George Road, First Floor, Tuticorin - 628 001.	19	04.10.1996	31.03.2016
8.	M/s. St.John Freight Systems Ltd. C -98, Sipcot Industrial Complex, Tuticorin - 628 008 SVSJF	20	04.10.1996	31.03.2016
9.	M/s. Hari & Co. 4.29 - E, Madurai Bye Pass Road, Tuticorin - 628 006 SVHAC	21	04.10.1996	31.03.2016
10.	M/s. J. M. Baxi & Co. B - 1, First Floor, World Trade Avenue, Tuticorin - 628004 SVJMB	26	04.11.1996	31.03.2014
11.	M/s. Vilsons Shipping P. Ltd. SVVSP 'Vilsons House' 39, Emperor Street, Tuticorin-628 001.	43	01.03.1997	31.03.2016
12.	M/s. Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Ltd., Marine workshop Premises, Harbour Estate Tuticorin - 628 004 SVPOO	46	01.04.1999	31.03.2014
13.	M/s. Seaport Logistics P. Ltd. SVSPL B - 32, World Trade Avenue, Tuticorin - 628 004.	52	14.11.2000	31.03.2016
14.	M/s. Pearl Shipping & Chartering, 4.85A, CGE Colony, Tuticorin - 628 003. SVPSC	90	06.02.2001	31.03.2014

1	2	3	4	5
15.	M/s. Fossil Logistics P. Ltd. Buhari Towers, 5th Floor, SVFSL No.4, Moors Road, Chennai -600 006	72	28.06.2006	31.03.2016
16.	M/s. SICAL Logistics Ltd; SVSIL 5-A, World Trade Avenue, Tuticorin - 628 004.	73	19.10.2006	31.03.2016
17.	M/s. Express Clearing Agency, No. 3, Jaffer Syrang Street, Chennai -600 001 SVECA	89	06.07.2007	31.03.2014
18.	M/s. PSTS Logistics, Pvt. Ltd. 1-9.18, Harbour Express Road, Opp. To TTPP CAMP1, Tuticorin - 628 006. SVPSL	76	14.08.2007	31.03.2014
19.	M/s. Chettinad Logistics., SVCNL No.13-A, World Trade Avenue, Harbour Estate, Tuticorin - 628 004	77	15.09.2007	31.03.2014
20.	M/s. Vicnivaas Agency, SVVVA No.289 - D, Sivanthakulam Road, Tuticorin -628 003	78	16.02.2008	31.03.2014
21.	M/s. Three Star Shipping Services., Aruna Nagar, Tuticorin - 628 008 SVTSS	79	09.07.2008	31.03.2016
22.	M/s. DIX Enterprises., SVDIX 18, Toovipuram II Street, Tuticorin - 628 003	81	22.06.2009	31.03.2014
23.	M/s. Seaways Shipping and Logistics Limited. 4B.219, 1st Floor, CGE Colony, 5th St. Tuticorin - 628 003 SVSWL	93	22.06.2011	31.03.2014

1	2	3	4	5
24.	M/s. Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nava Seva) Ltd. SVCNS D.No. 1S.76K, Meelavittan, Madurai Bye Pass Rd., Tuticorin 628002.	85	17.05.2010	31.03.2014
25.	M/s. Siva Agencies, No.9.1, First Floor, SVSHA Toovipuram 8 th St. Tuticorin -3	86	03.08.2010	31.03.2016
26.	M/s. Delta Infralogistics (Worldwide) Ltd.No. 9 First Street, Tuticorin 628 008. SVDEL	87	17.09.2010	31.03.2014
27.	M/s. Vinoth Shipping Services, 159, Victoria Street, Tuticorin - 628 001 SVVSS	88	03.03.2011	31.03.2016
28.	SDR Logistics Pvt. Ltd. SVSDR No 145.4A, Ettayapuram Road, Tuticorin - 628 002	92	11.05.2011	31.03.2014
29.	M/s. Anand Transport, Pvt. Ltd. 4.177, CGE Colony, Tiruchendur Road, Tuticorin - 628003. SVATP	94	11.02.2005	31.03.2016
30.	M/s. Vimal Shipping Agency, 272, Sivanthakulam Road, Tuticorin - 628003. SWIM	93	30.11.2011	31.03.2014
31.	M/s. Shree Raghu Logistics, 20.3, Brynt Nagar Second Street, Tuticorin - 628008 SVSRL	96	09.04.2012	31.03.2015
32.	M/s. Mohan Mutha Exports Private Limited, 3.72, R- Sorisipuram, Tuticorin -628101. SVMME	97	23.04.2012	31.03.2015

1	2	3	4	5
33.	M/s. B L Transport Private Limited, 106K.15E.1, Chinnamani Nagar, First Street, Tuticorin -628101 SVBLT	98	21.05.2012	31.03.2015
34.	M/s. Seagreen SVSGN No 4.3 A, New Salt Colony, Tiruchendur Road, Tuticorin - 628 003.	99	04.07.2012	31.03.2015
35.	M/s. Sanmuga Transport Private Ltd. No 50.38, Ground Floor, Rajaji Salai, Chennai - 600 001 SVSMT	100	04.07.2012	31.03.2015
36.	M/s. Global Shipping & Logistics Company, No 21 D.5, WGC Road, SVGLO Tuticorin 628 002.	101	29.10.2012	31.03.2015
37.	M/s. ABG-LDA Marine Pvt. Ltd. Gr. Floor, Bhupati Chambers No 13, Mathew Road, Mumbai 400 004. SVABG	102	17.01.2013	31.03.2015

(c) List of Parties doing Shore Handling of Cargo in V O Chidambaranar Port Trust.

Sl. No.	Code Name of the Employer
1	2
1	103 J. P. Villavarayar Firm
2	108 Machado Sons (P.) Ltd.
3	109 Southern Trading Co.
4	110 Villavarayar & Son
5	111 A.M. Ahamed & Co.



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6	115 Diamond Shipping Agencies.
7	117 S. Albert & Co.
8	118 Galaxy (Tuticorin) Agencies.
9	119 V.V.D. Shipping Services P Ltd.
10	120 South India Corporation Ltd.
11	121 Raja Agencies
12	122 Hari & Co.
13	123 Aspinwall & Co. Ltd.
14	124 St. John Freight Systems Ltd.
15	126 Shree Sankar Shipping Services (P) Ltd.
16	129 Forbes Gokak Limited
17	130 S Ponnusamy Nadar & Sons
18	132 J.M. Baxi & Co.
19	133 Anand Transports
20	138 Pearl Shipping Agencies
21	139 Vilsons Shipping P. Ltd.
22	151 A. P. C. Veerabahu
23	154 Devi Trades & Agencies
24	157 Shri Shunmugar Services
25	158 Peirce Leslie India Limited
26	159 Chakiat Agencies
27	160 A. V. Thomas & Co.
28	161 S I Paramasiva Nadar & Sons

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29	162 Lee & Muirhead Ltd.
30	165 Indev Shipping Services
31	166 Air Frieght Ltd.
32	168 Trans-International Freight Forwarders P
33	170 R. Heartly Machado
34	171 Leaap International P. Ltd.
35	172 Forvol Tours & Transport Services Ltd.,
36	174 Matheson Bosanquet Enterprises Ltd.
37	175 Sanco Trans Ltd.
38	176 United Forwarding Agency Ltd.
39	177 A Ramamurthy Clearing & Forwarding Agency
40	178 Pegasus Forwarding Services (P) Ltd.
41	179 Campess Shipping & Trading Ltd.
42	182 Asian Shipping Agencies
43	183 Sagar Shipping
44	184 Amrok Container Freight Station (P) Ltd.
45	185 P V George Tharakan & Company
46	189 Southern Shipping Agencies
47	191 World Wide Cargo Care (P) Ltd.
48	190 Seahorse India Private Limited
49	187 Safe Clearing & Forwarding
50	188 The South Indian Export Co. P. Ltd.
51	193 K. Nithiyanantham & Co.

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52	194 Goodwill Maritime P. Ltd.
53	195 Cargomar
54	197 Sreegayatri
55	198 Vetri Impex
56	202 Sea Port Logistic P. Ltd.
57	203 Sea Indian Freight Systems P. Ltd.
58	205 Pearl Shipping and Chartering
59	206 Varnapriya
60	207 Jainarayana Shipping Co.
61	208 Ruth Shipping Agencies
62	209 Coastal Cargo Service P. Ltd.
63	211 Vinoth Shipping Services
64	212 S Ponnusamy Nadar Agencies P. Ltd.
65	213 United Shippers Limited
66	215 Janaki Traders
67	216 A. A Abdul Azeez
68	217 Kin-Ship Services (India) P. Ltd.
69	218 Star Shipping Services
70	219 Prathyusha Associates
71	220 Cargo Care International
72	222 Bharath Marines Company
73	223 Sealine Forwarders Pvt. Ltd.
74	224 Dix Shipping Co.

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75	225 Global Shipping Agencies (India) Pvt. Ltd.
76	226 Fossil Logistics Private Limited
77	227 Paramount Shipping Service
78	228 Sical Logistics Ltd.
79	258 Fright Ag. Pvt. Ltd.
80	230 Venjoh & Co
81	231 Psts Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
82	232 S.Essakkiadum Perumal
83	233 Chettinad Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
84	234 Express Clearing Agency
85	235 Vicnivass Agency
86	239 Dix Enterprises
87	238 Seaways Shipping Ltd.
88	240 Daniel & Samuvel Logistic Ltd.
89	236 Three Star Ship
90	237 Continental Ware Housing Corporation
91	241 Eta Star Mar Sol India (P) Ltd..
92	243 SVJ Shipping Services
93	244 Siva Agencies
94	245 Continental Ware House Ltd.
95	247 Esaa Exporters
96	248 Delta Infralogistics Limited
97	250 Ntc Shipping Services (P.) Ltd.

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1	2
98	246 G. Masilamani
99	242 Smt Cargo Agencies Private Limited
100	249 Seaways Shipping and Logistic Ltd.
101	253 B. L. Transport Pvt. Ltd.
102	257 Sea Green
103	260 Global Shipping & Logistics Company
104	251 Vimal Shipping Agencies
105	252 Shree Raghu Logistics
106	256 Trans Marine Logistics
107	255 Sdr Logistic (P) Ltd.
108	259 Green Land Logistics (P) Ltd.
109	254 Mohan Mutha Exports (P.) Ltd.

The list of all parties who have been doing Shore handling of cargo at V. O. Chidambaranar Port Trust are engaged under Section 42 of the Major Port Trusts Act 1963.

#### **11. Kandla Port Trust**

- (a) The Stevedors register with KPT under Kandla Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Regulations 2010, are carrying out onboard operations. As far as shore operations are concerned, the same are being managed by the registered Custom House Agents engaged by the respective Importers/Exporters.

(b) The list of registered stevedores engaged in on-board operations is as under:

- 1 **M/s. J. M. Baxi & Co.,**  
Seva Sadan- II, Room No. 301/306,  
New Kandla (Kutch)

- 2      **M/s. ACT Shipping Ltd.**  
Plot No. 281, Ward 12/B, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 3      **M/s. Chhotalal Premji & Co.**  
"Geepee House" P. O. Box No. 260,  
Plot No. 345, Ward 12/B, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 4      **M/s Sical Logistic Ltd.**  
403, 4th floor, Madhuban Complex Plot No. 128, Sec-8,  
Gandhidham
- 5      **M/s. Vinsons**  
BBZ - S-25, Post Box No. 35, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 6      **M/s. Cargo Clearing Agency (Guj)**  
CCA Building, Plot No. 271, Ward 12/B, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 7      **M/s. DBC's Sons (Guj) Pvt. Ltd.**  
Seva Sadan-II, Room No. 303/304, Kandla (Kutch)
- 8      **M/s. OTA Kandla (P) Ltd.**  
B. B. Z. - N/50, Zanda Chowk, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 9      **M/s. A. V. Joshi & Co.**  
"Maitri Bhavan" Sector No. 8, Plot No. 18,  
Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 10     **M/s. Parekh Marine Agency (P) Ltd.**  
C-8, Shakti Nagar, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 11     **M/s. Krishna Shipping & Allied Services**  
53/54-A, Transport Nagar, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 12     **M/s. Kesar Carrier Handling & Transport Co.**  
Sector No. 8, Plot No. 2 Tolani Chambers, Officer No. 24
- 13     **M/s. Trinity Shipping & Allied Services**  
Plot No. 46, Room No. 271, Sector No. 1/A, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 14     **M/s. Velji P. Sons**  
Deepak Complex, 2nd Floor, Plot No. 315, Sector 12/B,  
Gandhidham (Kutch)

- 15     **M/s. Asean Marine Services**  
Ashit Building, Plot No. 33. Sector No. 1/A,  
Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 16     **M/s Rishi Kiran Roadline**  
Kiran House, P.O Box No.234, Plot No.8, Sector-8,  
Gandhidham
- 17     **M/s. Seaways Shipping & Logistics Ltd.**  
Plot No. 130, 2nd Floor, Sector No. 8, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 18     **M/s. Searest Marine Services (P) Ltd.**  
House No. D/12, Ground Floor, NU-10/B, Shakti Nagar,  
Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 19     **M/s. Cargo Movers**  
"Cargo House" B. B. Z. - S/32 A  
Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 20     **M/s. Purshottam Jeramdas & Co.**  
"Jalaram Krupa" Plot No. 323, Sector No. 1/A,  
Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 21     **M/s. Rishi Shipping**  
"Rishi House", Sector No. 1/A, Plot No. 50  
Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 22     **M/s. Pearl Shipping**  
220, Rishabh Corner, Plot No. 93, Sector No. 8,  
Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 23     **M/s. Patel Shipping Agency**  
Plot No. 163/170, Sector No. 1/A,  
Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 24     **M/s. Shree Maruti Shipping Services**  
18/41, Swaminarayan Building, Gandhidham (Kutch)
- 25     **M/s. Liladhar Passo Forwarders (P) Ltd.**  
Plot No. 4 Sector No. 1, Kandla Special Economics Zone,  
Gandhidham (Kutch)

**26 M/s. Shree Radhey Shipping Co.**

14/15-C, Ground Floor, Green Park, Plot No. 113-114,  
Tagor Road, Gandhidham (Kutch)

(c) As far as Kandla Port is concerned, the list of registered Customs House Agents (CHAs) engaged in shore operations is enclosed as Annexure - B attached herewith. The CHAs who are managing the shore operations at Kandla Port are licensed & engaged under Section 146 of the Customs Act 1962. The list of registered CHAs engaged in shore operations at Kandla Port, is placed below:

*List of Customs House Agents Registered with Kandla Port Trust*

- 1 Mahendra Shipping Agency
- 2 P. S. Bedi & Co., Pvt. Ltd.
- 3 Venkatesh Agencies
- 4 C. J. Joshi & Sons
- 5 Shree Radhakrishna Shipping Pvt. Ltd.
- 6 Velji Dosabhai & Sons Pvt. Ltd.
- 7 Kantilal R. Gandhi & Sons
- 8 Shri Maruti Shipping Services
- 9 Damani Shipping Pvt. Ltd.
- 10 Vaz Forwarding Limited.
- 11 Express Transport Pvt. Ltd.
- 12 Mangalsinh & Co.
- 13 Damji Dhirao & Sons
- 14 S.J. Thacker Freight Forwarders Pvt. Ltd.
- 15 Asia Shipping Services
- 16 Thakarshi Madhavji & Sons
- 17 Purshotamdas Jeramdas & Co.



- 18 Sanjay Rana
- 19 Kashyap Shipping (P) Ltd.
- 20 Chinubhai Kalidas & Brothers
- 21 Krishna Clearing Agency
- 22 Bhadra Brothers
- 23 K. S. Chhaya & Co.
- 24 Rishi Kiran Roadlines
- 25 Lalbhai Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- 26 Prime Forwarders
- 27 Atlas Logistic Pvt. Ltd.
- 28 Hemjyot Agency
- 29 Pravin Bhatt & Sons
- 30 Narendra Forwarders Pvt. Ltd.
- 31 P. C. India Shipping Agency, Gandhidham
- 32 Lee & Muirhead Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
- 33 Zen Cargo Movers Pvt. Ltd.
- 34 Shree Ambica Commercial Co.
- 35 Prem Kumar Singh
- 36 Shakti Clearing Agency
- 37 Anchor Logistics
- 38 Shri B.N. Thakkar & Co.
- 39 D.P. Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
- 40 N.G. Bhanushali & Co.
- 41 M/s. C. Jivram Joshi & Sons (Guj)

- 42 Chowgule Brothers Private Limited
- 43 M/s. Rajendra M. Purohit
- 44 R.S. Arunachalam
- 45 V. Arjoon
- 46 Express Cargo Movers
- 47 All World Movers Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
- 48 M/s. Seaways Shipping Ltd.
- 49 Darabshaw B. Curestjee's Sons (Guj) Pvt. Ltd.
- 50 Parikh Clearing Agency Pvt. Ltd.
- 51 M/s. Soham Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
- 52 Asis Logistics Ltd.
- 53 M/s. Manilal Patel
- 54 M/s. Siddhartha Logistics Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- 55 M/s. Meridian Freight Forwarders Pvt.
- 56 Guru Shipping & Clearing Pvt. Ltd.
- 57 M/s. Ajay Clearing Enterprise
- 58 Khimji Poonja Freight Forwarders Pvt. Ltd.
- 59 IOCC Shipping Pvt. Ltd.
- 60 Rajesh Kumar Jain
- 61 Lee & Muirhead Pvt. Ltd.
- 62 Tulsidas Khimji Pvt. Ltd.
- 63 Airol Cargo Services Pvt. Ltd.
- 64 D. C. Karia & Co.
- 65 Purshotam C. Thacker

- 66 Bon Freight
- 67 Alliance Logistics
- 68 Western Cargo Services
- 69 Ashita International
- 70 Global Marine Agencies
- 71 M/s. A. K. Biswas
- 72 M/s. S. Ramdas Paragji Forwarders
- 73 M/s Weiss Rohiling India Pvt. Ltd.
- 74 M/s.A.B Agencies
- 75 M/s.Chanchal Shipping
- 76 M/s. Navin Clearing & Forwarding Agy. Pvt. Ltd.
- 77 M/s. Agility Logistics Pvt. Ltd., Gandhidham
- 78 M/s. Sky Shipping
- 79 M/s. A. R. Shipping Agency
- 80 M/s. Cargo World
- 81 E. Leslie & Co. C&F P. Ltd.
- 82 M/s. Global Services
- 83 M/s. Om Freight Forwarders P. Ltd.
- 84 M/s. Thakker Clearing Agency P. Ltd.
- 85 M/s. Jayantilal & Brothers
- 86 Seacon Cargo Pvt Ltd.
- 87 Lara Eximp Pvt. Ltd.
- 88 Fourstar Enterprises
- 89 M/s.Bhavani Shipping Services (I) Pvt. Ltd.

- 90 M/s. S.K. International Shipping Agency
- 91 M/s. DHL Lemuir Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
- 92 M/s. Rudraksh Shipping
- 93 M/s. Alvares & Thomas
- 94 Clacssic Freight Forwarders
- 95 Globe Forwarding Agencies
- 96 Atlantic Freight Forwarders
- 97 MPT Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
- 98 M/s. Geeta Shipping & Cearing Service
- 99 M/s. HMT Clearing Agency
- 100 M/s. Bhatia Shipping Pvt. Ltd.
- 101 M/s. S. K. Agency
- 102 Cargo Placement Shipping Agency
- 103 M/s. Sunrich Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
- 104 M/s. Shivji Kanji & Co.
- 105 M/s. Anit Marine Agencies Pvt. Ltd.
- 106 M/s. Radhika Shipping Services
- 107 M/s. Guru Prakash Enterprises
- 108 M/s. Saarthee Shipping Company
- 109 M/s. Dharm Raj Singh
- 110 M/s. Riches Cargo Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
- 111 M/s. NTC Shipping Services Pvt. Ltd.
- 112 M/s. Ashapura Shipping Agency
- 113 M/s Bright Shiptrans Pvt. Ltd.

114 M/s. Shree Jogni Enterprise

115 M/s. ACT Infraport Ltd.

116 M/s. Aditi Cargo Movers

**12 Ennore Port Limited**

(a) At Ennore Port Ltd., on board operation is done by Bot Operators and Ennore Port Licensed Stevedores.

(b) The Following List of Stevedores is Registered in Ennore Port to carry out the Onboard/Shore Operations:

1. M/s. Century Star
2. M/s. Indev Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. Success Shipping Services (Chennai) Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s. Shanmuga Transport Pvt. Ltd.
5. M/s. South India Corporation Limited
6. M/s. J. M. Baxi & Co.
7. M/s. Sical Logistics Ltd.
8. M/s. Ennore Automotive Logistics Ltd.
9. M/s. Seaport Logistics Pvt. Ltd.
10. M/s. Hind Port & Handling Services Pvt. Ltd.
11. M/s. Ocean Masters Marine Services Pvt. Ltd.

(c) Ennore Port is not under Major Port Trust Act, 1963. However, Stevedoring License will be issued/engaged/renewed only after satisfactory performance report from the Chief Inspector of dock safety is issued as per regulation 94 of the Dock Works (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.

**Increase in scope of inland water transport**

597. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to develop and increase the scope for

Inland Water Transport in a large scale in the country particularly in States like Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to provide subsidy in order to encourage the scope for Inland Water Transport; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Out of about 14500 Km of navigable waterways in the country, five waterways with a total length of about 4382 km have been declared as National Waterways. The expanse of National Waterways (NW) -4 includes Kakinada - Puducherry stretch of canals along with Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry stretch of Godavari River and Wazirabad- Vijayawada stretch of Krishna River.

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is developing the first three national waterways for shipping and navigation by providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width for most part of the year, aids for day and night navigation, fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity at a few selected locations. The commercially viable stretches of National Waterways (NW) 4 & 5 are proposed to be developed under Public Private Partnership (PPP). In the meanwhile, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has awarded the work for undertaking detailed hydrographic survey on the priority stretches of NW-4 and river portion of NW-5 to assess the latest hydro-morphological condition.

- (c) No, Sir.

#### **Establishing navigation satellite system for the country**

598. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Scientists and engineers are taking steps to the possibility of establishing Navigation Satellite System for the country;
- (b) whether sufficient funds has been allocate and necessary ground work required therefor have been finalized; and

(c) what is the status of the Navigation Satellite System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE  
(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

ISRO has taken steps towards establishment of an Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) consisting of a constellation of 7 satellites and the associated ground segment.

Further, ISRO, jointly with Airport Authority of India (AAI) has also taken steps for establishing an Indian Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) namely GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) for providing improved position information for aviation applications.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Government has approved a total budget of Rs.1420.00 crores towards IRNSS programme in the year 2006-07, which is sufficient for realisation of satellites and associated ground segment.

A total budget of Rs. 774 crores was sanctioned for GAGAN project, which is sufficient for realising of the project.

Necessary ground segment required for navigation programme has been finalised.

(c) The first satellite in the IRNSS constellation named IRNSS-1 A, has been launched on 1st July, 2013 onboard PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) from Sriharikota. The work on the remaining IRNSS satellites is in progress. Two GAGAN payloads are in operation on board GSAT-8 and GSAT-10 satellites launched in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

#### **Impact of the recent catastrophe tourism in Uttarakhand**

599. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the impact on tourism in Uttarakhand due to the recent catastrophe, the details of any such study regarding this impact;

(b) how much help Central Government has provided to Uttarakhand to stand up once again in tourism sector; and

(c) the new schemes to help small tourism operators whose economy rested on tourists only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) According to the State Government of Uttarakhand, the study undertaken by the PHD Chamber of Commerce of India (PHDCCI) reveals an estimated loss to the economy of about Rs. 12,000 crore. Loss of Government tourism properties has been assessed to be approximately Rs. 102.00 crore. Due to lack of access to the affected areas the loss to private tourism assets has not been assessed so far.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has announced a special financial package of Rs. 100.00 crore for rebuilding/building destroyed/damaged government tourism assets. In addition, the Ministry has already sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of about Rs. 95.00 crore for various tourism infrastructure projects in the State under current financial year. Besides this, the State Government has also prioritized projects for an approximate amount of Rs. 58.00 crore for development of tourism infrastructure in the State during the current financial year.

(c) According to the State Government a rehabilitation and revival of tourism package is being prepared by the State. The Package will include tax exemptions, livelihood support, media campaign and development of new destinations, medium and long term reconstruction and new construction of tourism infrastructure with features of disaster preparedness, mitigation, relief and rescue. State Government adds that these measures will be based on studies about the carrying capacity of the State.

#### **Tourism potential in Jharkhand**

600. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the tourism potential of Jharkhand and whether it has a place in any of the Centrally Sponsored tourism promotion/development schemes; and

(b) how the Twelfth Five Year Plan is poised to address the issues relating to capacity constraints and inadequate policies on tourism in the country vis-a-vis Jharkhand?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The State of Jharkhand has considerable tourism potential. The development & promotion of destination/circuits is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority under various schemes of the Ministry. The State Government has prioritized Tourism Infrastructure projects under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the current, financial year, i.e. 2013-14, a list of which is given in the Statement (*See below*). For integrated development in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has engaged a National Level Consultant to identify tourism circuits in each state including Jharkhand (with regard to the North Eastern States a study has been conducted by the North Eastern Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the same).

In addition, for undertaking various activities relating to the implementation of tourism projects identified for Integrated Development during 12th Plan Period, MOT has also engaged State Level Project Management Agency (SLPMA) for each State/UT including Jharkhand (however, Ministry is in the process of engaging the SLPMA in respect of Chhattisgarh and the States in the North Eastern Region except for Sikkim, Mizoram and Nagaland, which have engaged their own agencies for the same).

***Statement***

*Projects prioritized for the State Government of  
Jharkhand for the year 2013-14*

**Mega Project:**

- i. Development of Mega Destination Madhuban-Parasnath.

**Destinations/Circuits:**

- i. Destination Development of Basukinath
- ii. Destination Development of Trikut
- iii. Destination Development of Sunrise and Sunset Point at Netarhat
- iv. Destination Development of Patratu

- v. Development of Ropways at Hundru, Dasam and Jonha falls.
- vi. Development of Wayside Amenities at Ranchi-Khunti, Hazaribagh-Barhi, Barhi-Chauparan and Maithan.

**Rural Tourism:**

- i. Ghatshila-JSR-Saraikela cluster comprising Deoridih-Janamdih-Mackula Kocha-Ghoranaga-Cheteshwerdham. *(Subject to approval of scheme guidelines by Competent Authority).*

**IHM/FCI:**

- i. FCI at Deoghar.

**Fairs/Festivals:**

- i. Shikharji Mahotsav, Parasnath.
- ii. Baidyanath Mahotsav, Deoghar.
- iii. Hijla Mahotsav, Dumka.
- iv. Netarhat Mahotsav, Netarhat.

**Development of tourism in Goa**

601. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to give financial assistance to State Governments to develop tourism in the State; if so, the name of the scheme and the essential features of the scheme;

(b) whether Government of Goa has approached Government to give financial assistance to the State; if so, the project-wise assistance sought by State Government of Goa; and

(c) whether Government has given any assurance to the State Government; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) grants Central Finance Assistance (CFA) in the tune of Rs. 5 crore and Rs. 8 crore for the development of destinations and circuits respectively and Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 50 crore for the development of Mega destinations and Mega circuits respectively to

the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under its Scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)". However, the development and promotion of tourism infrastructure projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. MOT provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the tourism projects including Goa identified during the prioritization meetings held at the beginning of every financial year in consultation with them subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(b) and (c) MOT has sanctioned 8 projects for Rs. 77.90 crore during Eleventh Five Year Plan and 2 projects for Rs. 0.50 crore during the year 2012-13 to the State of Goa. The list of projects prioritized during the current financial year 2013-14 is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*List of projects prioritized during the current financial year 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of the projects
	<b>LRG Project</b>
1.	Golf Course
2.	Luxury Cruise
	<b>Mega Circuit</b>
1.	Candolim and Calangute Circuit Development
	<b>Destination Development</b>
1.	Tourism Development in Vasco
	<b>Circuit Development</b>
1.	Colvale Tourism Circuit Development
2.	Miramar Tourism Circuit Development
3.	Tourism Circuit Development Heritage and Coastal areas by Helicopter connectivity
	<b>Fairs/Festivals</b>
1.	Goa Carnival
2.	Celebration of Shigmo Festival.

**Tourism projects for Andaman and Nicobar**

602. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourism projects sanctioned by Government for Andaman and Nicobar during 2012-13;

(b) the details of their names and sanctioned amount; and

(c) the number of tourists who visited the Andaman and Nicobar during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products and implementation of various tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

No tourism project has been sanctioned to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the financial year 2012-13.

(c) The numbers of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands during the last five years are given below:

Year	DTVs	FTVs
2008	123914	12512
2009	142042	13684
2010	180781	14615
2011	202221	15814
2012 (Provisional)	238699	17538

**Misuse of funds under ITDP**

603. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints about the misuse of funds

under Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) during each of the last three years and the current year; if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the details of officials who have been found to be involved in the misutilisation of funds and the action taken/being taken by Government and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments/UTs, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grants to them for implementation of schemes/ programmes for Scheduled Tribes for their socio-economic development and protection against exploitation. The concerned State Governments implement these schemes/ programmes by releasing funds to their administrative units *viz.* ITDPs/ITDAs etc. The details of funding and implementation of items of work undertaken under these schemes/ programmes are maintained by the States. Since the responsibility of monitoring the ITDPs rests with the States, such details are not maintained in the Ministry.

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

**Proposal to increase the participation of tribals in the  
development schemes of U.P.**

†604. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government proposes to include tribes in the process of operating development schemes in tribal areas of the State of Uttar Pradesh; if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the measures to be taken by Government to increase the participation of tribes in such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Participation of Scheduled Tribes in the process of carrying out development schemes in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh is ensured through involvement of the Gram Sabha, from which formulation of the district plans emanates.

(b) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Diversion of funds meant for welfare of tribals**

605. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey by Government has revealed diversion of funds meant for welfare of tribals for other purposes including construction of private houses by some NGOs in connivance with the officials, if so, the detailed findings of the said survey; and

(b) the NGOs and officials found involved in such irregularities/lapses and the action taken/proposed to be taken against them, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) This Ministry has neither conducted any such survey nor is aware of any such survey conducted by any other Government agency.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

**National Tribal Policy**

606. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a National Tribal Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy in particular to prevent large scale starvation deaths of tribal children in Maharashtra and other parts of the country; and

(c) if not, by when the National Tribal Policy will be in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The National Tribal Policy has not been put in place.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The time-frame cannot be indicated, in view of (a) above.

**Vocational training centres for tribals in the country**

607. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Ministry to improve the skills of tribals in the country;

(b) whether there are any vocational training centres for tribals in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the number of tribals that have been benefited from such institutes, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Ministry is implementing a need based demand driven scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' for upgrading skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential and to make them employable. The Scheme is implemented through State/UT Administration and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

(b) Yes sir, the State-wise details of Vocational Training Centres for Tribals, funded by the Ministry during the last three years (from 2010-11 to 2012-13) through State/UT Administrations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) including the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of numbers of tribals trained from such institutions during the last three years (from 2010-11 to 2012-13) through State/UT Administrations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) including the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of number of Vocational Training Centres funded by the Ministry during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of VTC Centres funded through State/UT admin.	No. of VTC Centres funded through NGOs	Total No. of VTC Centres funded
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	8
2	Assam	20	5	25

1	2	3	4	5
3	Chhattisgarh	11	0	11
4	Gujarat	13	0	13
5	Karnataka	0	1	1
6	Madhya Pradesh	30	1	31
7	Meghalaya	9	0	9
8	Mizoram	10	0	10
9	Nagaland	0	3	3
10	Tamil Nadu	0	1	1

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of number of trainees funded by the Ministry during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of trainees funded through State/UT admin.	No. of trainees funded through NGOs	Total No. of trainees funded
1	Andhra Pradesh	800	0	800
2	Assam	1500	660	2160
3	Chhattisgarh	477	0	477
4	Gujarat	1300	0	1300
5	Karnataka	0	160	160
6	Madhya Pradesh	2587	100	2687
7	Meghalaya	700	160	860
8	Mizoram	1000	0	1000
9	Nagaland	0	200	200
10	Tamil Nadu	0	100	100



**Funds for development of tribal areas**

†608. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/Union Territories have requested for more funds for the development of tribal areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Schemes/programmes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. The projects for the development of Scheduled Tribes under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are implemented through the State/UT Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO). Under these schemes/programmes, the States/UTs submit their respective annual composite proposals within State/UT-specific allocation and scheme-specific made by the Ministry.

**Encroachment of residence of poet Ghalib in Delhi**

609. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the residential place of the famous Poet Ghalib in Delhi has been encroached upon; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and action taken/being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Sir, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposed mono-rail projects in the country**

†610. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has chalked out a policy to construct Mono-rail in medium sized cities along with Metro rail in big cities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the names of the cities included in this scheme?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Overstay in Government Accommodation in Delhi**

611. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government employees, Ministers, MPs and other dignitaries have been overstaying in their Government accommodation in Delhi even after their retirement, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has directed Government several times to get such Government houses vacated but Government has failed to do so, if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. However, in the case of Shri S. D. Bandi Versus Divisional Traffic Officer, Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation & Others (Civil Appeal No. 4064 of 2004) and Union of India Versus Vimal Bhai & Others (SLP No. 12065 of 2009), the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given some suggestions for immediate vacation of Government Accommodation on cancellation of allotment, speedy trial and expeditious disposal of the eviction proceedings against the unauthorised occupants of Government accommodation under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

**Statement**

*The type-wise details are as under:*

**Type-I**

Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name of the Occupant (S/Sh./Smt.)
1	2	3
1	N/3/332/Andrews Ganj	Diwan Puri,
2	4/13/C/DIZ Area	Shiv Naresh,
3	4/68/C/DIZ Area	K. C. Chatela,

1	2	3
4	4/8/A/DIZ Area	Ravinder Sharma,
5	4/8/C/DIZ Area	Tilak Raj,
6	3/Jor Bagh Nursery	Chanel Kailash,
7	G/326/ Kasturba Nagar	Ph. Jamini Kanta Shanna,
8	H/213/ Kasturba Nagar	Sukh Dev,
9	L/413/ Kasturba Nagar	Suresh,
10	1/513/ Kasturba Nagar	Veer Singh,
11	M/534/ Kasturba Nagar	Raju Singh,
12	N/313/ Kasturba Nagar	Purushottom,
13	N/647/ Kasturba Nagar	Shanti Swaroop,
14	36/423/ Panchkuiyan Road	Hira Lal,
15	SEC-1/1158 R.K. Puram	Ram Avtar,
16	SEC-3,DS/ 307 M.B. Road	Hari Om,
17	SEC-3, DS/337 M.B. Road	Shanti Devi,
18	SEC-3, DS/ 414 M.B. Road	Raj Kumar,
19	3/DS/512, M.B. Road	Ganga Devi,
20	SEC-3, DS/975 M.B. Road	Ran Bharose lal,
21	SEC-3, DS/1215 M.B. Road	Ram Kumar,
22	3/DS/1284 M.B. Road	Ram Kishan,
23	3/MS/1864 M.B. Road	Ram Singh,
24	SEC-7, 0005 M.B. Road	Bandhu Lal,
25	SEC-7, 0745 M.B. Road	Raghubir Singh Negi,
26	SEC-7, 1131 M.B. Road	Bhaneshwar,

1	2	3
27	SEC-7,1145 M.B. Road	Manoj Kumar-i,
28	SEC-7,1216 M.B. Road	Biresh Kumar,
29	SEC-1/1158 R.K. Puram	Ram Avtar,
30	SEC-2/0654/ R.K. Puram	Manphool Singh,
31	7/877/ R.K. Puram	Miraj,
32	H/040/ Srinivas Puri	Sojan M Thottil,
33	H/078/ Srinivas Puri	Mukesh,
34	H7080/ Srinivas Puri	Manjhi Sri Ram,
35	H/093/ Srinivas Puri	Ram Sakal
36	H/133/ Srinivas Puri	Madan Kumar,
37	H/171/ Srinivas Puri	Tarun Chakraborty
38	H/243/ Srinivas Puri	Prakash Chand,
39	H/275/ Srinivas Puri	Ram Lagan,
40	H/536/ Srinivas Puri	Gautam Surender Kumar,
41	H/162/ Srinivas Puri	Ladhu Ram
42	H/179/ Srinivas Puri	Anguri Devi
43	H/213/ Srinivas Puri	Kripal Singh
44	H/317/ Srinivas Puri	Girish Chand
45	1/1058/ R.K. Puram	Inderjit
46	2/649/ R.K. Puram	Vimal
47	2/838/ R.K. Puram	Madan Singh
48	2/919/ R.K. Puram	Shamti Prasad
49	2/1089/ R.K. Puram	Narender Pal

1	2	3
50	2/1142/ R.K. Puram	Bisan Dev
51	Y/1575/ Timarpur	Khazan Singh
52	Y/1576/ Timarpur	Om Prakash
53	A/77/ Minto Road Area	Gopal Prasad
54	A/138/ Minto Road Area	Inder Singh
55	A/290/ Minto Road Area	Chander Bhan
56	A/363/ Minto Road Area	Ranjana Arora
57	A/374/ Minto Road Area	M.M. Kanade
58	D/289/ Moti Bagh	M. Swaminathan
59	C/1051/ Netaji Nagar	Nand Kishore
60	F/1909/ Netaji Nagar	Mahak Singh
61	F/2088/ Netaji Nagar	Nanoo Lal
62	B/318 /Kasturba Nagar	Shyam Sunder
63	C/427/ Kasturba Nagar	Jagjit Singh
64	D/403/ Kasturba Nagar	V. Mehto
65	1/205/Kasturba Nagar	Satya Dev
<b>Type-II</b>		
66	701/2/ Sadiq Nagar	Baja Dutt Dholkhandi
67	G-73/ Nauroji Nagar	Sarda Nanda
68	G-193/ Nauroji Nagar	Ranbir Kaur
69	130/3/ S-I/M.B. Road	R.C. Mahto
70	130/5/ S-I/M.B. Road	Jai Prakash
71	142/2/ S-I/ M.B. Road	Sudama Manjhi

1	2	3
72	MS/1572/3/ M.B. Road	Vinod Joseph
73	150/10/S-I/ M.B. Road	J.K. Kaul
74	76/L/4/ M.B. Road	Ram Lal Sah
75	87/C/4/ M.B. Road	Ponnamma V. N.
76	446/5/ M.B. Road	Gyan Chand
77	644/5/M.B. Road	B.D. Joshi
78	1173/7/R.K. Puram	Jayaraman G.
79	899/3/ R.K. Puram	Jaswant Singh Yadav
80	1317/4/ R.K. Puram	Derogy P. Budha
81	975/3/ R.K. Puram	Narinder Kumar
82	737/12/ R.K. Puram	Shanta Kumari Wani
83	917/3/ R.K. Puram	Lekh Raj
84	211/7/ RK. Puram	Ram Sanjeevan
85	727/5/ R.K. Puram	Mohan Lal
86	1197/4/ RK. Puram	R. N. Gaurkar
87	06/5/ R.K. Puram	Pooja Kumar
88	306/9/ R.K. Puram	Pushpa Devi
89	892/4/ R.K. Puram	Madan Singh
90	923/5/ R.K. Puram	Rajinder Kumar
91	1003/8/ R.K. Puram	N.S. Rawat
92	920/4/ R.K. Puram	Chaman Singh
93	1678/5/ R.K. Puram	Gariga Saran
94	326/9/ R.K. Puram	Madan Singh Rawat

1	2	3
95	954/12/ R.K. Puram	Dinesh Chandra Dabra
96	1267/7/ R.K. Puram	Sacida Nand
97	711/1/ R.K. Puram	Manbir Singh
98	C-103, Albert Square	Anand Singh Bhist
99	F-185, Aram Bagh	Hart shankar Majhi
100	B-176, Aram Bagh	Late Shri Madan Mohan
101	C-160, Aram Bagh	Om Prakash
102	F-151, Aram Bagh	Om Vir
103	S-183, Aram Bagh	K.C.Jacob
104	E-159, Aram Bagh	Ram Pal Singh
105	A-12, Aram Bagh	Dharam Pal Singh
106	E-186, Aram Bagh	M/o Commerce
107	J- 822, Kali Bari Marg	Late Shri Pooran Mal
108	H-423, Kali Bari Marg	Neelam Bhatnagar
109	J-772, Kali Bari Marg	Prem Sagar
110	56/M, Sec-4, DIZ Area	Nanda Ballabh Pandey
111	17/F, Sec.-4, DIZ Area	Ratan Lal
112	38/1A, Sec.-2, DIZ Area	Kaul Virender Kumar
113	86/C, Sec. IV, DIZ Area	Harihar Prasad
114	34/D, Sec .IV, DIZ Area	Ashok Kumar
115	33/2B, Sec.2, DIZ Area	Mukta Sood
116	F-141, Moti Bagh	Mukesh Gupta
117	91, New West Moti Bagh	Chander Kala

1	2	3
118	F-62, Moti Bagh	Triyoginath Gupta
119	E-49, Moti Bagh	A. K. Nayak
120	A-349, Kidwai Nagar East	Shasho Mudgal
121	A-151, kidwai Nagar East	Ram Kumar Nokwal
122	B-153, Kidwai Nagar East	Basava Raj
123	C-347, Kidwai Nagar East	Kishori Lal
124	A-206, Kidwai Nagar East	Jeevan Ram
125	C-127, Kidwai Nagar East	Rajinder Prasad
126	A-201, Kidwai Nagar East	S.K.Patel
127	C-87, Kidwai Nagar East	Jai Chand
128	C-91, Kidwai Nagar East	Mahipal Singh
129	267/S-IV, Timar Pur	Dori Lal
130	293, Lancer Road	Babu Lal
131	367, Lancer Road	Kanwar Singh
132	Sec.C, Bl-4, Q.No.57, Hanuman Road	Anand Singh
133	275, Lodhi Road Complex	Yad Ram Kashyap
134	515, Lodhi Road Complex	Jagat Narain
135	539, Lodhi Road Complex	Sabesam
136	691, Lodhi Road Complex	Samar Pal
137	1047, Lodhi Road Complex	Nand Kishore Jaishwal
138	1054, Lodhi Road Complex	Dular Chand
139	1110, Lodhi Road Complex	N. S. Rawat
140	1243, Lodhi Road Complex	Jagdish Prasad



1	2	3
141	1245, Lodhi Road Complex	Ram Naresh Mahto
142	1433, Lodhi Road Complex	U. Sumamma
143	1518, Lodhi Road Complex	Chander Kishore Dobhal
144	1884, Lodhi Road Complex	Budh Parakash
145	1951, Lodhi Road Complex	Pawan Kumar
146	C-2/F-01, Lodhi Colony	Jamadaar Mahato
147	C-2/F-24, Lodhi Colony	Harish Chandra Nautiyal
148	C-3/193, Lodhi Colony	Harish Sharma
149	C-3/341, Lodhi Colony	Sunil Kumar Sinha
150	523, Laxmibai Nagaar	Goverdhan Mahtoo
151	1104, Laxmibai Nagaar	Suman Anand
152	1234, Laxmibai Nagaar	Ms. Sushma
153	1341, Laxmibai Nagaar	Keshwa Nand
154	1476, Laxmibai Nagaar	Anthoney
155	1495, Laxmibai Nagaar	G. B. Joshi
156	1562, Laxmibai Nagaar	Rajo
157	1942, Laxmibai Nagaar	Ram Prakash Sharma
158	D-811, Netaji Nagar	Khilanand Joshi
159	D-867, Netaji Nagar	Narbhadur
160	C-1121, Netaji Nagar	Deleep Singh
161	C-1139, Netaji Nagar	S. Morris
162	E-1418, Netaji Nagar	Randhir Singh
163	E-1451, Netaji Nagar	D. S. Rawat

1	2	3
164	E-1456, Netaji Nagar	Ms. Anju Sharma
165	E-1593, Netaji Nagar	J. S. Parmar
166	E-1709, Netaji Nagar	Brij Mohan
167	E-1718, Netaji Nagar	Dinesh Pandey
168	E-1726, Netaji Nagar	R. P. Chamoli
169	E-1737, Netaji Nagar	Sunder Lal
170	F-2630, Netaji Nagar	Madan Singh Rawat
171	B-2822, Netaji Nagar	Kuldeep Chand
172	B-2663, Netaji Nagar	Ms. Neelam Raisada
173	B-2698, Netaji Nagar	Ami Chand Prasad
174	F-2984, Netaji Nagar	Narinder Awasthi
175	H-004, Nanak Pura	Deep Narain Manjhi
176	F-29, Nanak Pura	Gurnam Singh
177	1-52, Nanak Pura	P. S. Gurang
178	G-67, Nanak Pura	C. S. Rawat
179	H-68, Nanak Pura	Jai Singh
180	H-80, Nanak Pura	Ms. Neta Dhawan
181	H-82, Nanak Pura	Anand Sagar
182	F-90, Nanak Pura	Ramesh Chand Tiwari
183	F-95, Nanak Pura	Jagbir Singh
184	F-177, Nanak Pura	Harish Dhanda
185	H-202, Nanak Pura	Madan Lal
186	F-267, Nanak Pura	Chetmani Sharma

1	2	3
187	F-285, Nanak Pura	Vijay Kishore
188	H-291-Nanak Pura	K.L. Peer
189	H-377, Nanak Pura.	Madhaba Nand
190	H-415, Nanak Pura	Miss Vibha Kaltiyal
191	G-31, Srinivas Puri	Bachoo Singh
192	G-54, Srinivas puri	Onkar
193	G-55, Srinivas Puri	Prakash
194	G-63, Srinivas Puri	Banwari Lal
195	G-85, Srinivas puri	Ram Pal
196	G-96, Srinivas puri	Om Prakash
197	G-108, Srinivas Puri	Son Pal
198	G-118, Srinivas Puri	Gulab Singh
199	G-285, Srinivas Puri	Pritam Chand
200	G-365, Srinivas Puri	Shyam Lal
201	G-382, Srinivas Puri	Satish Kumar
202	G-457, Srinivas Puri	Ram Singh
203	G-514, Srinivas Puri	Lila Ram
204	G-522, Srinivas Puri	Hari Das
205	G-665, Srinivas Puri	Jabbar Singh
<b>Type-III</b>		
206	50/S-1 Sadiq Nagar	P.P. Murlidaran
207	13/88 Dev Nagar	Prabhu Dayal
208	13/66 Dev Nagar	Babulal

1	2	3
209	F-354 Nanak pura	Ashok Kapoor
210	13/94 Dev Nagar	A. K. Mandra
211	11/213 Dev Nagar	K. K. Pandey
212	32/S-1 Sadiq Nagar	Surrender Singh
213	13/98 Dev Nagar	Ram Swaroop
214	129/S-1 Sadiq Nagar	Babu Singh
215	11/178 Dev Nagar	Mohd. Ishaque
216	313/S-3 Sadiq Nagar	M. P. Baloani
217	1099/S-3/R.K.Puram	Rani
218	391/S-9/R.K.Puram	Raj Kamal
219	392/S-12/R.K.Puram	Brij Lal
220	C-251/Minto Road Area	Mithilesh Swami
221	C-26, Minto Road Area	Sushma Devi
222	C-47 Minto Road Area	Dinesh Kumar Katariya
223	C-76, Minto Road Area	A. K. Aghwaria
224	2-Y/Chitra Gupta Rd	Bhavani Shanker
225	123/S-1 R.K. Puram	Jugran Chandra Mohan
226	851/S-8 R.K. Puram	Baldev Raj
227	845/S-9 RK. Puram	Malhotra Reema
228	12/4/S-1 M. B. Road	Dharam Nath Prasad
229	147-M/S-4 M. B. Road	I Yossiah
230	MS/953/S-7 M. B. Road	Prabhu Dayal
231	106/6/S-1 M. B. Road	Ganesh Ram

1	2	3
232	1003/S-7 M. B.Raod	B. B. Chetry
233	MS/1019/S-7 M. B. Road	Jai Pal Singli
234	DS/411/S-7 M. B. Road	T. P. Biswas
235	946/S-7 M. B. Road	Mohan Singh
236	G-2268 Netaji Nagar	Baldev Chand
237	G-2283 Netaji Nagar	R. S. Pandey
238	H-136, Sarojini Nagar	U. C. Palta
239	G-631 Sarojini Nagar	Jai Prakash
240	G-74 Sarojini Nagar	K. D. Patiyal
241	GI-848 Sarojini Nagar	R. Ravinder Kumar
242	1-253 Sarojini Nagar	M. K. Goel
243	1-97 Sarojini Nagar	N. C. Harbala
244	B-323 Sarojini Nagar	Hem Chand
245	1-88 Sarojini Nagar	N. K. Jain
246	D-79 Sarojini Nagar	S. K. Sagar
247	B-715 Sarojini Nagar	Susja Sahib
248	A-738 Sarojini Nagar	M. M. Sharma
249	H-435 Sarojini Nagar	Ram Bahadur
250	C- 341 Sarojini Nagar	S. L. Paddar
251	62/2B, Sec-2, DIZ Area	S. K. Mudgal
252	76/1C, Sec-2, DIZ Area	A. K. Sharma
253	60/15, Sec-3, DIZ Area	T. N. Kaul
254	2/39, Andrews Ganj	K. R. Bansod

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1	2	3
255	2/109, Andrews Ganj	Sohan Pal
256	3/143, Andrews Ganj	R. P. S. Pathania
257	3/226, Andrews Ganj	H.M. Sonkusare
258	101-J, Aram Bagh	A.K. Chaturvedi
259	D-717, Mandir Marg	S.L. Lokineddi
260	3/007, Andrews Ganj	V.S. Verma
261	15/312, Lodhi Colony	S.B. Arora
262	5/626, Lodhi Colony	Desraj Singh
263	10/163, Lodhi Colony	Shekhar Chowdhury
264	17/901, Lodhi Colony	Naresh Kumar
265	17/902, Lodhi Colony	S.C. Khatri
266	17/948, Lodhi Colony	R.R. Pandey
267	19/1024, Lodhi Colony	Chand Kashyap
268	6/648, Lodhi Colony	Jai Prakash Kukreti
269	B2/43, UDP Nehru Nagar	Sushail M. Ansari
270	931, Laxmi Bai Nagar	S.P. Singh
271	C/631, Timarpur	Hari Kishan
272	C/708, Timarpur	Hoshiar Singh
273	DS/943, Timarpur	G. P. Singh
274	28/H, Vasant Vihar	Bhushan Lal Kaul
275	14/C, Vasant Vihar	Virender Singh
276	3/L, Vasant Vihar	Moan Lal Sharma
277	30/G, Vasant Vihar	S.P. Nautiyal

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1	2	3
278	2/K, Vasant Vihar	Anita Ropra
279	F-176 Nauroji Nagar	J.S.Mehta
280	25-L Vasant Vihar	Raj Dulari
281	MS/88 Timarpur	Vinod Behari lal
282	MS/133 Timarpur	Bai Kishan
<b>Type-IV</b>		
283	G-2409, Netaji Nagar	Dheeraj Kumar
284	A-2476, Netaji Nagar	Nand Kumar Jha
285	389, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Rani Chandra Jha
286	Z-17, Sarojini Nagar	Jitendra Kumar Sinha
287	90, Sector-3, Sadiq Nagar	Sudhir Kr. Choudhary
288	04, Sector-3, Sadiq Nagar	A. Satyanaryan
289	YZ-08, Sarojini Nagar	Ravi Kant Roy
290	119, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Nathu Lal
291	3, Bl -23, Sec-1, M.B. Road	Binod Bihari Das
292	04, Bl 19, Sec-1, M.B. Road	Ashutosh Rai
293	XY-29, Sarojini Nagar	Ajay Saxena
294	470, Laxmi Bai Nagar	S. K. Khabroo, CAG
295	181, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Aditya Narain Mishra
296	A-2523, Netaji Nagar	Ashok Kumar
297	753, Laxmi Bai Nagar	P. S. Athmia
298	079, Sec-3, Sadiq Nagar	Vijai Krishna
299	06, Bl 16, Sec-1 M.B. Road	Pradip Kumar Sarkar

1	2	3
300	256, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Panwar R.S.
301	134, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Rita S. Lal
302	A-2535, Netaji Nagar	Dass Narsingh
303	733, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Satish Salwan
304	518, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Om Parkash
305	598, Sector-4, R.K., Puram	Braj Kishore
306	381, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Dharam Pal
307	367, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	K.L. Kaul
308	452, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	S.P. Tanti
309	208, Bl. 23, Lodhi Colony	O.P. Sharma
310	85, Bl. 21, Lodhi Colony	K.G. Verma
311	A-16, Bl.D-1, Lodhi Colony	Shahid Hasan
312	718, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Rajbir Singh
313	593, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Ram Milan Vyas
314	9-B, Block-D, Mayapuri	Ram Sajivan
315	345, Sec-3, R.K. Puram	G.R. Gopalan
316	35, Block No. 20, Lodhi Colony	B.P. Saini
317	791, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Inderjeet Sharma
318	504-A, Sec-3, R.K. Puram	M. Sasidharan
319	753, Sec-3, R.K. Puram,	Lalitha Lal
320	1105, Sec-4, R.K. Puram	Taj Kishan Kaw
321	642, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Suresh Kumar Sadhu
322	531-A, Sec-3, R.K. Puram,	S. Rai



1	2	3
323	646, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Suresh Prasad Choubey
324	594, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Omkar Nath Kaul
325	265, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Vijay Kumar Aima
326	717, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Barkat Zaman Khan
327	356, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Jawahir Lal Raina
328	173, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Ms. Suneel Khushu
329	1047, Sec-4, R.K. Puram	A.K. Pashen
330	46, Bl. 20, Lodhi Colony	P. K. Mallick
331	A-57, Pandara Road	P. S. Chaggar
332	541, Sector-9, R.K. Puram	M. C. Shidramayya
333	1076, Sec-8, R.K. Puram	Vinod Kumar Sharma
334	E-13, Nanak Pura	Dayanand Saini
335	B-215, Nanak Pura	Sita Ram
336	891, Sector-8, R.K. Puram	Ajay Kumar Sinha
337	477, Sector-9, R.K. Puram	Rattan Lal Razdan
338	N-302, Sec-8, R.K. Puram	Thomng Sou
339	566, Sector-9, R.K. Puram	Darwan Singh
340	A-53, Pandara Road	Gulam Hassan Khanday
341	A-72, Pandara Road	Satish Kohli
342	B-36, Pandara Road	Satnam Kaur
343	B-212, Nanak Pura	Bal Krishen Saproo
344	B-38, Pandara Road	S. Qureshi
345	B-32, Nanak Pura,	Swaranjit Singh Rishi

1	2	3
346	8-UF, Babar Place	Ganesh Ramdasi
347	C-33, Nanak Pura	Rajesh Kumar Sahi
348	1079, Sec-12, R.K. Puram	Dev Sharma
349	19, North West Moti Bagh	Krishan Sumier Kaul
350	1140, Sec-12, R.K. Puram	K.N. Joshi
351	2-C, Press Block	Shamsher Ahmed Khan
352	B-1/6, Peshwa Road	Pradeep Kumar
353	C-39, Nanak Pura	Sher Singh Dahiya
354	C-19, Nanak Pura	Sada Ram
355	79, North West Moti Bagh	Veena Bhatia
356	12-UF, Babar Place	Shashi Bala Dhingra
357	03-UF, College Raod	Ram Prakash
358	138, North West Moti Bagh	Rajan Khanna
359	1331, Sector-12, R.K. Puram	Som Nath Suman
360	A-4/1, Peshwa Road	Ashok Kumar Huja
361	C-137, Nanak Pura	Suresh Kumar Kotru
362	A, Block No. 3, Minto Road (MS)	Badra Alam Khan
363	Bl/1, Peshwa Road	Karam Chand
364	10-UF, Babar Place	Ram Nath Jha
<b>Type-IV (Spl.)</b>		
365	D-3, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Sudhir Mittal
366	Q-9, Andrews Ganj Ext.	A. Banerjee
367	T-18, Hudco Place Ext.	V. K. Kaul

1	2	3
368	M-16, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Rajesh Kumar Singh
369	S-42, Hudco Place Ext.	Anupama Mandal
370	Y-21, Hudco Place Ext.	Krishna Mohan Dixit
371	C-11, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Maj. Gen. S.R. Kumar, Journalist
372	W-1, Hudco Place Ext.	Ramesh Bhan, Journalist
373	Z-9, Hudco Place Ext.	Ramesh Chand, Journalist
374	U-39, Hudco Place Ext.	Saneev Acharya, Journalist
375	E-4, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Neelima Mathur, Journalist
376	Q-4, Andrews Ganj Ext.	K. Sunil Thomas, Journalist
377	U-35, Hudco Place Ext.	Ajay Tiwari, Journalist
378	K-5, Andrews Ganj Ext.	V.V. Binu, Journalist
379	X-27, Hudco Place Ext.	S.C. Joshi, Journalist
380	U-8, Hudco Place Ext.	U. Anand Kumar, Journalist
381	S-35, Hudco Place Ext.	Kamal Sekhri, Journalist
382	C-12, Andrews Ganj Ext.	P.D. Ramakrishnan, Journalist
383	C-14, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Shri Manjeet Singh Negi
384	1204, Sec. 12, R.K. Puram	George Abraham, Journalist
385	1201, Sec. 12, R.K. Puram	Jagdish Nandan Singh, Journalist
386	T-4, Hudco Place Ext.	Mohd. Siraj Sahil, Journalist
387	D-7, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Saroj Ganpat, Journalist
388	S-9, Hudco Place Ext.	Sanjay Kumar Mishra, Journalist

1	2	3
389	T-2, Hudco Place Ext.	Ravi Kumar Garikpati, Journalist
390	P-4, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Ms. Usha Srivastava, Journalist
<b>Type-5A (D-II)</b>		
391	DII/175, Kidwai Nagar West	Baljit Singh
392	DII/182, Kidwai Nagar West	Dr. Shashi Prateek
393	DII/233, Kidwai Nagar West	Suchitra Goswami
394	DII/404, Block 5, Motia khan	Vijay Bodhankar
395	DII/33, Block 5, Lodhi Road Complex	Sudhir Mohan Sethi
396	DII/9, Block 2, Lodhi Road Complex	Anjani Nandan Sharan
397	DII/32, Mahadev Road	Puraima Singh
398	DII/81, Pandara Road	Ms. Shipra Biswas
399	DII/71, Pandara Road	Amrit Lal Meena
400	DII/302, Pandara Road	Anil Kumar Jain
401	DII/319, Pandara Road	Bimbadhar Pradhan
402	DII/317, Pandara Road	A.K. Kidwai, Journalist
403	DII/4-3, Block K, Sec. 13, R.K. Puram	S. K. Das
404	DII/1-1, Block J, Sec. 13, R.K. Puram	Umed Singh
405	DII/2-3, Block Q, Sec. 13, R.K. Puram	Brig. R. S. Nautiyal
406	DII/-2507, Netaji Nagar	Hemant Madhukar Kulkarni
407	A-2724, Netaji Nagar	Avinash Mishra
408	DII/239, Vinay Marg	Khan Tasheen Ahmad

1	2	3
409	DII/271, Vinay Marg	Devendra Mishra
410	DII/13, Shahjahan Road	Avtar Singh Chauhan
411	DII/3, Pt. Pant Marg	Savitur Prasad
412	DII/B-6, Tilak Lane	Yogendra Garg
413	DII/D-6, Tilak Lane	R. C. Pandit, Journalist
414	DII/4, Kaka Nagar	Rajeev Sharma
415	DII/97, Kaka Nagar	B. Anand
416	DII/145, Kaka Nagar	Navaneet Kumar Sehgal
417	DII/200, Kaka Nagar	Dr. Parvati Singh Bais
418	DII/201, Kaka Nagar	D.K. Joshi, Journalist
<b>Type-5B (D-I)</b>		
419	D-33, R.K. Puram	R.K. Mahajan
420	DI/B-7/3, Bhagwan Dass Road	R.K. Vats
421	DI/99, Rabindra Nagar	Subhash Chander
422	DI/91, Rabindra Nagar	Rabi Narayan Dash
423	DI/115, Rabindra Nagar	Gurjot Singh Narang
424	DI/6, S.P. Marg	Ashok Juneja
425	DI/68, Rabindra Nagar	G. Gurucharan
426	DI/45, Rabindra Nagar	Laxmam Dass
427	DI/07, S.P. Marg	Rajendra Prasad Sharma
428	DI/4, Chanakyapuri	Ahmed Hussain
429	DI/S-53, R.K. Puram	Rajendra Prasad Mathur
430	DI/1, S.P. Marg	Amit Mohan Prasad

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**Type-6A (C-II)**

431	D-1.2, R. K. Puram	Abdul Ali Azizi
432	D-4, Tower No. 10, New Moti Bagh	R. K. Arnold
433	32, Bapa Nagar	Virendra Prabhakar
434	69, Chanakyapuri	Ashok Chawla
435	2.2(MS) Shahjahan Road	V. K. Pipersenia
436	A-8.1 (MS) Sector 13, R.K. Puram	A. K. Manchanda
437	3, Chanakypuri	Rajan K. Medhekar
438	12-B, Hudco Place	Vipin Kumar
439	A-6, Tower 9, New Moti Bagh	D. S. Rastogi
440	C-8, Tower 10, New Moti Baigh	N. P. Bhagat
441	A-2.3 Sector 13, R.K. Puram	K.B. Agarwal
442	5.3 (Ms) Shahjahan Road	C.L. Sethi

**Type-6B (C-I)**

443	9/1901/2001-TS/C-1/7, Bapa Nagar	P. K. Rastogi
444	8/4738/2011-TS/C-1/39, Pandara Park	Dr. K. N. Sharma
445	8/4551/10-TS/C-1 /49, Bapa Nagar	Mrs. Kamla Gurjar
446	C-1/3, Pandara Park	A. B. Mathur

**Type-7**

447	69, New Moti Bagh	Ms. Vijaya Latha Reddy
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**Regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi**

†612. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Government has regularized several illegal colonies in Delhi during the last three years, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Sainik Farm colony despite construction of hundreds of dwelling units there, is yet to be regularized, the details thereof and the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to regularize this colony also, if so by when the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Sir, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has so far identified 895 colonies for regularization as per the criteria laid down in the Regulations dated 24.03.2008 amended from time to time.

(b) and (c) The Regulations dated 24.03.2008 amended from time to time which lays down criteria for regularization of unauthorized colonies do not relate to unauthorized colonies/habitations inhabited by affluent sections on private and public land.

#### **Allocation of funds to Gujarat under JNNURM**

613. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is the fourth most urbanized State and one of the fastest urbanizing States of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Gujarat is allocated only 10 percent of the total grants under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(c) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is one of the best States in terms of utilization of funds and completion of projects; and if so, whether Government propose to increase the fund allocation to Gujarat under JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Gujarat is the 6th most urbanized State with urban population of 42.58% among the States of India and ranked 12th in the Country including States and Union Territories (UTs), as per Census 2011 and one of the fastest urbanized States of the Country.

The total allocation for the State of Gujarat for the Mission Period (2005-12) under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is Rs.2578.81 crore which is more than 8% of the total allocation (Rs.31500.00 crore) under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), the overall allocation for the State of Gujarat for the Mission Period (2005-12) is Rs.351.82 crore, which is more than 3% of the total allocation (Rs. 11400.00 crore) of UIDSSMT of JNNURM.

(c) 71 projects have been approved for the various mission cities in the State of Gujarat during the Mission Period (2005-12) with an approved cost of Rs.5590.43 crores and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.2467.88 crores, which is about 96% of the State allocation. So far, 49 projects have been/reported physically complete in the State of Gujarat out of a total of 205 projects completed so far under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM.

Under UIDSSMT, 52 projects have been approved for the various towns/cities in the State of Gujarat during the Mission Period (2005-12) with an approved cost of Rs.438.14 crores and ACA commitment of Rs.350.51 crore, which is about 100% of the State allocation. So far, 35 projects have been reported physically complete in the State of Gujarat out of a total of 398 projects completed so far under UIDSSMT of JNNURM.

The Mission has completed its normal tenure on March, 2012. The Government has extended the period for two years *i.e.*, March, 2014 for completion of ongoing projects and reforms. The Government has approved for sanctioning of new projects till March, 2014 as a transition phase. During this transition phase, 6 projects have been approved for the 3 Mission Cities of Gujarat (Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Surat) with an approved cost of Rs. 282.16 crores and ACA commitment of Rs. 131.92 crores under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM. Approval of projects in JNNURM is dependent upon adherence of project reports of States/Union Territories (UTs) to appraisal and other guidelines of the Mission.

#### **Employment in Hyderabad Metro Rail project**

614. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) the efforts the Ministry is making to provide employment to local youth in the Hyderabad Metro Rail Project; and

(b) whether any priority is given to the local youth in employment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Hyderabad Metro Rail project is being implemented by the private sector Concessionaire M/s L&T Metro Rail (Hyderabad) Ltd. in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The concession has been granted by Government of Andhra Pradesh and is being monitored by M/s HMRL, a state PSU only directly. M/s HMRL have informed that a Construction Skills Training Institute (CSTI) set up by L&T group in Mahabubnagar district near Hyderabad is imparting training for the local youth to acquire the skills that are needed for major construction projects like the Hyderabad Metro Rail project. The responsibility for mobilization of the required expert engineers and skilled manpower lies with the private sector Concessionaire.

**Civic amenities development work in the country**

†615. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether civic amenities development works are done in all the smaller and big cities of the country by the Ministry, if so, the details of the said works;

(b) whether most of the smaller and big cities have not been able to get civic amenities;

(c) whether even at present in absence of toilet facilities in the smaller cities people defecate in open; and

(d) whether Central as well as State Government have failed to carryout development work in smaller cities, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes Sir. Provision of Civic Amenities like Water Supply, Sanitation etc. being a State subject, is the responsibility of State Government/UT Administration/Urban Local Bodies. However, Ministry of Urban Development assists State Government for improvement of Civic amenities through its various schemes like:

**(i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):**

JNNURM is a reform driven scheme which was launched on 3rd December,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, mainly focusing on bringing efficiency in urban infrastructure service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens along with sustainable development of cities during the mission period 2005-12. It has two sub components

**(a) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG):**

Sixty five cities are covered under the (UIG) component of JnNURM. Water Supply, Sewerage, Storm Water Drainage, Road Network etc. are admissible sectors for grant of additional central assistance.

**(b) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):**

It is the other sub-component of JNNURM, which covers, all cities/towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under UIG for improvement of urban infrastructure.

**(ii) Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns (UIDSST):**

This pilot scheme for towns around seven mega cities (*i.e.* Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad) is for developing urban infrastructure facilities like drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management etc.

**(iii) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP):**

It is being implemented with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the capital cities of five North Eastern States *viz.*, Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya) covering priority urban services.

**(iv) 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Regions including Sikkim:**

This scheme became operational from the financial year 2001-02 for improving urban infrastructure such as roads, water supply etc. for the eight North Eastern States including Sikkim.

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

(c) and (d) Only 32.7 percent of urban households are connected to a piped sewer system whereas 38.2 percent dispose of their wastes into septic tanks and 8.80% households are having pit latrines (single & double, etc.). 1.70% of households are having other latrines (connected to open drains, night soil removed

by human etc.). About 18.6% urban households still do not have access to individual toilets — about 6 percent use a public /community toilets and 12.6 percent are forced the indignity of open defecation.

Due to rapid urbanization, the provision of basic amenities with reference to water supply, sewerage, drainage and toilet facilities has not been able to keep pace with the increase in population. As per 2011 Census, the level of urbanisation in the country has increased from 27.7% in 2001 to 31.1% in 2011 - (an increase of 3.4 percentage points during 2001-2011) compared to an increase of 2.1 percentage points during 1991-2001.

**Promotion of PPP for infrastructure development in urban sector**

616. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the constraints in promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure development in the urban sector, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to overcome the same;

(b) the details of the ongoing PPP projects along with the nature of infrastructure development involved therein, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the foreign direct investment inflow for urban infrastructure development during the last one year, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes Sir. PPPs in the urban infrastructure are a relatively new phenomenon and the implementing agencies face both financial and non-financial capacity constraints. Managing the expectations of the multiple stakeholders and optimally allocating the risks and returns of the PPP Project among the project partners are challenges facing the public authorities. The Government is striving to augment the capacities, both financial and non-financial, of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to implement PPPs. Seminars, workshops and trainings on PPPs are being organized. Government has also brought out bid documents, toolkits and guidelines to help States in promoting PPPs in urban infrastructure.

(b) The details of State-wise PPP projects being supported by Ministry of Urban Development are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of State-wise FDI equity inflow in the Construction Development Sector (townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects) are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**  
*PPP Projects being supported by Ministry of Urban Development*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Name of State	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	BRTS Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Transport
2	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Transport
3.	Solid Waste Management in Guwahati	Assam	SWM
4.	Rajkot BRTS (RAJ 005)	Gujarat	Urban Transport
5.	Surat BRTS (Procuring, providing and plying buses for Surat BRTS)	Gujarat	Urban Transport
6.	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	Gujarat	Sewerage
7.	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	Gujarat	Sewerage
8.	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	Gujarat	Sewerage
9.	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	Gujarat	Sewerage
10.	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	Gujarat	Sewerage
11.	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas - Surat	Gujarat	Sewerage

1	2	3	4
12.	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	Gujarat	Sewerage
13.	Design, Development, Operation & Maintenance of Phase I of the Secured Engineered Landfill Facility at Jambua for disposal of Municipal Solid Waste Generated in Vadodara Municipal Limit under JNNURM Scheme	Gujarat	SWM
14.	Surat Solid Waste up gradation system	Gujarat	SWM
15.	Rajkot Integrated Solid Waste Processing Plant	Gujarat	SWM
16.	BRTS 12 Km. Long Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Urban Transport
17.	BRTS Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Urban Transport
18.	BRTS Ahmedabad Phase II	Gujarat	Urban Transport
19.	Development and Management of 180 MLD Sewerage system at Pirana - Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sewerage
20.	Development and Management of 35 MLD Sewerage system at Vasna Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sewerage
21.	Development of 200 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Water supply
22.	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management at Ahmedabad	Gujarat	SWM

23.	Solid Waste Management for Faridabad City	Haryana	SWM
24.	Development of Integrated Disposal Facility in Mysore	Karnataka	SWM
25.	Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore City	Karnataka	Water Supply
26.	Nagpur Water Supply Pencil IV (Part 2) (NAG-012)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
27.	Nagpur Water Audit (NAG-011)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
28.	Nagpur Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply (NAG-008)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
29.	Nagpur Kanhan Augmentation Scheme (NAG-015)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
30.	Nagpur DPR for Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 Water Supply Project for Nagpur City (NAG-028)	Maharashtra	Water Supply
31.	Nagpur Recycle & Reuse of Waste Water (NAG-016)	Maharashtra	Sewerage
32.	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line 1- Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	Maharashtra	Urban Transport
33.	Mumbai Metro Rail Project-Charkop-Bandra-Makhud	Maharashtra	Urban Transport
34.	Solid Waste Management at PCMC	Maharashtra	SWM
35.	Parking Plaza in Latur	Maharashtra	Urban Transport
36.	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Pudukcherry	Pudukcherry	SWM

1	2	3	4
37.	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Rajasthan	SWM
38.	Solid Waste Management in Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities at Vengadamangalam	Tamil Nadu	SWM
39.	Solid Waste Management in Chennai	Tamil Nadu	SWM
40.	Solid Waste Management in Coimbatore Corporation	Tamil Nadu	SWM
41.	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Madurai Corporation	Tamil Nadu	SWM
42.	Solid Waste Management in Agra	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
43.	Solid Waste Management in Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
44.	Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
45.	Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
46.	Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
47.	Solid Waste Management in Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
48.	Solid Waste Management in Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	SWM

49.	Integrated Solid Waste Management - Dehradun	Uttar Pradesh	SWM
50.	Development & Management of Water Supply in Sector-V of Salt Lake	West Bengal	Water Supply
51.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Asansol-Durgapur Municipal Area	West Bengal	SWM
52.	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 municipal towns for Kolkata (Halisahar, Kancharapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Maheshtala, Pujali, Baruipur and Uluberia)	West Bengal	SWM
53.	Development and Management of Sewerage System at Salt Lake, Sector - V(NDITA)	West Bengal	Sewerage



**Statement-II****FDI Equity inflows**

*Sector: Construction Development (Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects)*

Sl. No	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	(Amount in Rs crore & US\$ million)					
			2012-13 Apr-Mar		2013-14 Apr-Apr		Total	
			Rs	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs	US\$
1	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	456.52	84.09	3.87	0.71	460.39	84.80
2	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	155.39	28.74	0.00	0.00	155.39	28.74
3	Bangalore	Karnataka	851.56	155.94	71.16	13.09	922.72	169.02
4	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	5.80	1.07	0.00	0.00	5.80	1.07
5	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	75.00	13.72	0.00	0.00	75.00	13.72
6	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	2,392.86	436.67	91.87	16.89	2,484.73	453.56
7	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	26.94	4.91	0.00	0.00	26.94	4.91
8	Jaipur	Rajasthan	11.42	2.12	0.00	0.00	11.42	2.12

9	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	765.63	142.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	765.63	142.24
10	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	536.38	97.92	5.53	1.02	1.02	541.91	98.94
11	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	23.78	4.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.78	4.47
12	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	1,566.39	290.38	0.02	0.00	0.00	1,566.41	290.39
13.	Panaji	Goa	3.47	0.65	0.35	0.06	0.06	3.82	0.72
14	Region Not Indicated		376.67	69.56	7.00	1.29	1.29	383.67	70.85
GRAND TOTAL			7,247.80	1,332.49	179.79	33.06	33.06	7,427.59	1,365.56

*Note:* \* The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai

**Land for construction of offices for political parties**

617. SHRI SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the recognized political parties whose requests for allotment of land for construction of offices in Delhi are lying pending as on 30 June 2013 and the reasons for the delay in allotting land in each case;

(b) if vacant land is not available in the areas suggested by the political parties whether Government propose to offer alternate land, if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government is in touch with political parties in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party, Nationalist Congress Party and Shiromani Akali Dal have requested for allotment of land for construction of offices.

Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party has been offered land at a certain area, but it has been refused. The other two parties have not yet been offered any land as no land is available in the area of their choice.

(c) Does not arise.

**Development work in the urban areas**

†618. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development works carried out in the urban areas of States and Union Territories with the financial help of National Capital Region Planning Board; and

(b) the details of allocation and distribution of funds during the last three years and current year, State-wise and union territory-wise, and the present status of these projects, project-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(NCRPB) provides loan to the State Government and their implementing agencies upto 75% of the project cost for implementing infrastructure development projects in the National Capital Region (NCR) & the Counter Magnet Areas. These projects are prepared by participating States and their implementing agencies and submitted to NCRPB for loan assistance. Various projects financed by the Board includes Water, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Power (transmission and distribution), Roads, Road over Bridge, Medical college, Irrigation canal, Technical institutions and Land Development projects, etc.

(b) NCRPB does not allocate any funds for the specific sectors. During last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and the current year, the Board has released a loan amount: of Rs. 1635.78 crore to State Governments/implementing agencies as under:

	(Rs. in crores)				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 31.7.2013)	Total
Haryana	584.39	449.12	335.73	2.84	1372.08
UP	14.39	-	-	-	14.39
Rajasthan	-	154.02	61.75	2.00	217.77
GNCTD	-	-	-	-	0.00
Special Area Development Authority, Gwalior	-	10.51	21.03	-	31.54
TOTAL	598.78	613.65	418.51	4.84	1635.78

Since inception, NCRPB has approved financial assistance for 277 infrastructure development projects. The current status of these projects are as under:-

Status of project	No. of projects
Completed	188
Ongoing	89
TOTAL	277

**Metro rail projects in the country**

619. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has plan to support Metro Rail Projects in 19 cities in the country having population of 20 lakhs and above; and

(b) if so, the details of these cities and the progress on these projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The Central Government is supporting preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Metro Rail projects in all cities with population of 20 lakhs and above. However, actual sanction of project by Government of India would depend upon number of factors like overall justification of the project, financial rate of return, ridership, availability of funds etc.

(b) The details of the cities which are having population of 20 lakhs and above as per 2011 census and those cities where Metro Rail Projects are completed partially or fully are given in the Statement (*See below*). Central Government has not received any proposal from the State Governments for Metro Rail Projects in the form of Detailed Project Report (DPR) duly approved by State Government for other cities namely, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Indore, Coimbatore, Patna and Kozhikode and revised DPR of Pune.

***Statement***

*Details of cities having population of 20 lakhs and above where metro projects are fully or partially completed*

Sl. No.	Name of cities having population of 20 lakhs and above	Details of Metro Rail Projects	Length (in km)	Total Cost (Rs. in crore)	Physical Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-I Delhi MRTS Phase II	65.10 54.68	10,571.00 11,691.36	Completed and commissioned Completed and commissioned

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon	14.47	1589.44	Completed and Commissioned
		Central Secretariat-Badarpur Corridor	20.16	4012.00	Completed and Commissioned
		High Speed Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector 21	22.7	4369.39	Completed and Commissioned
		Extension of Delhi Metro Phase-II to NOIDA	7.0	827.00	Completed and Commissioned
		Extension of Metro link from Dwarka Sector-9 to Dwarka Sector-21	2.76	356.11	Completed and Commissioned
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Vaishali, Ghaziabad	2.574	320.00	Completed and Commissioned
		Delhi MRTS Phase III	103.05	35,242.00	15.64% completed
		Badarpur - YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494.00	15.64% completed
		Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1070.00	Preparatory work started
		Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	281.78	-do-
		Mundaka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.182	1990.00	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Bangalore	Bangalore Metro-I (JV of GoI and State)	42.3	11609.00	73% Completed
3	Kolkata	Kolkata East - West Metro #	14.67	4874.58	28.7% Completed
4	Chennai	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600.00	31.52% Completed
5	Kochi	Kochi Metro	25.612	5181.79	2% Completed
6	Jaipur	Jaipur Metro Rail Project	12.067	3149.00	80% Completed
7	Mumbai	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP)* Versova-Andheri- Ghatkopar	11.07	2356.00	80% Completed
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP)* Charkop- Bandra-Mankurd	31.87	7660.00	@
		Mumbai Metro Line-3 (Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ) Corridor (JV of Gol and State)	33.5	23,136.00	Recently approved in July, 2013
8	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Metro (PPP)*	71.16	12132.00	10%

\* The projects are being implemented on Public Private Partnership Mode.

# Project has been transferred to Ministry of Railways (MoR). MoR is yet to take over the Project.

@ Depot land not available and hence work not started.

### **Supply of safe drinking water in Gole Market area of New Delhi**

620. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water supplied to the DIZ Area, Sector-4, Raja Bazar, Gole Market is contaminated causing health related problems including diseases, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the arrangements made for testing of contaminated drinking water indicating the time-intervals/duration of testing the drinking water, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the investigation done and action taken by the Ministry regarding non-testing of water supplied to the area; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the NDMC/CPWD/DJB to provide safe drinking water supply to the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir. Drinking water supply to DIZ Area, Sector IV, Raja Bazar, Gole Market is supplied by NDMC to the underground tank of CPWD and further distribution to the residents is made by CPWD.

(b) The drinking water is being tested from the approved lab at regular interval and generally at 3 months. The last sample collected and tested on 13.05.2013 from the end point i.e. quarter no. 91-D, Sector-IV, Raja Bazar and test report found satisfactory and shows no contamination.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, before you proceed further and start the proceedings of the House, we want to have a ruling from the Chair with reference to whatever has happened so far. What is the position of the House on this matter and the way it has gone so far? We would like to have a ruling before you proceed further with the other Business of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, before you proceed further and start the proceedings of the House, we want to have a ruling from the Chair with reference to whatever has happened so far. What is the position of the House on this matter and the way it has gone so far? We would like to have a ruling before you proceed further with the other Business of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish the formal Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us first take up Papers to be Laid on the Table. Let me do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the formal Business of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish the formal Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us first take up Papers to be Laid on the Table. Let me do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the formal Business of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second, one second. There is a Point of Order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under which Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... Under which Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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AÜ. ...(~~ZÖÖÖ~~)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,  
the issue of Telangana.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[illegible]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Girija Vyas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO), New Delhi and related papers**

**II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti and related papers**

**III MoU between the Government of India and various PSUs**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (I) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9734/15/13]
- (II) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Board.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9073/15/13]
- (III) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9269/15/13]
- (b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9272/15/13]

**I Notification of the Ministry of Shipping****II MoUs between Government of India and various PSUs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 449 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2013, declaring ports or places of registry of Indian fishing boats and officers to be the Registrars for registration of Indian Fishing Boats, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9225/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9224/15/13]
  - (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9224/15/13]
  - (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Cochin Shipyard Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9224/15/13]

**MOU between Government of India and National Scheduled  
Tribes Finance and Development Corporation**

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tribal Affairs) and the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9433/15/13]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests****I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of different Institute/board/Authority/Center**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I (i). A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

- (1) S.O. 592 (E), dated the 8th March, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 945 (E), dated the 12th April, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9730/15/13]

(ii). A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2013, publishing the National Green Tribunal (Recruitment, Salaries and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and Other Employees) (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9229/15/13]

(iii). A copy (in English only) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. G.S.R. 482 (E), dated the 12th July, 2013, publishing corrigendum to Notification No G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the 17th April, 2013. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9229/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.9227/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9228/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bio-diversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9230/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9321/15/13]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:—

- (1) S.O. 1713 (E), dated the 26th July, 2012, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 149.800 to K.M.166.000 (Amravati Bypass), on National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9328/15/13]
- (2) S.O. 115 (E), dated the 9th January, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be

collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 52.700 on National Highway No. 41 connecting Haldia Port on one end and Kolaghat on National Highway No. 6 on other end, in the State of West Bengal.

- (3) S.O. 193 (E), dated the 18th January, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 1022.494 (Old chainage K.M. 81.600) to K.M. 901.753 (old chainage K.M. 200.00) (Gundugolanu-Rajahmundry Section), on National Highway No. 5 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (4) S.O. 290 (E), dated the 30th January, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 236.000 to K.M. 566.450 (Shivpuri-Dewas Section), on National Highway No. 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. For (2) to (4) *See* No. L.T.9058/15/13]
- (5) S.O. 315 (E), dated the 1st February, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 456.100 to K.M. 491.330 (new chainage K.M. 456.100 to K.M. 492.030) (Amritsar - Wagah Border Section), on National Highway No. 1 in the State of Punjab.
- (6) S.O. 365 (E), dated the 14th February, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 165.000 to junction of National Highway No. 76 on Kota Bypass (Deoli-Kota Section), on National Highway No. 12 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (7) S.O. 377 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 148.000 to K.M. 230.000 (Kannur-Vengalam Section), on National Highway No. 17 in the State of Kerala.
- (8) S.O. 435 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 15.600 on National Highway No. 75 to K.M. 236.000 (Gwalior-Shivpuri Section), on National Highway No. 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (9) S.O. 465 (E), dated the 26th February, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 220.000 to K.M. 288.513 (Orai - Barah Section), on National Highway No. 25 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (10) S.O. 485 (E), dated the 27th February, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 198.000 (Vadodara-Surat Section), on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat.
- (11) S.O. 505 (E), dated the 4th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 0.830 (Design Chainage K.M. 0.000) of National Highway No. 79 to K.M. 509.295 (Design Chainage 555.480) (Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad Section), on National Highway No. 8 in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- (12) S.O. 544 (E), dated the 6th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 103.000 on National Highway No. 3 joining at K.M. 16.000, on National Highway No. 75 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (13) S.O. 581 (E), dated the 8th March, 2013, rescinding the Notification No. S.O. 1088 (E), dated the 5th May, 2008.
- (14) S.O. 593 (E), dated the 8th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 398.750 to K.M. 515.236 (Barwa Adda - Panagarh Section), on National Highway No. 2 in the States of Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- (15) S.O. 594 (E), dated the 8th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 18.700 to K.M. 165.000 (Jaipur-Deoli Section), on National Highway No. 12 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (16) S.O. 623 (E), dated the 12th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 283.300 to K.M. 358.080 (Kundapur-Surathkal Section), from K.M. 375.300 to K.M. 376.700 (Mangalore-Kerala Border Section) and from K.M. 3.700 to K.M. 17.200 (Mahaveer Circle-Kerala Border Section), on National Highway No. 17 (new National Highway No. 66) in the State of Karnataka.
- (17) S.O. 624 (E), dated the 12th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 183.500 to K.M. 254.000 (Bamanbore-Garamore Section), on National Highway No. 8A in the State of Gujarat.

- (18) S.O. 626 (E), dated the 12th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 364.125 to K.M. 58.245 (Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar Section), on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (19) S.O. 682 (E), dated the 13th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of the Shahjahanpur Bridge (Garrah river bridge) at K.M. 325.000 on National Highway No. 24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. For (5) to (19) See No. L.T.9050/15/13]
- (20) S.O. 835 (E), dated the 26th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 363.300 (design chainage K.M. 363.300) to K.M. 450.800 (design chainage K.M. 445.853) (Rohtak-Bawal Section), on National Highway No. 71 in the State of Haryana.
- (21) S.O. 836 (E), dated the 26th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 58.300 to K.M. 138.320 (Hoskote-Dobbaspeth Section), on National Highway No. 207 in the State of Karnataka.
- (22) S.O. 837 (E), dated the 26th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 4.200 to K.M. 122.420 (Ahmedabad-Godhra Section), on National Highway No. 59 in the State of Gujarat.
- (23) S.O. 839 (E), dated the 26th March, 2013, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch, from K.M. 144.400 to K.M. 249.000 (Pune-Solapur Section), on National Highway No. 9 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (24) S.O. 842 (E), dated the 28th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 506.700 to K.M. 531.100 *via* Bikaner Bypass, on National Highway No. 11 in Bikaner District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. For (20) to (24) See No. L.T.9328/15/13]

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of  
India for the year ending March, 2012**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shri Praful Patel, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of



the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government (Commercial): No.13 of 2013: (Compliance Audit Observations) for the year ending March, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9292/15/13]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from the Lok Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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### MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) **Motion Re. Nomination of two Members to the Committee on Public Accounts.**

(II) **Motion Re. Nomination of a Member to the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

#### (I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 7th August, 2013, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, appointed as Minister and Dr. V. Maitreyan retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

#### (II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 7th August, 2013, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri D. Raja, retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

[illegible]

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 12th of August, 2013, will consist of: —

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Second) Bill, 2013 - To replace an Ordinance.

3. Consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013 - To replace an Ordinance.
4. Further consideration and passing of the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
  - (a) The National Waterway (Lakhipur-Banga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013; and
  - (b) The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008.
6. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 and consideration and passing of the National Food Security Bill, 2013, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.
7. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 and consideration and passing of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

...(Interruptions)...

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#### GOVERNMENT BILLS

##### **The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

##### **The Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Registration Act, 1908.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 12.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past twelve of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by the Minister. Shri A.K. Antony to make the statement. *...(Interruptions)...* No, this is a statement you wanted. *...(Interruptions)...* This is a statement you wanted.

DR. V. MAITREYAN(Tamil Nadu): Do not stifle the voice of the Opposition. *...(Interruptions)...* Do not stifle the voice of the Opposition. *...(Interruptions)...* Do not stifle the voice of the Opposition. *...(Interruptions)...* Do not stifle the voice of the Opposition. *...(Interruptions)...* Do not stifle the voice of the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the Opposition also asked for a statement. Everybody has asked. *...(Interruptions)...* It is only a statement, no discussion. Dr. Maitreyan, it is only a statement, no discussion. There is no discussion. It is only a statement. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't you want the statement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the brutal and unprovoked attack on an Indian patrol on our side of Line of Control (LoC) on August 6, 2013 outraged us all. *...(Interruptions)...* When I reported the incident to the House, it was Government's obligation to report the facts as we knew them at that point of time, and my statement was based on the available information. *...(Interruptions)...*

Since then the Chief of the Army Staff has visited the area and gone into the details of the matter. It is now clear that the specialist troops of Pakistan Army were involved in this attack when a group from the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) side crossed the LoC and killed our brave jawans. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you want the statement? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: We all know that nothing happens from Pakistan side of the Line of Control without support.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

**Re: Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II No. 51116 Wednesday, dated August 7, 2013**  
**(Violation of rules by some Members) — (Contd.)**

THE MINISTRE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, in the morning, there was an anguish expressed by hon. Members regarding Part-II of today's Rajya Sabha Bulletin. I have also talked to some of the Members in this regard, and I would appeal to you, Sir, that this matter be reconsidered positively by the Chair in the light of the sentiments of almost all the Members in the House. I think this is a new practice, and Members were unaware of this practice. So, you may kindly reconsider this matter.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would also request that this matter be reconsidered. This practice, which has come for the first time, should be reconsidered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): This reconsideration should be in respect of all the three days.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me react to what the Minister has said. Hon. Members, in view of what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said and the anguish felt by hon. Members, respecting their sentiments, the matter will be reconsidered.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I would also request that you may call upon the political parties and hold discussions on this as to what should be the practice for the future.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I will convey the Minister's suggestion to the Chairman.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I would, earnestly appeal, to the Opposition to return to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would also request them because the Opposition in Parliamentary democracy is as important as the Government. It is equally important. If the Opposition is not present, then, there is no meaning of Parliamentary democracy.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): I am happy that the issue has been resolved and that the House will run smoothly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am very happy that the Opposition is back because without the Opposition, it is not democratic to run Parliament. The Opposition is an equally important partner as the Government as far as Parliament is concerned.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: We, totally, agree with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, with your permission, I proceed to take up further discussion on the Companies Bill, 2012. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was speaking on this. He could not finish his speech. So, he will resume his speech now.

#### **GOVERNMENT BILLS — (Contd.)**

##### **The Companies Bill, 2012**

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I had explained in my introductory remarks, that it was back in 1913, exactly a century ago, that the first Companies Act was passed by the Legislature of the time. *...(Interruptions)...* Between then and 1956, a number of changes were made, and in 1956, it was felt that there was a fundamental change in the nature of our economy, and the nature of management of our economy, and that the Act of 1913 needed to be replaced by a fresh Act in 1956. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, another fifty-five years later, we find ourselves faced with the necessity of recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place since 1956 with regard to (a) the nature of our economy and (b) the nature of management of our economy. *...(Interruptions)...* And it is in consideration of this major change that the Minister of Corporate Affairs, my long time friend, Shri Sachin Pilot, has piloted, through the Lok Sabha, the new Companies Bill, and he has come here, with the approval of the Lok Sabha, for us to endorse it. *...(Interruptions)...* I think it is important that we extend to him,

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

as the House, our entire support in the matter, particularly because, it has been made amply clear by him both in the other House and in the initial remarks that he made in this House, that in the process of rule-making whatever comments we have to make on the Bill in this House will surely be taken into consideration by him. So, instead of seeking to move amendments which would only delay the process even further, my humble plea to the House is that we extend our full support to the Bill, but we take the time during the course of this afternoon to make specific comments which the hon. Minister might please bear in mind in the process of not only rule-making ...(Interruptions)... but also the institutions that he will be setting up to manage our companies from now onwards.

It has been explained, Sir, that a principal motive for this new Companies Act is to ensure that we function in a business friendly manner and proactively attempt to ensure that the private sector is able to function efficiently and that the reason for this is that whereas in 1956 it was a conscious decision of the Government of India, backed by the Legislature, that the State should occupy the commanding heights of the economy, there has now been taken a conscious decision for the State to withdraw from the commanding heights of the economy. This, of course, has the advantage that it is likely that the private sector will be able to push up the rate of growth. But, at the same time, I think we should all be conscious that even as Nature abhors a vacuum, so also do the commanding heights of the economy abhor a vacuum, and if the State is going to withdraw from the commanding heights, there is the ...(Interruptions)... imminent possibility that other non-State actors will capture those commanding heights ...(Interruptions)... and we have to ask ourselves whether we really want those who represent the market forces to be in such control of the economy as to place themselves in commanding heights above the State. I make this point because it appears to me that while there can be little doubt that efficiency in a purely technical sense....(Interruptions)... can be obtained by increasing the role of the private sector and encouraging them to perform a bigger role, the State cannot abnegate its larger responsibility to the nation or its people. There are various ways of exercising this responsibility. There was the model that we had from 1956 onwards of the State directly controlling the commanding heights of the economy and now what the hon. Minister proposes to do is to put in place a regulatory authority which will perform the tasks which were hitherto being performed by his own Ministry ...(Interruptions)... I am quite ready to

welcome this in recognition of the reality, which is a reality which is not quite in consonance with my own ideology, but it is a reality that the private sector has grown in importance in the last 20 years....(Interruptions)... However, the experience of regulatory authorities in India has not been uniformly satisfactory. One of the problems we have had in the Telecom Sector with which the hon. Minister is familiar in his previous portfolio has been that the TRAI has not quite fulfilled the expectations that we have of the TRAI and had they been a little less ambiguous in the rulings that they gave, we would not have had some of the difficulties that we have faced in the last two or three years. The Petroleum Regulatory Authority, with which I have a little more familiarity having at one stage held that portfolio, has also been, in my view, a failure. So, the mere act of setting up a regulatory authority does not ensure that we actually have an effective regulatory authority. So, my plea to the Minister is, when you set up the regulatory authority under this new Companies Act, kindly bear in mind, the previous experience....(Interruptions)... with the private sector . I am saying this as a former Member of the JPC which was set up in 1992 to look into what was called the Harshad Mehta scam and subsequently, in 2002, to look into what was then popularly called the Ketan Parekh scam. It turned out that while unleashing capitalism upon this country, there was also the danger of unleashing crony capitalism. ...(Interruptions)... And, this crony capitalism consisted of firms in blatant violation of the laws and regulations of the country collaborating with each other, collaborating with financial institutions, collaborating with banks, to perpetrate fraud upon fraud on this country. I was most distressed to read in the newspapers a few weeks ago that the Supreme Court had asked, "Why is the Central Bureau of Investigation not completing its investigation into a scam which this Parliament had investigated, not two years ago, not five years ago, but more than 20 years ago?" And, because our young Minister was a school boy at the time of the JPC on the scam of 1992, and a college boy at the time of the Ketan Parekh scam in 2002, I would request him humbly, but very, very firmly, to please ensure that... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: He has the various volumes of the 1992 report and the 2002 report so that he and his officers become completely *au fait* with all the tricks and the schemes ...(Interruptions)... that the private sector is



[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

capable of getting out, ...(Interruptions)... and to also recognize that notwithstanding the institutional recommendations of the 1992 Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the failure to implement those institutional suggestions, or worse, the failure to ensure the effective implementation of those institutional suggestions, really was at the bottom of the 2002 scam, which, in many ways, was a mirror image of the 1992 scam. ...(Interruptions)... They had set up, for example, a High-Level Capital Markets Committee. It distinguished itself by never meeting! And the reason why it didn't meet is essentially a part of using the market for economic development, because when you use the market for economic development, there are times when there is a boom. ...(Interruptions)... and it is when the stock market is rising that the country is applauding whichever Government is in power. And don't forget, there were two different Governments in power at the time of the Harshad Mehta scam and at the time of the Ketan Parekh scam. So, I am not making a partisan remark here. ...(Interruptions)... Governments, when the stock market is rising, get so much applause for the stock market rising that they either take their eye off the ball or actually collaborate in allowing the market to continue rising ...(Interruptions)... And then, when suddenly the market falls, everyone is running for cover without recognizing that without a boom there cannot be a bust. And, therefore, it is necessary for the Government, as a political authority, to look very, very suspiciously at a boom in the stock market. But governments, by nature, cannot look suspiciously at what is fuelling their own political support. ...(Interruptions)... That is why this regulatory authority becomes so important. The regulatory authority is not dependent on political support. And if the Minister, in setting up that regulatory authority, ensures that it acts independently, that it acts as independently as the Reserve Bank of India has been acting under Mr. Subbarao, then there is hope for the country that the regulatory authority will put right what no political authority can put right. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, I am hardly an expert in Marxian economics as some of my friends, who are waiting to speak, are, but there is something in Marx which I think you should bear in mind, although as Minister for Corporate Affairs, if you were seen with Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* on your table, you would probably be removed at once. But in Marxian economics, it is said that the superstructure of a society is also determined by the relationship of classes to their means of production....(Interruptions)... For a long while, I didn't understand what this meant but, then, as I came into Parliament

and, more importantly, when I was in Government, I discovered that what Marx was saying was that classes that become dominant in the economy, attempt to become dominant in the polity. In other words, if the State vacates the commanding heights, then oligopolists and monopolists will try and seize those commanding heights. And it is to control them that we have to be very, very conscious of the need for an effective regulatory authority--as also be conscious, as Congress people or as the inheritors of the legacy of Indiraji. Indiraji set up the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. We have now wound it down. But, it was set up because of the recognition that by definition The market creates inequalities. In these inequalities, those who rise to the top will necessarily utilise any means that they have at their disposal to remain at the top. *...(Interruptions)...* This will include a large number of unfair practices. It was the job of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission to spot these, as they were happening, to prevent them and to punish the perpetrators.

Now, we don't have the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Your regulatory authority should be charged with the duty of keeping a very close watch on the market to see whether distortions are being brought about in the market economy by those who hold a dominant position. *...(Interruptions)...*

The latest information that we have obtained from the National Sample Survey and the Twelfth Five Year Plan shows that in our economy, inequalities have been increasing. The Gini co-efficient has started becoming worse. It is, in fact, suspected that, perhaps, those who constitute under 0.2 per cent of the population of this country are able to control at least 20 per cent of the assets of this country; and, if you took it beyond 0.2 per cent to about 5 per cent of our population, then you would probably reach to about half the economy. *...(Interruptions)...*

In these circumstances, as we know what our national income is, we just don't know what the sources, in terms of classes of income earners, of this income are. That is why all of our statistics are done in terms of consumption and not in terms of income. *...(Interruptions)...*

The National Council of Applied Economic Research is the only body in India which has attempted to ascertain what the share of different segments of our

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

society in national income is. The shocking fact which has come up is that it cannot trace 56 per cent of national income to the point of origin. This is partly because the poor of India have learnt that if they confess to being above the poverty-line, then they will be denied various benefit schemes. So, the poor of India do attempt to under-report their own income. But, given the skewed nature of income distribution in our country, perhaps 50 per cent of this 56 per cent is the result of under-reporting by the rich of India. One of the consequences of Indian economic growth through the market in the last 20 years has been to substantially increase the GDP of Switzerland. So, in these circumstances, I think, you should be extremely careful....(*Time-bell rings*)

Sir, I thought I had plenty of time left. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, Sir, this is my main point. I have one or two other points to make. May I just complete? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, take a maximum of five minutes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I think, you should be extremely careful to use The hon. Minister's usefulness, his dynamism, his obvious intelligence and his excellent education which, in some respects, he shares with me to be careful about those whom he is leveraging. They are tigers. But a tiger caged is a lovely animal to watch. A tiger out in the wild but yourself sitting on an elephant is a lovely animal to watch. But a tiger that is unleashed upon a population can be a very, very dangerous animal. And, it is the job of your regulatory authority to rein in these people. Please be pro-business. But, please recognize that businessmen are not as morally good as they are economically efficient.... ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, this Regulatory Authority has to be extremely careful about what they are doing. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please ensure that this happens in the course of making your rules while setting up these institutions.

The other matter that very quickly I wish to refer to, and I am hoping some of my colleagues will bring this up, is that you are being a bit liberal about the Corporate Social Responsibility. While it has been made compulsory, what they do with the CSR money is still a little in the area of ambiguity. ...(*Interruptions*)... I fear that some of them might be using the CSR to put up pandals for their daughters' weddings. So, we have to have some notional ideas of what are the

kinds of CSR activities that are excluded from the ambit of whatever you...  
...(Interruptions)... That you should not go and say what they should do over their  
CSR ...(Interruptions)... but whether these companies are operating in the areas  
where there are very, very feeble populations. For example, among the tribals are the  
mining companies. ...(Interruptions)... I think it should be made obligatory on them  
to spend their CSR exclusively on the rehabilitation and welfare of the tribal people  
that they are displacing or inconveniencing in any way. ...(Interruptions)... So,  
please look into this at the time of making your rules.

Finally, Sir, about auditing, the two JPC Reports have clearly established that  
the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, of which, my father, who was a  
Chartered Accountant, was one of the founders, and, therefore, I have a right to  
speak about my own inheritance, have not proved that they are absolutely capable  
on their own of ensuring effective and honest audit. ...(Interruptions)... It is  
necessary that the auditors, who are working for these private companies, be  
brought within the ambit of your Regulatory Authority. ...(Interruptions)... We must  
ensure that even if they are not instinctively or natively honest, that they are made  
honest by knowing that there is somebody sitting over them and that the  
punishment that will be visited on them will be very severe ...(Interruptions)...  
because had the auditors done their job properly in the Harshad Mehta or the  
Ketan Parekh case, then, long before this would have become public information, it  
would have come to the knowledge of the Government, to the knowledge of the  
public, and the terrible losses suffered by individuals or investors would not have  
taken place. ...(Interruptions)...

My final request to you, Sir, is that whereas we can be proud of the huge  
number of corporate entities that have come into existence and got themselves  
registered with you, you give, as I see a figure, that back in 1956, it was about  
8,000; and now it has come up to about eight lakhs. There have been newspaper  
reports, which indicated that up to... (Time-bell rings) Sir, I am on my last sentence,  
which indicated that up to 8 lakhs of the companies which are registered with you  
are bogus/shell companies. ...(Interruptions)... They are being set up not with the  
purpose of undertaking any business but they are cheating the revenue of India  
and thereby cheating the poor of India. So, it is absolutely essential that the  
Regulatory Authority assures itself that a company is being set up with a business

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purpose in mind and not with tax evasion purposes. If you can do some of these things, as also listen very carefully to what our colleagues are going to say, in answer, we are going to render unanimous support to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please ensure in your rules the establishment of these institutions that are suggested here. *...(Interruptions)...* Thank you very much, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* I should now congratulate the Minister. I am placing my full support to this Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Piyush Goyal. *...(Interruptions)...* *उपरोक्त विधेयक पर प्रश्न उपस्थित है।*

*श्री उपरोक्त विधेयक (विधेयक) पर प्रश्न उपस्थित है।* But he wants to speak first.

*श्री उपरोक्त विधेयक पर प्रश्न उपस्थित है।* No problem. *उपरोक्त विधेयक पर प्रश्न उपस्थित है।*

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to speak on the much-awaited Companies Bill, 2012. This Bill has had a chequered history. It should have come much earlier. But I am glad that it is seeing the light of the day. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me trace the history of 'companies' first. It was about 100 years ago, in the British Raj, that the first Companies Act came into existence. It was about 50 years later. We had Independence in 1947 and it was during Independence and in the fifties that the Bhabha Committee was formed to look into this Companies Act, 1913 and make recommendations. It was only in 1955 that it was debated here and the Companies Act came into existence in 1956, nearly fifty years ago. In those days there were 30,000 companies, at the time when the 1956 Companies Act came into existence. It was the time that the British had just left us. We wanted to form our own companies.

The wheels of industry had to start rolling again in new direction and that was what we wanted. The growth, industry, self-sufficiency, innovations, all those things had to be put in this 1956 Act. It was debated in 1955. Let me just give you a thought. A lot of thoughts came then and I dug into what really went about in 1955. I have something very interesting but I will just say that late Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, who was a veteran, spoke a lot on this subject. He was respected in this House and that House. He said that the company law should be amended - he is talking about the evils of 1913 and remedy - so that reconstruction work could proceed along on the correct lines and that is how the people feel. But the hon.

Minister, the champion of the big money, brushes aside the wishes and criticisms of the people at large. ...(*Interruptions*)... He goes on to say, "I see some hon. Members trying vainly to search socialistic pattern-- that was thought then-- in this marathon Bill, and having searched it, many of them have been thoroughly disappointed." I am very sorry for the disappointment but I think the labour was a waste. After all this is a Bill to tackle or deal with certain internal affairs of the capitalist class where there can be no question of socialism here.

As far as I am concerned, I do not see an iota of socialism in this Bill. But let me continue. Companies were needed to be formed, as I was saying, and the flavour of that time was that in this independent India we have to grow in the right directions. In that backdrop, the 1956 Act came into existence. Sir, I commend the Minister who has taken such pains to push this Bill. Sixty years ago we had this Bill of 1956, there have only been piecemeal amendments. Everybody wanted a comprehensive Bill because the times have changed from 1956 till now and just these piecemeal amendments cannot really do the work. The Standing Committee very rightly looked into this Bill thoroughly. I must say that they did such a thorough work that came out with nearly 193 recommendations. Out of that, nearly 90 per cent have been accepted. ...(*Interruptions*)... All aspects of corporate governance, best international practices, suited for the country, have been taken care of in this Bill. And, this has been done by the Standing Committee and pushed by the Minister. Times have changed and we think that this is a comprehensive Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think, it is a good Bill. We, today, live in different times, as I have said. We live in the jet age, in the age of digital computers. And, this has been reflected in this Bill of 2012. ...(*Interruptions*)... We live in the times of MNCs. We live in the companies that have to adapt to new times and to international practices. We live in the times of mergers, takeovers, MNCs, FIIs, FDIs, money coming from outside, etc.

All these have to be kept in mind. And, this Bill, I think, is suitable to do this. ...(*Interruptions*)... But having said all this, we need an atmosphere of corporate freedom, opportunities, transparency, regulations, what Mr. Mani Shankar was talking about, and, along with that, speedy justice. Then only an atmosphere of a good industrial hub would come about. We live in a competition from many countries, like, China and others. We have to have a Bill which would be suited to

[Shri V.P. Singh Badnore]

look after all this. Having said all this, let me come to the specifics of this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are some areas, where I would need some clarifications. There may be some areas, which are grey areas, people might call it, and I would come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The general issues....*(Interruptions)*...

The Bill contains 470 clauses, over 300 pages. I think you will take about one hour to pass this, but that is a different issue. But does this make it so cumbersome? Because, when the executives are going to make sub-sections and sections, it would run into thousands of pages. And, that is the time that we will have to ensure that the ambiguity does not come in and everything is clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because, from 300 pages, from 470 clauses, the sub-sections and the rules, which are going to be framed, can become so complicated and may not have the clarity that one seeks for and it would be in the ambit of ambiguity. And, that is what I am really worried about.

Sir, the rules and clauses, as drafted in the definition of 'holding', that is, the parent company, and the subsidiary companies ...*(Interruptions)*... the rotation of auditors, definitions and all this need to be interlinked. It seems to be that there are separate laws, separate norms and the criteria for the holding company and for the subsidiaries. So, if there is not a link between them, it could create problems; there should be some uniformity. I request the Minister to look into that. The concept of One-Person-Company is a new concept. In India, we had not had this before. This could be good in many ways. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suppose in the time that we live in ---we have had so many ghost companies -- one person runs away ...*(Interruptions)*... one should really see that it is not misused. ...*(Interruptions)*... We also live in the times of terrorism, ...*(Interruptions)*... money laundering and if this one person runs away, how are you going to trace him? What is the liability that he is going to hold? So, we need more checking before a one-person company comes in existence. ...*(Interruptions)*... The clauses for appointment of independent Directors ...*(Interruptions)*... is another concept which has come about in this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a good concept, because this is where specialisations can come in. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you will have to look into the liabilities of this person ...*(Interruptions)*... and the concept, because if such a person comes in with a liability, he would not want to come in. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, he should not have the liability of the company on him. Whether he gets in the expertise or the

specialisation, that is also not very clear. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I think that also needs to be looked into.

The auditor's responsibility and penalties on him is another issue. *...(Interruptions)...* There should be a limited liability. There can be frauds, but not necessarily by the CA. *...(Interruptions)...* One has to look into the Institute of Chartered Accountants' views on this. *...(Interruptions)...* If there is some fraud and you nail the CA, I think that can also create some problems. There should be a very limited liability on him. *...(Interruptions)...* That also needs to be looked into.

The CSR is much talked about. It is the concept that you have got from some country or the other. I congratulate the Minister for this. It is a good concept. But there should be norms, where, how, how much money is going to be spent, etc. There is a limit that you have put; I am in agreement with that. *...(Interruptions)...* But one has to look into the human rights and labour standards. *...(Interruptions)...* There are United Nations Global Compact's 10 principles. Everybody knows about those principles. Can you incorporate them? That it should adhere to those, I think, would be a good idea. Kindly look into that as well. *...(Interruptions)...* Looking at the fast growth, some entities may violate certain *...(Interruptions)...* technical rules unintentionally. Law should emerge to protect them. The penalty is levied on them if there is a fraud in a different way. But, technically, if there are companies, because it is such a complicated affair, there should be some liability and not a fraud. So, you have to distinguish between the two. That has also to be looked into.

There is another clause which relates to revision of accounts, which has been put into one of your clauses. I feel that the Companies Bill *...(Interruptions)...* empowers the Board nowadays, that they will be able to review these accounts. *...(Interruptions)...* If the true picture of a company is something *...(Interruptions)...* and they want to put up something which is different, because that is where the review will come in by the Board, I think, people will try to misuse it. *...(Interruptions)...* You must review this as well, because that can create some problems. It can give a different picture to the shareholders and to the world at large. So, this review thing by the Board has to be looked into first. You have looked after the small investor's and the small shareholder's view also. That is a very good thing. But this review by the Board is also to be looked into. RoC has



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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

No, no. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

That is all. What is this? You are not even bothered about the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more will go on record.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record. Now, Mr. P. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have to say something on a matter of procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please switch on the mike. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is on a point of procedure. Sir, I believe when we were outside, this statement was circulated in House. Has it been laid on the Table of the House, and, if it is being laid on the Table of House, when are we going to seek clarifications on the statement of the Defence Minister regarding firing at the LoC? Could you please explain to us?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I wanted the statement to be read and I called the hon. Defence Minister for reading it. He started reading the same but because there was so much ruckus in the House, I had to adjourn the House. Most of the Members wanted the House to adjourn. So, I adjourned the House. I have not said that it is to be laid on the Table. I did not say that. Once I have not said this, how can it be laid on the Table?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: The statement cannot be made in a vacuum and circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the statement is not read.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: The main thing is that the Chair can ratify the mistake or whatever happened. You adjourned the House. You can say that it is being laid because...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I?

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\*Not recorded.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Because the Defence Minister was on his legs, and, if you feel, because it has already been laid in the Lower House. So, something has to be done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So many things were circulated; List of Business was circulated. It did not happen, it did not happen.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: So, it is not a part of the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it cannot be a part of the record because I have not allowed the Minister to lay it on the Table. When I have not asked him to lay it on the Table, then, how can he do that?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I wanted only clarification, Sir? You don't have to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Defence Minister wants, he can make another statement.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I only wanted to find out as to whether it is laid on the Table. If yes, we have a right to seek clarification, and, if it is not being laid, then, it is a piece of paper, which we don't have to.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. It is because I have not asked him to do so.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think, the clarification is necessary. The Defence Minister had started reading the statement; maybe he read two, three sentences. Thereafter, due to some problem in the House, the Chair had to adjourn the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was forced to adjourn. I was forced to adjourn.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: But the fact remains that he had started reading the statement. He might not have completed it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he had read only two or three sentences.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is enough, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then, what is the status of the statement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The status of the statement is that two, three sentences which he read are on record. Nothing more is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is possible. I have no objection. The Minister can come and make the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the hon. Defence Minister had come here, he was ready for clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ವೆಗಳು ಮುಗಿದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಮಯ ಬೇಕು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಲು ಸರ್ವೆಗಳು ಮುಗಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That he can say.

Monday 01.09.2020



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I am very happy to hear the remarks of our learned colleague and hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar regarding the Marxian analysis of superstructure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You started being happy with him!

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: On his remarks.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since when?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Only on his remarks, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* But I would like to treat his remarks as a safety valve. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no space for that type of school of thought in today's Congress leadership and in governance. *...(Interruptions)...* Only because of that, he lost his Ministership and our learned veteran leader from our State, Vayalarji, is still having a very low profile portfolio for having that type of thought. *...(Interruptions)...* Anyway, it was an interesting remark. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, I would like to congratulate our young and dynamic Minister Mr. Sachin Pilot on introducing this Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* We have been waiting for this Bill for several years. *...(Interruptions)...* After its introduction in the Lok Sabha, we have to wait for several years for its coming to this House. *...(Interruptions)...* I would also like to congratulate him on incorporating most of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, amending the existing Act and replacing the old Act is a good sign, a progressive sign of a legislative society. *...(Interruptions)...* While doing that, he should recognise the objective realities prevailing in the States. As Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar clearly stated, at the time of old Companies Act, the economic activities were controlled by the state. That was the time of Jawaharlal Nehru, the time of Nehruvian thought. *...(Interruptions)...* Jawaharlal Nehru considered the public sector enterprise as the temple of nation. *...(Interruptions)...* But the situation has changed. *...(Interruptions)...* As per Article 19(1) *...(Interruptions)...* of our Constitution, every person has the right to start an industry, business, etc. *...(Interruptions)...* But our Constitution clearly states *...(Interruptions)...* the intent of the economic activity. *...(Interruptions)...* Article 39 (c) under the Directive Principles of our Constitution clearly states that the function of the economy should not

result in the concentration of wealth. *...(Interruptions)...* That is Article 39 (c) of the Constitution. *...(Interruptions)...* The function of the economy should not result in concentration of wealth. *...(Interruptions)...* What is the reality now? *...(Interruptions)...* Some statistics have already been quoted by Mani Shankar Aiyarji. *...(Interruptions)...* Ten per cent of the super rich in our country control 53 per cent of the assets of the nation. *...(Interruptions)...* Ten per cent of the poorest of the country control only .2 per cent of the assets of the nation. *...(Interruptions)...* This has intensified inequality. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the result of neoliberal policies of our country. *...(Interruptions)...* This is totally against Article 39(c) of the Constitution which gives direction to the economic activity of our country. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, while a new Bill is presented, it should address changes in society. *...(Interruptions)...* You just trust *...(Interruptions)...*the corporate. *...(Interruptions)...* Crony capitalism has already been mentioned here. *...(Interruptions)...* Who are the cronies of the capitalists here? *...(Interruptions)...* Crony capitalism is not a new way. *...(Interruptions)...* It is connected with the classical capitalism. *...(Interruptions)...* But in India, crony includes political leadership, bureaucracy, corporate and some sections of the media as clearly reflected at the time of Spectrum scam in our country. *...(Interruptions)...* I wanted to know whether a specific provision is given in this Bill to address increasing crony capitalism after 1991 when Liberalisation Policy came. *...(Interruptions)...* I could not find anything in this Bill regarding that class. What is the social condition in our country. You are disinvesting public sector units. *...(Interruptions)...* You are *...(Interruptions)...*on the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the public sector units and in the Government sector also. But the share of the public sector is diminishing drastically. The demand raised by several sections of the society is that there should be reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the private sector. I think the previous Government had taken some steps for promoting concert between the corporate houses but nothing has materialised. It is still in the air. But there is nothing to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in this Bill which consists of 70 clauses, Seven Schedules and 29 Chapters.

One of the specific features of this Bill is making Corporate Social Responsibility of the companies under Chapter IX, clause 135 of the Bill. But clause 135(5) the last sentence *...(Interruptions)...* for diluting the real intent of the *...(Interruptions)...* position of the CSR. It says,

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

"Provided that if the company fails to spend such amount, the Board shall, in its report made under clause(o) of sub-section(3) of section 134, specify the reasons for not spending the amount." ...(*Interruptions*)... If this sentence is there, then, there is no relevance of clause 135 on CSR. Most of the companies are ready to prepare the format for presenting their results and not spending the CSR amount. I have already moved an amendment to delete the last sentence of clause 135 (5), that is, exclusion of diluting the clause on CSR. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Then, while going through the Schedule VII regarding the area of the CSR, already one of my learned colleagues has mentioned that there is no specific utilisation of percentage for the SC and ST communities. In respect of public sector there is a certain provision and for utilisation of MPLAD funds, there is also a certain provision. While framing the rules it should be made mandatory that certain percentage of the CSR should be spent for the benefit of the SC and ST communities. Then, there is no specific mention regarding the area. What is the experience of the public sector units? Most of the public sector units utilise or spend their CSR where the corporate ...(*Interruptions*)... or where the Minister is coming from. Take for example, the Petroleum Ministry, major part of the CSR amount is spent in the constituency of the Petroleum Minister. In this Schedule there is no specific mention regarding the area of the implementation of the CSR activities. It should be incorporated, if possible, in the Bill itself; otherwise in the rules while framing it.

The next point is about rural areas and backward areas. There is no specific mention regarding that. It should be incorporated in this Bill.

Then, regarding the regulatory mechanism, already my predecessors have mentioned about it. Several regulators are there. It is the era of regulating. Then, what has happened in the Harshad Mehta scam? What has happened in the 2G spectrum scam? What has happened in the latest Saradha scam? The RBI is there. The SEBI is there. The Serious Fraud Investigation Office is there. Multi-regulators are there without any responsibility. Now, we have a mechanism, that is, the Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants for the corporate sector as per the Act of Parliament. Now, NRI is coming. There is a contradiction. Who will prevail NRI or the IICA? The functions of the NRI and the IICA should be specifically defined. The NRI is a 15-Member Body. What is the relevance of 15-Member Body? It is the wastage of money. It should be reduced. What is the minimum requirement?

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DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I cannot rise above what is going on in this House, but I must declare in the opening statement that I spent all my life in the corporate sector; so, there may be a vested interest in what I say. It might be suspected, although I do not have any vested interest. I also must mention that when I was the Director of Reserve Bank of India, a Ganguly Committee was formed for corporate governance in the banking sector. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted and implemented in the private sector banks, but the Government of India has yet to have a code of corporate governance in the State sector of the bank. The hon. Minister for Company Affairs has succeeded a distinguished group of predecessors, as distinguished, if not more, and I must also compliment you, hon. Minister, your predecessors and your Department for having given the widest hearing and consultation that I am aware of any Bill receiving in recent times. Therefore, nobody can complain that there have not been wide-ranging discussions and debate. Not everything may have been agreed upon, but everything has been taken on board. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the point of the fact is, for several years, modernization of corporate rules and regulations are overdue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The new Companies Bill is attempting to fulfill it. It is a very commendable and is very timely. However,

there is one thing. We talk about auditors and we talk about audit. I think, one of the institutions which need to be modernized and really brought into the 21st Century is the auditing profession in India which, ...(Interruptions)... I don't think, should be allowed, in the name of professionalism, to be controlled by a closed group. Audit is an international system of checks and balances; it does not work well all the time. There are several audit standards internationally. But that does not mean that we should abandon an attempt to modernize and make our auditing profession competitive. I request you to really look into this far more seriously, because there will be lot of pressures from established groups in order not to permit this. ...(Interruptions)...

Secondly, Sir, I think, we must give even a bigger prominence to the role of Independent Directors. If you want checks and balances in the operations of a company, I underline and give in capital letters the word "Independent", then Independent Directors must enter into an official covenant while accepting the role of an Independent Director, in order to understand his or her responsibilities and obligations not only toward company, not only towards the shareholders, not only towards employees, but to society in general. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, the quality of Independent Directors that we are seeking is not easy to get. I would seriously urge that definition Independent Directors proposed must not be an easy entry for those with a spare time in order to pass their time as Independent Directors. I think that is a very, very important role. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, we have to accept the fact that there is malfeasance in every section of society. And, therefore, the corporate sector cannot stand back and say that it is not true. ...(Interruptions)... But the corporate sector, either rightly or wrongly, receives far more blame than it possibly deserves all or is proportionately due to it. That is a different issue. However, we must make sure that in order to regulate handful of wrongdoers, we do not create such obstacles that would seriously not be in the interest of growth of industry and our economy.

I think we also need to pay a lot of attention – I think, somebody has mentioned it – in modernizing and acknowledging the role of the 21st Century trade unions. What role do they play? What is the place they have? What recognition they should get? And, what sort of modern bilateral negotiations should be done? What sort of conciliatory mechanism should be brought into it? That is also another important issue. That needs to be taken into consideration.



[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

I don't want to talk about Corporate Social Responsibility, because, I believe, it an oxymoron. Either a corporation has social responsibility or it does not. It should be a belief that we can impose rules and regulations and that it will be followed. I think, it is something that we need to be tested. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to comment on it. But, I must say that we are called 'law-makers.' And, when the rest of the public, including my own relatives and grandchildren, watch law-makers in action and we are trying to impose discipline on rest of the society, we must recognize that our credibility is hugely challenged. We cannot ignore the fact that we can behave anyway we want in the House and expect the rest of the society to be bound by rules that we create on their behalf. I am using this opportunity to share with you my deep anguish and am very hesitant to even pontificate on the Companies Act, because I ask myself – I don't ask anybody; I am not blaming anybody – have we still got the rights and responsibilities to preside over society's behaviour and should we not look into ourselves first before doing that...*(time-bell rings)*... I will take only one minute.

Finally, Sir, having passed the Act which I supported and having supporting this Bill which I am sure will go through, kindly let it not be an end point; kindly let it be a beginning point, so that we look at it, at least, once in two years in order to see whether all the provisions are still relevant or new provisions required or should we modernize them.

Thank you once again Mr. Deputy Chairman. I must thank you for the opportunity once again. Mr. Minister, thank you very much.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman.

I wish to compliment the hon. Minister for having taken the pains of what I consider to be a historic regulation to replace the Companies Act, 1956, in view of the altered economic and commercial milieu which now face India. ...*(Interruptions)*... Having said this, I have nine points to make for hon. Minister's consideration.

First, I want to make a point that the Parliamentary Standing Committee has recommended, based on the CAG's Report, that the Board of Directors should consider the implications of Government directives on the financial position of company. ...*(Interruptions)*... In my view, this is a very important suggestion which the CAG had made and which the Standing Committee has accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... For instance, in the context of Government Directives for

disinvestment, unless the financial impact of Government's directives are really considered by the Board of Directors, this would be incomplete.

My second point really relates to the fact that the Bill provides Members of the existing Law Board must be made eligible to become Members of the NCLT. *...(Interruptions)...* However, the Parliamentary Standing Committee noted that the functioning of the CLB has been very unsatisfactory and, therefore, the Membership of the NCLT should be considered afresh.

My third concern is about the excessively delegated powers which are contained in this Bill. There are nearly over 100 matters on which rules have to be made and here the subordinate legislation becomes necessary. *...(Interruptions)...* The Standing Committee noted that, for instance, on rules to facilitate rotation of auditors, manner of selection of auditors, number of auditors and firms which can be undertaken, the definition of key management personnel, the qualification of Independent Directors, the contents of the prospectus should have been, Mr. Minister, included in the Bill instead of being left for subordinate legislation and rule-making.

My fourth point, Sir, is that the Bill does not have any provision of what may be called a Sun-Set Clause in terms of companies which have really structured themselves in accordance with the old regulation and when they transit to the requirements of the new law, the Bill should have provided or, at least, we should provide for a Sun-Set Clause to prevent dislocation or any transitional difficulties.

My fifth point relates to Corporate Social Responsibility. I must compliment the fact that this has now been made mandatory. This is a very satisfactory provision. *...(Interruptions)...* But, there is an escape Clause in this provision. For instance, it says, 'if company fails to meet the desired standards, it can provide reasons for it.' This really could be an escape clause for companies not meeting the necessary CSR requirements. Also, for instance, since the requirement of the CSR is based on the net-worth of turnover of a company, there is a risk that it could be reduced to an exercise of accounting. Also, for instance, since the requirement of the CSR is based on the net worth or the turnover of a company, there is a risk that it could be reduced to an exercise of accounting, or, for instance, that the net worth of a company may change from year to year. It is unclear how this will affect the responsibility to make the CSR spending, or, for instance, that the CSR Committee,

[Shri N.K. Singh]

which is mandatory now, does not have any provision for external auditing of the CSR Committee, which is to be appointed, since this is only advisory in nature to the company concerned.

Finally, I think on the CSR, the Minister might like to consider and clarify the tax treatment to CSR spending by companies whether it is to be treated as non-deductible income, since it is an allocation of profit, or, whether it is to be treated as an allowable expenditure under the Income-tax Act.

Sir, my sixth point is about regulatory overlaps and conflicts. There are several issues of regulatory overlaps and conflicts. For instance, on the prospectus of a company as prescribed under the Bill, Clause 26 says it is different from the listed requirements under SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations. There is also a difference in the interpretation and definition of what constitutes a "promoter".

So, I think there are several features, Sir, in which there are overlaps and there are discrepancies of what is contained in the Bill and what is contained in many other regulations, particularly, the SEBI Regulations.

Sir, my next point is on the impact of this Bill on Auditors. Whereas I welcome the fact that the limit of 20 has been imposed on the number of firms which an auditor or a partnership firm can undertake, nonetheless, Sir, issues like "investment advisory services", "investment banking services" and "management services" are not clearly defined and they impose limits on what an auditor firm can do.

My eighth point, Sir, is about the issue of Independent Directors. ...(Interruptions)... The Bill should consider aligning the definition of "Independent Director" in the Bill with the definition in the Listing Agreement under SEBI. Notably, Sir, the definition of an independent Director in the listing requirement also specifies a disqualification if a person has any material pecuniary relationships or transactions. On this issue, Sir, the definition, as contained in the SEBI is, perhaps, more rational and more comprehensive. ...(Interruptions)...

My next point, Sir, is about the consequences which will come on Directors of companies and on Independent Directors, namely, that the fiduciary function of a Director is not just to the company, but also to its employees, the shareholders and

the community or the environment as a whole. This, Sir, will be a serious handicap in companies being able to attract Independent Directors with this kind of debilitating restrictions and enlarging the fiduciary ambit of what Independent Directors should do.

Sir, my final point is about Clause 177, referred to as the whistleblower mechanism. It is pertinent for the Minister to note that the Whistleblowers Bill is on the anvil in the Parliament. How do we ensure that the provisions of the Whistleblowers Bill, which is to be enacted by Parliament, would be consistent with the Companies Law Bill which we are just about to consider and hopefully approve. *...(Interruptions)...*

With these words, Sir, I would like to once again compliment the Minister for, particularly, the extent of diligence which he has shown and the extent of perseverance which he has shown in bringing this important, historic legislation. With these words, I support the contents of the Companies Bill, 2012, Sir.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Companies Bill in this august House. Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that this is a very important period from national and international economic structure point of view when we are going to repeal the Companies Bill, 1956 and to enact a new legislation aiming at the changed national and international economic environment and to accelerate the economic growth of our country.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) in the Chair].

Sir, hon. Minister moved the Bill with 470 Clauses having 7 Schedules and introduced several new concepts like e-Governance to strengthen the corporate governance, making the concept of corporate social responsibility mandatory, enhanced accountability on the part of companies, audit accountability, empowering, Serious Fraud Investigation Office, including one woman director in the company, as pointed out in para-5 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Sir, when our basic object is to accelerate the expansion and growth of our economy, in this context we should remember the words and idea of Gram Swarajaya of our beloved Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. Our late Leader Shri Biju Patnaik's vision and conceptualization of Panchayat industries in 1960, a bird's eye

[Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra]

view of relevant dimensions in India appears necessary. Sir, nations will prosper if villages prosper.

Sir, one of the new provisions of this Bill which has been proposed in Chapter-II, Sub-Section (c) of Section 3 is 'one person company' to recognize the essential role, which the knowledge industry will be playing in the future. But, the Bill does not take into consideration the profile of typical start-ups for developing country like India with a huge rural population; of which, by 2018, 50 per cent will be demanding jobs. The number of persons below 30 years, seeking jobs, will run into millions. So, the start-ups have to be created mainly from these job-seeking people in the rural areas. The country needs a definite answer. I hope, the hon. Minister will answer this and it should be contained in the Bill.

Sir, in my opinion, the answer lies in changing the provision of 'One Person Company' to one family or to one SHG entrepreneurship. Both categories will come under one generic category of 'micro Industries'.

Then, the Bill lays down the criteria for recognizing legally the individual entities taking care that paper work required is minimum as for illiterates; access to funding is provided through micro financing mechanism dedicated for each district of India without the need for collaterals; local resources and existing industrial possibilities at the village level, like food processing industries, khadi industries and mobile-based services, biotechnological products—all these are sustained by the Government.

Sir, the objective of the Bill would be to create the necessary and sufficient conditions for rural employment and opportunities for the young knowledge entrepreneurs in the shortest possible time within the constraint of shortages and infrastructure inadequacies to counterbalance and involving private partnership is a must.

My second submission is to accept the recommendation of the Standing Committee regarding public sector undertakings. Nothing should be made public to protect the PSUs who are going through major turbulence, which has not been included and it should be included in the Bill.

The Companies Bill dilutes the progressive intent of the producer company. There is a need to involve farmers as stakeholders in growth process by giving them access to technology and market in a first growing economy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Mohapatra, please conclude, your time is over.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I would like to touch corporate social responsibility component. I congratulate the Minister as the CSR is being made mandatory for the first timers too. I would like to know the definite definition of the profit of a company. That differs from one company to another company.

Sir, I come from Odisha State where vast mineral treasures and immense industrial potentialities have established its identity in international arena.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I am concluding. The companies are mining here and establishing plants there. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, instead of Odisha, they are doing their CSR activities in other States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Mohapatra, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, my next point is, 'implementation holds the key to its success'. For this purpose, the corporate and regulator would need to work together so as to tread a balance between freedom and regulation. I hope, the hon. Minister will clarify my above points. With this, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I think, I would request the Leader of the Opposition to make an appeal.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Can we request the Government and if the Government is agreeable because our colleagues from the TDP have been agitated over some issues? Of three days, there is a weekend, on Monday, the issue of Telangana is already listed in the Business List; if, immediately after the Question Hour that subject is taken up, the Government can respond and, maybe, a satisfactory response comes.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition has urged the hon. Member to give up his stand right now, I would also appeal him to call it off right away.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It is three days now.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: On Monday, the issue of Telangana is already slotted, as no clarifications have been sought as yet, after the Home Minister's Statement. So, I would ensure that on Monday it is slotted in the Business, immediately after the Question Hour, maybe, as per the convenience of the Members. After that, definitely, I would request the Home Minister to make a statement by which, at least, the feelings can be addressed and assuaged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): That is fair enough. I request the hon. Member to go to his seat and resume his seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the corporate sector has grown in our country. It has grown to the extent of dictating to the Government, influencing its policies. Shri Sachin Pilot is one of the young, articulate and talented Ministers in the Government. To face the corporate sector is a big challenge. I do not know whether his party will allow him to take up this challenge in the interest of the country. But he understands the emerging situation in the country. There is a need to regulate the corporate sector and discipline them in the interest of the nation. I hope the young Minister understands.

Sir, I would like to ask the Minister to clarify a few issues. Number one, what is the alignment between the Company Law Bill provisions and the Sebi Consultative Paper on Corporate Governance? While the Sebi Consultative Paper says that shareholder approval is needed for a company to divest its subsidiaries, I do not see there is any provision in the Company Law.

Number two, while there is a provision for appointing Minority Shareholder Director, there is no provision for workers' nominees on the Board. Such a practice is there in several countries. It has done good things in a country like Germany. What is the response of the Minister? Number three, Sir, the Nominee Directors of financial institutions are not considered to be Independent Directors under the Bill.

**4.00 P.M.**

If I am wrong, I stand to be corrected. They should be considered to be independent because they are not appointed by promoters. You can take the views from experts and you can clarify it. Sir, then I come to the question of Corporate Social Responsibility. It is good that the Government is proposing two per cent Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure. But there is a problem as to how this is going to be monitored, how many corporate houses or companies will adhere to it, how they will spend this 2 per cent which has been mentioned in the Bill, what is the mechanism to monitor their budgets, etc. There, I think, not now, the Minister can revisit the issue of Social Corporate Responsibility. Now it is good that you are trying to make it part of the legislation and mandatory. But you can think of making it a cess payable to the Government because there is no real control over the Corporate Social Responsibility. I wish that should be controlled and the Government should think of this issue with all seriousness - not now, with an open mind whether it can be turned into a kind of cess payable to the Government. I am making this suggestion. Finally, Sir, there are some apprehensions with some non-banking financial institutions. Yes, there is a need to regulate many non-banking financial institutions. We have come across many incidents of cheating of our people. It does not confine itself to one State; maybe, it is there in several other States. At the same time, there are some apprehensions in the minds of these institutions. The Government will have to give some attention to their concern, if not now, in the coming days. So, I think the Minister understands the situation. I once again reiterate that the corporate sector needs to be disciplined and regulated because they have grown now. As I mentioned, they have grown to the extent of dictating to you, the Government are influencing your policies. These are all in public domain. ...(*Interruptions*)... These are all in public domain. ...(*Interruptions*)... These are all before the judiciary and there is nothing to hide. But how the Government is going to respond, whether this legislation alone is enough to control them, there the Minister will have to be very serious. I hope the young Minister, Mr. Sachin Pilot, who has brought the Bill in the House will be able to respond, take the House into confidence and clarify these issues. I am asking in the interest of the nation. That is all I wanted to say on this Bill. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Shantaram Naik – not present. Shri Piyush Goyal – not present. Shri Hishey Lachungpa.



SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA (Sikkim): Sir, with the permission of the Chair, I rise here to mention the serious objections which the State of Sikkim has to Section 1(ii) of the Companies Bill, 2012, extending the Act to the whole of India and, Section 465(1) repealing the Registration of Companies (Sikkim) Act, 1961, as these grossly infringe upon the special provisions contained in Clause (k) of Article 371F of the Constitution of India, which protects all laws in force in the State of Sikkim, at the time of its merger with the Union of India.

The necessity of consultation with the State Government, inherent under that Article, was not complied with nor views were sought for before the Bill was introduced.

Article 371F(k) reflects the solemn promises and assurances of the Union of India when Sikkim merged, by the will of the people, as its 22nd State. A repeal of a pre-merger law of Sikkim in this inconsiderate manner, without the State Government even being Consulted, is contrary to the solemn trust placed by the people of Sikkim when joining the Indian Union. Article 371F begins with a non-obstante clause: "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,- " . It follows that all other provisions of the constitution will yield to Article 371F to the extent to which they conflict with the Article.

In *State of Sikkim versus Surendra Prasad Sharma and Others* (1994) 5 SCC 282, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, while dealing with the spirit of Article 371F, has held as under, paragraph 23, "Effect must be given to the intendment of the said provision specially introduced in the Constitution to comply with the understanding on which Sikkim had agreed to merge with India...". Therefore, any action by the Centre or the Parliament, displacing the present circumstance, shall amount to gross infraction of the overriding provisions of Article 371F.

The proposed repeal of the Registration of Companies Act, 1961, has seriously been resented to by the people and this has the potential to disrupt the peaceful ambience prevailing in the State. Sikkim is a strategic Himalayan border State with three international borders where elements inimical to the Nation are constantly making efforts to create such a situation by fuelling discontent and resentment. All political parties in the State, both National and Regional, including the Ruling Party, are unanimous in their objections to it.

Additionally, apart from transgressing upon the federal structure of our

country, the provisions will also negate the very object of exempting the minuscule population of the 'Sikkimese' under Section 10 (26AAA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, from its purview. For these reasons the Companies Act, 1956, has neither been extended nor been enforced in the State thus far.

The Sikkim Registration of Companies Act, 1961, was amended in 1989 to be "confined to the entries in List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India". The legislative lists, in the Seventh Schedule, which allocate power to the Union and States exclusively, permit any State to have Corporate Laws for intra-State operations. It follows that the Union cannot repeal Sikkim's corporate legislation to the extent it operates within Sikkim. All local Companies in the State have so far been functioning under the local Act. This sudden change in the regulatory and legal framework will have an overwhelming impact on the existing businesses and will stifle the nascent-free enterprise in Sikkim. Article 371F cannot be read as divorced from the historical development before the merger, and a legislation which tries to cater to local needs is not *ipso facto* unreasonable. In *Saurabh Chaudri and Others versus Union of India and Others*: (2003) 11 SCC 146, the Supreme Court has held, paragraph 39, "Whereas larger interest of the country must be perceived, the lawmakers cannot shut their eyes to the local needs also. Such local needs must receive due consideration keeping in view the duties of the State contained in Articles 41 and 47 of the Constitution of India." I, therefore, strongly propose and request the hon. Minister that the Bill, in the larger interest of the Nation, the State and the Sikkimese people, and in direct (*Time-bell rings*) conflict with the spirit of article 371 F of the Constitution, be reconsidered and amended as below:

In clause 2 (67) (ix), on page 9, line 9 of the Bill "(ix) the Registration of Companies (Sikkim) Act, 1961;" be deleted. In clause 465(1), on page 231, lines 34 and 35, "...and the Registration of Companies (Sikkim) Act, 1961...." be deleted. In clause 465(3), on page 232, lines from 47 to 50, "The mention of particular matters in sub-section (2) shall not be held to prejudice the general application of Section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, with regard to the effect of repeal of the repealed enactments as if the Registration of Companies (Sikkim) Act, 1961, were also a Central Act." be deleted.

I also propose that the consent of the State Government be taken into consideration. I also expect from the hon. Minister a specific reply in regard to the State of Sikkim. Thank you.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

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SHRI ANIL DESAI: Deliberation has taken place at a very good level. All of us know that the Companies Bill, 2011 was due all along. A lot of research has been conducted on it right from the Companies Act, 1956 and how it came into force. The Bhabha Committee did this work. And now a Comprehensive Act is being

enacted. I congratulate the Minister on this and his predecessors too for doing yeoman service. The Standing Committee had recommended around 193 recommendations and most of the recommendations have become part of this Bill. Over the past 50 years, many things have changed, including the way MNCs and companies have been formed. The country has progressed. A lot of development has taken place. The corporate freedom was needed. On that, checks and balances in the form of regulatory authorities and their responsibilities are also contained in this Bill. I would not go into the details of that. The Bill certainly is a very voluminous one. As Mr. Piyush Goyal has said, it needs to be simplified. If you look at the wordings and the jargons which have been used, it looks very complicated. It should be simplified. The terms which have been given like OPC, that is, One Person Company, the clarity needs to come out of that. Then, on the Key Managerial Personnel (KMP), more light needs to be thrown on that because it plays a vital role in the company affairs. Regarding the Auditors' appointment as well as Auditors responsibility is a very vital and a very major aspect of the Bill. It signifies the health of a company. It has ramifications in the society also. After all when the company is formed and the industry comes up, it is made up of the poor people, common people and wise workmen. It goes down to the society. The auditor's role is very important in spite of the restrictions or reforms that you may take up. Beyond that they play a very responsible role towards the society. That needs to be seen. *(Time-bell rings)* I really appreciate the provision for the Woman Director. It is a laudable thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Regarding Independent Directors, their expertise and their remuneration have been mentioned. These things are necessary. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Last point I will make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You took full time. You did not leave any time for him.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Regarding CSR, two per cent of the expenditure is made compulsory and mandatory to be spent. The escape route and loophole are also given that if any company is not able to do that, then, in their financial report they can come out with a special statement specifying why they were not able to spend. I think this should be made compulsory. As my hon. colleague, Mr N.K. Singh, has said on the network..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Message from Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. Take your seat.

SHRI ANIL DESAI:\*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil, it is not going on record. You took four minutes instead of two minutes. You have given your name very late. If you wanted to speak for more time, you could have given your name in time. It is not possible to accommodate. I have to pass the Bill by 5.00 p.m. Sit down. Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

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### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

#### **The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 8th August, 2013, adopted the following motion in regard to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 2013:—

#### **Motion**

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of this House on the 12th March, 2013."

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### GOVERNMENT BILLS

#### **The Companies Bill, 2012 - (Contd.)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prabha Thakur, you could have given your name before starting the discussion on the Bill. Now, it is not possible. Now, the Minister will reply.

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\*Not recorded.

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I want to put only two queries.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): From our side one or two Members could not participate in the debate, please allow her to speak for two minutes only on women-related issues. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will she conclude in two minutes? Will you guarantee?

[illegible]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I wish to start by thanking all the hon. Members of Parliament who have been patient and have given their inputs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not the Chair, is it?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: I will thank the Chair at the end.

Thirteen hon. Members of Parliament, from all sections of the House, have spoken on this Bill. We all know that every piece of legislation, that this Parliament passes, is historic in some way or the other. But I would like to mention that this is the second time, in the last hundred years, that we, as a country, are going to make a new Companies Law. By passing this Bill today, this House will replace the Companies Act of 1956.

[Shri Sachin Pilot]

Sir, many laws are made; many Bills are passed. But it is pertinent to mention that this particular Bill has travelled a great distance. This Bill started with the Irani Committee Report. It was placed in the Lok Sabha, and it went to the Standing Committee, not once but twice. Sir, a total of 193 recommendations were put in both the Reports of the Standing Committee, and I am happy to report that 96 per cent of the recommendations of the Standing Committee were accepted while this Bill was made. Sir, the need of the nation, today, is to create an eco-system which can create a regulatory environment where we are able to infuse growth. Today we are a country of 1.2 billion people. As a nation, we are required to produce between 12 and 15 million new jobs every year. Some of our colleagues have mentioned that when this Act was made in 1956, our economy was a Command and Control economy. India has travelled a great distance in the last 60 years. We are now an economy which is more than a trillion dollars' worth. We must, as a nation, also try and see how we are able to maintain and detain the growth momentum. And, I think, by making a new Act on companies, we are giving another push towards creating the impetus for growth, prosperity and betterment of our society.

Sir, 21st century has got along with it multiple challenges. India has had a great amount of growth. India's place in the world is now something that the world has to reckon with. India's presence, our geo-political presence, our economic strength, is something which the whole world now not only acknowledges but also admires. While, in the last 18 months or two years, our growth may have slipped, but it is also a fact that India, for a country of this size, remains the second or the third fastest growing economy.

While we are making legislations, Sir, we have to also understand that just like Indian companies are going overseas and making a mark for themselves, foreign companies are investing in India. We have got to be able to align some of the global best practices into our legislations, into our laws.

As for the Companies Bill, 2012, – we have now gone into 2013, but the Lok Sabha passed this Bill in December last year – the core focus of this Bill is to enhance transparency, to give good corporate governance and to ensure regulation that is complied with. I am with one of those people who believe that we rather have fewer regulations but 100 per cent compliance. There is no point in having 1,000 regulations and companies are meeting only half of them. So, fewer, less regulations but important ones and then we must be very, very severe on non-

compliance of those regulations. We are trying to make the system more transparent. We are encouraging self reporting, we are encouraging more disclosures. We are looking at e-Governance within the corporate governance and the word 'Governance', Sir, has always been related to Government. It is only in the last one or two decades that the word 'Corporate Governance' has had a resonance in our mindset. There are many, many points that the hon. Members have brought out and I will try my best to respond to each of the hon. Members' suggestions and views.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar spoke about a lot of things, including economic theory and how we need to understand the global reality as well as the Indian reality. Sir, the fact is that in India, today we have more than a million companies. When the Act was first made in 1956, there were hardly a few thousand companies. There has been a paradigm shift in the economic landscape of our country. We did not have e-commerce even 20 years ago. So, new companies have emerged, new revenue models have emerged, new technologies have emerged. So, the law that we have in India today must be compliant with the latest technologies, the latest challenges, the latest innovations that are happening around the world and we must, like I said earlier, be able to foster this growth and, more importantly, Sir, to my mind, any economy that has become a developed economy has relied on the small and medium enterprises. The blue chip companies are always there for large turnovers, but whether it is Japan, Germany or US, the small and medium enterprise companies deserve and need a lot of our attention. Therefore, a few things that we talked about, almost every Member mentioned the new concept of One Person Company. Sir, the intent behind having this new initiative is the fact that in India we have a lot of people who are artisans, craftsmen, weavers and they work as individual workers. We want these people to have the same rights, the same credit facilities, the same recognition as companies without having the multiplicity of compliances. A simple artisan or a craftsman working in any part of our country should be able to avail the benefits of having an incorporation without having the complexities of a lot of disclosures and orders and reporting that large companies do. So, we made a distinction between a limited company and a One Person Company which is a new initiative and I am hopeful that this initiative will take ground in India and encourage a lot of young people, a lot of craftsmen, weavers, artisans to take this advantage of having access to banks, access to credit facilities. Sir, all over India today there are six-and-a-half lakh villages. There are not more than 38,000 bank branches in our country. How do we relate the small and medium



companies, One-Person Companies, small entrepreneurs, young people, budding people with a lot of innovation, capacity, imagination and hard work? How do we bring them into the formal work culture of our country? This has been one of the initiatives of this Bill. Sir, our hon. Member of Parliament, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, made many suggestions regarding auditors, the number of clauses in this Bill. Sir it's a heavy Bill as you can see. It has taken some effort. But I am happy to report to this House that while this Bill was being made, no effort was spared to consult every single stakeholder and I am happy to confess that no legislation and no Bill is perfect. But we have tried with all honesty and with all openness to include everyone's views. Now, not everybody's views will align with what we think, but there is honesty in approach in incorporating. People have different views, the stakeholders, the shareholders, the workers, the political parties, the companies, Chamber of Commerce, everyone has come and given suggestions and we have tried to incorporate most of these views as we formulated the Bill and I would like to assure the House, through you, Sir, that while this Bill is being passed today, in the process of making these rules, a lot of Members also mentioned about the number of rules that needs to be prescribed. I want to assure hon. Members that while we draft the rules, once this Bill is passed, we will put on the website the various rules that we are drafting and again solicit all your views to see how the various speeches that you make today and all the inputs that you are getting we are able to formulate because, Sir, this Bill is not just the Bill of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, this Bill is not just a Government of India Bill, this Bill will usher in a new era for our nation, for our country, for our economy and I think, we all need to work together to make sure that this Bill for the next two or three decades will clearly outline the positivity in our economy. There is so much latent potential left in our economy to be tapped and I think through this Bill we will be able to harness those energies.

[illegible]

Mr. Rajeev from the CPM is not here. He has made a few comments on the CSR issue. The Corporate Social Responsibility is one issue on which everyone is very, very keen and interested in. I would like to point out that CSR is now, for the first time, being put as a part of the statute. I would like to place it on record my personal great appreciation for the amount of work that corporate sector has already done. There are innumerable examples that the Indian corporate sector has contributed in doing social responsible behaviour. We are providing, for the first time, to the corporate sector a structured format to report what they are doing and also to give a framework to the activities that the companies are able to do through their profits. Now, certain class of companies will qualify to do the CSR. Sir, 2 per cent of net profit has to be ploughed back into the communities. And, I would like to make it clear that this 2 per cent is not Cess or tax. This money does not come to the Government of India or to any State Government. This is the profit that companies are earning. All we want is that these companies should put this money as investment into those communities where they are drawing their manufacturing and earning revenue. This figure of 2 per cent or this concept of CSR is not something that we have developed in an opaque fashion sitting in one Ministry or in one room. This has been debated and talked about through the years when this Bill was being formulated. In every discussion I have had with the corporate sector, I feel very encouraged that the Indian corporate sector is willing and more than willing to stand with the...

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, I will take one minute. Kindly permit me to make a point. I am in full appreciation of the reply of the hon. Minister. I am overwhelmed by his reply. But, I only wish to make a point. In the name of CSR, in my State, I have got one very bad example. I don't want to name the company. It is investing in non-useful funny things without any consent from the Government of India and the money is being wasted. You do something. Thank you.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, the hon. Minister was in such a beautiful flow, his own party man has disturbed him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have to pass it today. Don't yield to any Member.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: CSR, as we all know. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't yield. Mr. Minister, we have to pass it today. Don't yield.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I think all of you will agree that CSR is a new initiative. I would urge all Members to consider this as a leap of faith in our corporate sector. Let us not try and straitjacket the corporate sector in mandating so much that, before this Bill is made into law and before companies have a chance to demonstrate their commitment and loyalty to this nation, we start questioning them.

I think, the Standing Committee recommendation of having two per cent net profit to be brought into CSR is a valid one. I think, most Members have supported it and I believe that, as time goes on, you will have many more occasions to give more inputs and we will tweak the rules as we go along. But, today, for the sake of passing of this Bill, I think, the provision of two per cent net profit going back into communities is a welcome step. And the Bill clearly states that The Companies Bill endeavours to spend the money in their area of operation. So, wherever they are operating, they will have to declare on their websites the amounts of work they are doing, the time-line, the cost and we are mandating a CSR Committee on the Board. The Committee has to approve the projects, and I have urged the corporate sector to keep these projects very, very specific, time-line driven, and also outcome-driven so that we know whether you want to make a school, a hospital or protect the environment or do some other area of work. The

freedom to choose the area of work should be with the company, but there must be enough disclosures so that the world at large, shareholders, and all of us, know that the good work the companies are doing is reported on the companies websites and on our own website.

Sir, we do not want to create an Inspector Raj. We don't want to have 'No Objection Certificates' from the Government. I think, we should allow the corporate sector to come forward and work and we would see in the next year or two how things evolve and, at that point of time, we can revisit the issue if it is required.

Sir, some of the other Members made a few points. Of course, Mr. N.K. Singh, gave very, very pertinent inputs about the things that he wants clarification on. There is a whole list of ten or twelve things that he wanted to get clarifications on.

Now, talking of Independent Directors, we have said that one-third of the Board should have Independent Directors and the definition of an 'Independent Director' should really mean what it says. They should be independent because we want independent, unbiased views on the Board so that there is transparency in functioning and the liability of the Director would pertain only to the Board meeting he or she attends and to the area of functionality that he or she attaches himself or herself to.

One other point was made by one of the Members that Independent Directors should get ESOPS. ESOPS are employee stock option plans. Now, Independent Directors are not employees. So, I don't know how we can treat Independent Directors as employees and allow them to have stock options.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is semantics.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: It is not semantics, Piyushji. The fact is, Independent Director is not an employee of the company.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: You can say directors' stock options.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: No. I think, you will agree with me. Sir, I have to say that Piyush Goyalji is known to be one of the brightest Chartered Accountants in Mumbai, but I think over time he has become a better parliamentarian. So, his job between being an accountant and a parliamentarian is a tough one to decide. But he has done a good job in batting for the profession of Chartered Accountants. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[Shri Sachin Pilot]

**5.00 P.M.**

Sir, Mr. Raja also mentioned a few very important issues about workers. In this Bill, there is a provision for employees and workmen to have an Employee Welfare Trust wherein the employees, through the Trust, will be able to buy shares of companies and become owners of companies in some shape or form. There is also a provision to safeguard employees' wages and salaries in case of liquidation or the company winding up. So, up to two years of wages of employees will be guaranteed over the secured creditors in case of winding up of a company. So, we want to create an environment where workers and employees get all the benefits from this Companies Bill. While I haven't gone into too much details about the CEO's compensation, we have made it a part of the Bill that the ratio of remuneration of each director to a medium employee's salary has to be disclosed. So, what the directors are getting in terms of compensation and what an average employee is getting, that ratio, has to be disclosed by the company to the people so that we know what the difference is between an average employee's wage and the salary that a director is getting.

Sir, there is a provision for minority shareholders. One Member of Parliament mentioned about the minority shareholders and what sorts of rights they have. Sir, we have given the option for companies to have a director who represents the minority shareholders.

Unfortunately, Sir, in the last few years, we have come across with many instances of fraud. For the first time, in this Bill, the word 'fraud' is defined. We have now actually, in English, defined the word 'fraud' in the Companies Bill so that there is no ambiguity in what is fraud and what is not fraud. Sir, whenever a corporate fraud is detected, whenever a scam breaks out, it is at that point that we all rush to capture the person responsible; all agencies go after the individual and the company. But, I am of the opinion that we must devise mechanisms and inter-ministerial, inter-State, Centre and State agencies so that we can detect fraud before it happens. We want to use technology. We have also started some new initiatives to detect fraud because by using technology, we are able to see those red flags before the scam breaks out, before the fraud really happens.

Sir, just very quickly I would say a few things on winding up. In India, people sometimes say that it is very difficult to start a company and almost impossible to

wind up a company. In the Bill, there is a provision; faster winding up of companies will happen. We are creating the NCLT; the CLT will then cease to exist and the NCLT will be created where faster redressal of issues will be there. Sir, it is important to give the investing community, the manufacturing community, the business community a sense of comfort that these cases will not be protracted for ever. Early winding up, quick mergers, short acquisitions, cross-border mergers, quick disposal of cases, and quick winding up of companies when they want to wind up, all these are a part of the new Companies Bill.

Sir, one hon. Member of Parliament mentioned about auditors and it has come through the Standing Committee also that after a few number of years the auditors need to be rotated. I think, that works very well because after five years, it is about time that auditors rotate themselves and the companies are able to get new auditors so that there is authenticity and credibility in the reporting. Any sort of collusion that might happen will get mitigated once the auditors are rotated every five years.

Sir, many more points have been talked about. Many, many more issues have been outlined by hon. Members of Parliament. I want to thank Prabha Thakurji, Anil Desaiji, good friend Piyush Goyalji, Shri Raja, Shri Mohapatra, Shri N.K. Singh, Shri Gupta from TMC, Shri Ganguly, Shri Rajeeve, and, of course, Shri Aiyar, who have made important contributions in making this Bill come to this stage.

Finally, I would like to respond to our friend from Sikkim. I want to say that this Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha. In Article 371K of the Constitution, it is said, "All laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part thereof, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent legislative authority." The competent legislative authority is the Parliament of India. When this Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha, we didn't hear a formal communication from the State of Sikkim or from the hon. Member of Parliament. But, I want to assure our colleague from Sikkim that before the notifications are issued, I will personally consult the State Government of Sikkim, the Chief Minister and him and see if there are any issues that have not been addressed; we will certainly take them into account. But, I would also like to assure the Member of Parliament that once this Bill comes into effect, it will not only help the rest of India, it will also help the State of Sikkim to get more investments, to have a more cohesive regulatory environment that is in tune with the rest of the country. This Bill was passed in 1956. The Act in Sikkim

[Shri Sachin Pilot]

came in 1961. But, this Bill, once made into an Act, will also take into consideration all the issues that may come from Sikkim. I am happy to work with the Member of Parliament and making this pertinent to Sikkim as pertinent to the rest of India.

Sir, before I conclude, I would be failing in my duty if I don't recognize the hard work that my predecessors'-Shri Moily, Shri Khurshid, Shri Gupta, and Shri Deora; they were all Minister of Corporate Affairs before I took charge of this Ministry--have put in in making this Bill a reality. They all have made great contributions to make this Bill come to this stage today. We waited eight months, from that House to this House, but this Bill has waited 60-odd years to come to this stage. I think it is a historic moment for our economy, for our country, and, I, from the bottom of my heart, want to thank the Chair and all the Members of Parliament, who stayed till late and contributed and participated in this debate. I wish to work with you as we make the rules, and in times to come, anything that the Bill and the law needs to be taken into consideration, with all your inputs, I will be very happy to receive them. Once again, I wish to thank everyone who has taken part in the discussion on this Bill, and I propose that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one amendment (No.19) by Shri Hishey Lachungpa. Mr. Lachungpa, are you moving your amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Sir, I am not moving my amendment on the assurance given by the hon. Minister in this House. The assurance, therefore, should be complied in letter and spirit.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 3 to 41 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 42, there is one amendment (No.22) by Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. Are you moving it? ...*(Interruptions)*... No speech now.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Of course, I have to explain it; otherwise, how would he know?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, if I do not explain it, then, how will you put it to vote? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am talking of the Non-Banking Financial Companies. They have already got an exemption under Section 67(3), and here it is only 50 placements! They will be ruined. They will really not be able to raise the money. That is the point that I have been trying to raise. Let the hon. Minister answer this. ••••• how will they be able to function with a restriction of 50? It can never happen. They already have an exemption under Section 67(3).

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, in the Non-Banking Financial Companies, as you are aware, there are many companies, which have tried to misuse the current provisions in raising money from the people. This provision is there to have stricter enforcement of the compliance that the companies need to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... The NBFCs can raise money. ••••• that is at one time. How many times in a year they can do it, that is not yet decided. But when the rules will be made, we will take into account the request of the NBFCs to make sure that people who are genuinely raising money in the right fashion, and not trying to defraud people, those companies will not be hampered at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, are you moving your amendment, Mr. Badnore?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: No, Sir. I am not moving.

*Clause 42 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 43 to 134 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 135, there is one amendment (No.11) by Shri P. Rajeeve; he is not present. So, the amendment is not moved.

*Clause 135 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 136 to 233 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 234, there is one amendment, (No.12) by Shri P. Rajeeve; he is not present. So, the amendment is not moved.



*Clause 234 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 235 to 276 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clause 277 of the Bill. There is one amendment by Shri P. Rajeeve. He is not present. So, amendment is not moved.

*Clause 277 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 278 to 280 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clause 281 of the Bill. There is one amendment by Shri P. Rajeeve. He is not present. So, amendment is not moved.

*Clause 281 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 282 to 464 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up clause 465 of the Bill. There are two amendments (Nos. 20 and 21) by Shri Hishey Lachungpa. He is not present. So, amendments are not moved.

*Clause 465 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 466 to 470 were added to the Bill.*

### **Schedule I**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Schedule I. There are five amendments (Nos.3 to 7) by Shri Sachin Pilot. Are you moving?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I move:

3. That at page 241, line 37, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
4. That at page 254, line 26, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
5. That at page 254, line 26, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
6. That at page 258, line 26, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

7. That at page 258, line 36, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and motions were adopted*

*Schedule I, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Schedule II was added to the Bill.*

### **Schedule III**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Schedule III. There is one amendment (No.8) by Shri Sachin Pilot. Are you moving?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I move:

8. That at page 265, line 13, *for* the figure "2011", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and motion was adopted*

*Schedule III, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Schedule IV was added to the Bill.*

### **Schedule V**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Schedule V. There is one amendment (No.9) by Shri Sachin Pilot. Are you moving?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I move:

9. That at page 286, line 19, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and motion was adopted*

*Schedule V, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### **Schedule VI**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Schedule VI. There are four amendments (Nos. 15 to 18) by Shri P. Rajeev. He is not present.

*Schedule VI was added to the Bill.*

**Schedule VII**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Schedule VII. There is one amendment (No.10) by Sitaram Yechury. He is not present.

Schedule VII was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Clause 1. There is one amendment (No.2) by Sachin Pilot.

**Clause 1—Short Title, Extent, Commencement and Application**

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2012" the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

The question was put and motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting *Formula*. There is one amendment (No. 1) by Shri Sachin Pilot.

**Enacting Formula**

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I beg to move:

- (1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-third" the word "Sixty-fourth" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI SCHIN PILOT: Sir, I beg to move:

*That the Bill, as amended, be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I want to compliment this young Minister. He has done a wonderful job. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions. Those who want to lay their Special Mentions, can do so.

Shri Parimal Nathwani – not present; Shri M.P. Achuthan – not present; Shri Sanjay Raut – not present; Shri Palavi Govardhan Reddy – not present; Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri – not present; Shri C.M. Ramesh – not present; Shri Ram Vilas Paswan – not present; Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz – not present; Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala – not present. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Please do not stand in the passage. Please don't stand and talk on the passage. (*Interruptions*) The House is still functioning. I have not adjourned the House. Who is that lady-Member standing? I can't allow anyone standing like that when the house is functioning. I am sorry, this is not proper. You see, this is the House.

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#### **SPECIAL MENTIONS\***

##### **Demand for taking immediate steps to solve the problems being faced by staff of Central Institute of Classical Tamil at Chennai**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the year 2004, Tamil, a 2,500 years old language, was given the official status of Classical Language by the Central Government, when UPA-I came to power in 2004. This recognition was a culmination of the tireless and sustained efforts of various scholars under the leadership of our leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Thereafter, the Union Government had approved the proposal of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to set up a Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) at Chennai, and this Institute came into existence in the year 2006.

Sir, the main purpose of establishing this Institute is promotion of classical Tamil. Since its inception, the Institute has been manned by non-permanent employees even though there are 38 sanctioned posts. Out of the total employees, 90 per cent are working on daily wages. Despite this, the Institute functioned very smoothly till October, 2011.

Sir, due to the present administration's attitude towards the staff, who have

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\*Laid on the Table.

been working since the inception of the Institute, the expenditure of the Institute has also come down from Rs.10.2 crores in 2010-11 to Rs. 8.2 crores in 2011-12. Since 2009-10, various awards, including the Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi Endowment Award for Classical Tamil, have not been given. The customary practice of increasing remuneration periodically has not been followed.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to confirm the existing staff in their posts, grant them incidental benefits related thereto, and take other necessary steps so that the tasks assigned to the Institute are fulfilled in true letter and spirit.

**Demand for formulating comprehensive scheme for the welfare  
of orphans in the country**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government through this august House towards very pathetic condition of around 20 million orphan children, who constitute approximately four per cent of the total population of the children below the age of 18.

The orphans are kept in the orphanage till they attain the age of 18. After attaining the age of 18, they have to leave the children's home run by the Government. Till then, they are provided all basic facilities, including food, clothing and shelter. The orphans, after attaining the age of 18 years, are forced to go out of Government-run orphanage and they are not mature enough, at this tender age, to decide future course of their own lives. They fall in the hands of anti-social elements and become anti-social elements. There is no scheme for orphans either at the Union level or at the State level.

It is pertinent to note that the Government provides reservation to SCs/STs, minorities and OBCs. It is very unfortunate that there is no reservation for orphans either in education or employment. Moreover, the orphans are also deprived of basic documents like ration cards, domicile certificates, election cards and Below Poverty Line certificates, etc. There is no scheme to provide them loan for becoming self-employed. There is complete lack of any comprehensive scheme for the welfare of the orphans.

I urge upon the Government, through this august House, to formulate comprehensive scheme for the welfare of the orphans in the country.

**Demand for taking steps to reduce stress among students in the country**

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, it has been observed that there is a sharp increase in stress level among students, but the Government is not

serious enough on this important issue. These students are the pillars of our coming generation. The stress level among students is due to highly competitive environment, sharp rise in unemployment fears of parents, change in education syllabus, etc.

The Central Government in consultation with the State Governments has to address this important issue urgently. The Central Government in consultation with the State Governments should introduce spiritual subjects, yoga, meditation and Gandhian literature so that the mental power of students can be enhanced to tackle such highly competitive environment, which will also bring down stress level among the students.

### **Demand for restarting the Telegram Services**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, 15th July 2013 will be considered as a black day in the annals of the 160-year old telegraph service when this service was discontinued. In the year 1990, the BSNL was handed over the telegram service from Postal Department which was handling it from the year 1850 efficiently. Now the BSNL has taken this decision to discontinue this telegram service as it has become commercially unviable.

At the time of closure of this service, the country had 75 CTOs functioning with 968 employees. Since booking of telegrams started dwindling and with the increase of mobile connections, most of the CTOs were converted into Customer Service Centres (CSCs) and these CTO employees were handling multifarious activities like booking of new telephone connections, selling of SIM cards and recharge coupons, collection of bills for landline and mobile connections, and issuing of duplicate bills along with telegram booking in the same premises.

When most of the CTOs were converted into CSCs, why could not the remaining CTOs be converted into CSCs? If this is done, almost the entire loss on account of running the telegram service will be wiped out.

Only in 2011, the charges of telegram were hiked from Rs.3.50 to Rs.27.50. As per BSNL claim, the revenue from telegram in 2006-07 was Rs.76,140.50. After increase of charges of telegraphs in 2011-12, the BSNL got Rs.1,66,045/- (No. of telegrams 6,038 @ Rs.27.50) = Rs.1,66,045/-, then where is the loss? We shouldn't underestimate the importance of telegram. Still it is the common man's simple

communication tool. People invite attention of police and civil authorities through telegrams only which is recognised as legal proof. Fax, SMS and e-mail are yet to get recognition.

I urge the Government that the service should be restored and handed over to the Postal Department, which was handling it smoothly.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 12th August, 2013.

The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 12th August, 2013.