

railway officials were found to be responsible for the accident. The primary responsibility rests with the persons who travelled on the roof of the coaches.” This was a three-tier AC coach, which I am told is slightly higher than an average coach. They were on the roof of the coach, and there was a foot overbridge. They perhaps did not anticipate that there was a foot overbridge, and they were hit by it. That is how casualties occurred.

As far as the one person who died a few days later at the Civil Hospital Bareilly is concerned, as I said, he was injured due to stone pelting outside the recruitment site, and he died a few days thereafter in the civil hospital. Therefore, I don't think it is right to blame the ITBP for the death of a young man in stone pelting. I am not aware what the UP Government has done in terms of compensation to the railway passengers who died, but I will find it out. The accident occurred in UP and I am sure the State Government must have provided compensation. But I will find out and let you know because the Commissioner's Report just came to me this morning.

श्री वीरपाल सिंह यादव : वहाँ के अधिकारी पत्र लिखकर निर्दोष हो गए, उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है?

श्री सभापति : आपका एक सप्लीमेंटरी हो गया है।

#### **Drop in business in non-SEZ areas due to SEZs**

\*104. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE :

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

(a) whether there is any drop in business in the non-SEZ areas, specially traditional business hubs, due to several Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of revenue loss in such areas for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) As on 31st December, 2011, an investment of Rs. 2,49,631 crore approximately has been made in SEZs and the total direct employment in SEZs is over 8,00,000 persons. Physical exports from the SEZs have increased to Rs. 3,15,868 crore in 2010-11, registering a growth of 43.11% over previous year. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 31st December, 2011 i.e. in the first three quarters of the current financial year, has been to the tune of Rs. 2,60,973 crore approximately registering a growth of 14.50% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. There is no reason to believe that these achievements are at the expense

\*104 The questioner Shri Anand Sharma was absent.

of non-SEZ area. The GDP growth in recent years suggests that growth has been significant both within and outside SEZs.

(b) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are inbuilt into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and investment and are consistent with the principles that guide export/investment promotion initiatives of the Government in general, and cannot be termed as a revenue loss.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The questionnaire is not present. Let the answer be given.

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, in the year, 2005...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute. I have called Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Give me an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give you an opportunity.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has not given full reply. My supplementary pertains to both part (a) and part (b) and comparison between the SEZ and non-SEZ areas. Will the Minister kindly give the figures? He has given the figure of export performance for a particular period. During the same period the figure for the similar export performance in the non-SEZ areas has not been given; and in (b) he has told that it cannot be termed as revenue loss. But the implication of the question is that the benefits and concessions involved in the SEZ Act involve revenue foregone. I think that should be taken in that spirit. I request the Minister to kindly give us the figure of recent revenue foregone on that account.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, as stated in the reply, SEZs in this country have helped in augmenting India's exports. Ever since the SEZ Act came into operation, SEZs have been notified. But the numbers of SEZs which have become operational are 25 per cent. These have been approved. The exports from the SEZs in the last few years, in 2009-10 it was Rs. 2,00,020 crore. In 2010-11 SEZ exports were 3 lac 1500 crores. Investment of Rs. 250 lakh crores has gone into the SEZ. About 8,00,000 people have been employed. SEZs accounts for almost 25 per cent of India's export earnings. The purpose of the SEZ and Act as such, the concessions which have been given, is to encourage investment, encourage capital goods formation and also encourage manufacturing activity which would lead to direct exports out of India.

The hon. Member will appreciate that if we have exports increasing it actually brings in more revenue. It helps us in balancing the trade account as well as...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : I am asking about the figures in non-SEZs.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : I am answering. I am coming to that. What is important is about the philosophy and the concept. The figures in SEZs are Rs. 3,15,868 crore.

The total export earnings of India are four times more. Last year the exports were \$252/- billion. This year we hope to reach somewhere around \$300 billion. So, less than one-fourth of the total exports are from SEZs. Now, when we look at the growth in exports there has been a substantial growth in exports from the non-SEZ areas. I would also like to mention here that the total value of the concessions that have been in the SEZ is only Rs. 8,614 crores whereas the non-SEZ areas is close to Rs. 50,000 crore. There are incentives which are given to the non-SEZ areas like the market link focus products scheme, the focus market scheme, Vishesh Gram Udyog Yojana. Now, all these Chapter-III incentives are not available to the SEZ units. So, the very clear policy is that we encourage the growth of exports from both the SEZ and non-SEZ; and incentives are there in the non-SEZs.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, when this SEZ Act, 2005 actually came into existence, there was craze and clamour all over the country asking for land allocation in every State under the SEZs. Now it has come to our notice that gradually that import has gone and so much of land is still lying vacant in many States where the land is allotted to the SEZs with all facilities and still the people are not able to utilise it. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that still a lot of land remains unused? So many States under the SEZ Act provide so many facilities. Still they are not able to use it or to get any benefit.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, it is true that the total number of approvals for the SEZs is 587 and in principle approvals are 47. The notified SEZs out of the 587 formal approvals are only 380. The number of SEZs which have actually started production and exporting is only 154, that is, 25.43 per cent of the approved SEZs. There are many more SEZs, which have been notified, where the unit establishment work is on. There are periodic reviews of that. If there are delays beyond what is permissible for the units to be established in the SEZs, then, action is also taken. Recently, requests have been received from many States for the de-notification of the SEZs, particularly, by the promoters. Since a decision was taken last year for imposing MAT, there is a discernible subdued sentiment and the SEZs, in any case, feel that if the incentives given to the non-SEZ areas are denied to the SEZs, there will be a mismatch. We are looking into it very carefully. But land as such, since the hon. Member has asked about the land, is a State subject. It is very clear that as far as the Act is concerned, the land has to be made available and it has to be vacant land. As far as the Central Government is concerned, for giving approval the recommendation has to come from the State Government - there is an approval committee at the State level - before the Board of Approval gives any approval for any SEZ in the country.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Sir, as you are aware, the hon. Minister has answered the question about the number of SEZs in our country. I would like to know

from the hon. Minister as to how many port-based SEZs are functioning in our country and also how many non-port-based SEZs are there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, this question actually does not directly relate to the present question. But I will be able to give him the information. The SEZs have come normally in those States which have coastal lines, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. These are the six States from where 92 per cent of the total exports of the SEZs is taking place. I have the list. It is a long list of SEZs State-wise and I can send the list to the hon. Member.

### **Smuggling of arms in North-East**

\*105. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the large scale smuggling of arms in North-Eastern region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### *Statement*

(a) to (c) There are reports that insurgent outfits operating in the North-Eastern States of India have been procuring arms through arms smugglers based in Yunnan Province of China, Myanmar and South East Asian countries.

Effective domination of the India-Bangladesh and India-Myanmar borders by the security forces and regular patrolling along the border areas are being carried out. The erection of fencing and installation of flood lights along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in controlling the smuggling of arms including other cross-border illegal activities. Regular patrolling by security forces, establishment of mobile vehicle check posts and area domination along India-Myanmar border have been put in place to check the activities of smuggling of arms from across the border.

Government has raised its concerns with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh from time to time through diplomatic channels on the issue of reported smuggling of arms through their territories. In order to prevent smuggling across the Indo-Myanmar border, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between India and Myanmar in January, 1994, for maintenance of peace and tranquility in border areas. Bilateral talks