

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): No, Sir. Appointment to the Board of NMDC is made as per the policy guidelines of Government of India.

Steps taken to arrest rise in steel price

3833. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the average price of steel, particularly needed for construction for each year starting from 2008-09;
- (b) how much of increase in the prices each year is attributable to royalty on iron ore, manganese, dolomite and limestone; and
- (c) the steps, if any, taken to arrest the rise in steel price to make it affordable for the housing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The average indicative retail market prices of major steel items like TMT bars and GP sheets needed for construction since 2008-09 are given below:

(₹ tonne)		
Mumbai	TMT	GP Sheets
2008-2009	40929	49403
2009-2010	34001	42992
2010-2011	38407	50226
2011-2012	45325	54768
2012-2013	49539	56055
2013-2014	47725	55447
2014-2015	48169	53583

Source: JPC

Note:

- Prices in Mumbai market.
- The prices are collected on a monthly basis on the 15th of each month and are inclusive of excise duty and sales tax.
- The yearly average has been arrived by dividing the sum of twelve monthly figures between April to March each year.

(b) and (c) Steel is a deregulated sector. Accordingly, the price of steel in the country is decided by various market conditions including demand supply scenario, cost of raw materials, landed cost of the imported steel and other input costs. The rates of royalty on various minerals are not changed on annual basis. However, rate of royalties are normally

on sales prices which keep on changing as per market conditions. But, the overall impact of royalty on the pricing of finished products of steel is minimal.

Increase in tourists inflow in LWE affected States

3834. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic tourist visits in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States reported an increase in footfall generating revenue of ₹ 62.43 crores in 2013 from 59.23 crore in the previous year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the foreign tourist visits have also increased to 88 lakhs against 66 lakhs during the same period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that overall, the domestic tourist visits across the country also reported a rise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States during 2012 and 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*). Ministry of Tourism does not compile State/Union Territory (UT)-wise Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism. However, FEEs through tourism in India during 2012 and 2013 were ₹ 94,487 crore and ₹ 1,07,671 crore, respectively.

(b) The number of FTVs to LWE affected States has increased to 88.42 lakh in 2013 from 76.32 lakh in 2012.

(c) and (d) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) to the States/UTs during 2012 and 2013 were 1045 million and 1145 million (provisional), respectively.

Statement

The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States during 2012 and 2013

Sl. No.	LWE affected State	2012		2013	
		DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	20,72,17,952	2,92,822	15,21,02,150	2,23,518
2.	Bihar	2,14,47,099	10,96,933	2,15,88,306	7,65,835