

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 27, 2007/Agrahayana 6, 1929 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker: Shri M. Appadurai,
Q. No. 161.

[English]

Guidelines for Film Certification

*161. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State:

(a) The details of the guidelines issued by the Censor Board to all State Cinema Censor Boards in respect of the obscene dresses used by the cinema artists while acting in the films;

(b) whether the norms fixed for giving certificate to Hindi films and regional films differ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Sanctioning of films for exhibition falls under the Union List and is done by the Central Board of Film Certification under the Provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952, Rules and Guidelines thereunder. Norms for certification of films are the same for the entire country.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

SHRI M. APPADURAI: Sir, if the norms for certification of films are the same for the entire country how come vulgar scenes are more in the dubbed films and also vary in English, Hindi and regional films? In this case, I would like to know whether the Censor Board will certify separately for films that can be seen along with the family members as violence and vulgarity are more in the films now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the certification part is in the Union List and is done by the Central Board of Film Certification or the Regional Censor Advisory Committees on the due process of law as enshrined in the Cinematograph Act 1952. Insofar as exhibition is concerned, it is completely in the State List. If a particular State prefers a particular film not to be shown in the State, they can immediately stop it. So far as vulgarity and obscenity are concerned, they are taken care of by the parameters of the Central Film Censor Board guideline as enshrined in the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

However, there are three categories of films. Category one is Universal, which everyone can watch. Category two is 'UA' where the parental guidance is required as to whether they will take their children aged below twelve to see that film. Category Three is marked 'Adults' which is completely for adults where naturally children should not go and watch. These are the three categories of the films.

SHRI M. APPADURAI: I would like to know whether more women members are to be included in such Censor Boards as cheap projection of women are on the increase now. Will the woman members be included in the Censor Boards in 33 per cent proportion if not 50 per cent?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: First of all I would like to inform the hon. Member, he is very right, on these matters involvement of women is most important and that is why in the examination and revising process of the Screening Committee the condition is that 50 per cent of members should be women. When it comes to the Central Censor Board, it also takes care that representation of women is a must. The UPA Government has appointed the Chairperson of CBFC a woman, Sharmila Tagore. Similarly, the judge of the Appealing Council, where the films go for appeal, is also a woman. She is a retired judge of Delhi High Court, Usha Mehra.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the percentage?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I have already said it is fifty per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have 30 per cent even here.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I would like to submit to the Hon'ble Minister that the films which are shown after 11 p.m. are not fit for viewing along with one's family members. I request him to ban these kinds of obscene films. He had earlier also talked about banning them. While lauding his said move, I request him to make efforts to ban such films which include nude depiction of its characters and which cannot be seen along with one's family members and I feel it will not be proper to mention them. Will he make efforts to put ban on such films? This is my suggestion.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree to the suggestion made by hon'ble Giridhari Lal Bhargavaji. I have taken three steps in this regard. The first step is that if under the purview of Cabinet Regulation Act any cable operator wrongly telecast it, we put a ban on them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second step is that even if the film has got censor certificate, be it in any category, we never give permission to the cable operators to show adult films. Even then sometimes they quietly show those films and when it comes to our notice, we immediately take action against them. I have earned a bad name among the cable operators as I have taught lessons to two-three channels. I received enough support from people.

No decision has been taken as yet on the third step. If there is also something in the in-house programme presented in the T.V. which is shown after 11.00 at night, though I feel that most of the children go to sleep after 11.00 O' clock at night and a few gentlemen like you make complaints in this regard, the remaining people do not even care to make complaint and say that let it continue, even then I went there should be a monitoring team for the T.V. programmes.

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bhargavaji has this much regard for you that he watches films shown after 11.00 p.m.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Sir, I do not watch films. The family watches movies after 11.00 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not watch films with them, perhaps you watch them slyly.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan—Not present. Shri B.Mantab—Not present.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a need to improve the functioning of the Censor Board. In a movie named Budhiya actors were shown dancing on the statue of Lord Buddha. As a result, there was an agitation in Maharashtra, Ramesh Sippy also had contacted us.

I only want to ask this much as to what steps are going to be taken to improve the functioning of the censor board so as to deal with the scenes which denigrate any one?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, if any mistake is committed by the censor board, there are rules that one can lodge complaint at the appellate board which is above the censor board. The decision taken by the appellate board on the basis of that complaint will be implemented to. There have been many such instances when many scenes have been removed from films as per the decision of the appellate board. As regards the question of dance, I would like to say that dance is an art style, for the display of which the decision of censor board has to be followed. Suppose when a dance takes place before Lord Shiva and people say that dance should not have taken place before Lord Shiva, then, the question rises where will it take place? I can show instances of films showing Devadasis dancing before Lord Buddha and there is no objection to it. If there is any objectionable or obscene scene, you can certainly ban it and for this purpose you can make a suggestion to the Appellate Board that its certificate be cancelled. There are such instances and there are such provisions in the law.

[English]

Repeal of Official Secrets Act, 1923

*162. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the repealing of the Official Secrets Act, 1923; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to repeal the Official Secrets Act?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its report 'Right to Information Master Key to Good Governance' has inter-alia recommended that the Official Secrets Act (OSA), 1923 should be repealed, and substituted by a chapter in the National Security Act, 1980 containing provisions relating to official secrets. It has also recommended that the existing section 5 of the Official Secrets Act may be reformulated on the lines recommended by the Shourie Committee. The Government is of the view that the Official Secrets Act is the only law that deals with spying and wrongful possession and communication of secret information and therefore, it should remain on the statute book. However, the recommendation of the ARC to reformulate the existing section 5 of OSA is being considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister has categorically said in his reply that the Government is of the view that the Official Secrets Act is the only law that deals with spying and wrongful possession and communication of secret information, and therefore, it should remain on the statute book while the Administrative Reforms Commission has actually recommended repeal of the Act. Obviously, it means that the Minister is not interested in repealing the Act.

This Act of 1923 of British regime has become outdated. It is also proved that it is retrograde and outrageous. It has also been proved that it has been blatantly misused on many occasions. In the meantime, we have been telling right and left that in democracy, transparency and accountability are the key factors. We also brought to our pride Right to Information Act which does not give enough strength unless this is amended immediately.

So, I wish to know from the hon. Minister, keeping in view the RTI Act, how much time he would take, at least,

to bring reform or a change in clause 5 which is affecting the illegal transaction or giving shelter to some of the people who are corrupt.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, how long time will you take?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Right to information Act provides that notwithstanding this law information can be given. Only the information which affects the sovereignty, security and foreign relations will not be given. So, this Act is not creating any problem for giving information to the people under the new Act which has been made. There was a Committee appointed under Shri Shourie which has suggested certain amendments to be done to the Act. They have suggested that the definition of the 'secret information' has to be amended. The Government of India is looking into this matter and they would take decision as soon as possible.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I would read only a few lines from clause 5. It says:

"If any person having any position or control any secret official code, password etc. which relates to anything which is likely to assist directly or indirectly an enemy....."

I can understand if this clause relates to Defence secrets and all.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate. You please put your question.

SHRI K.S. RAO: But it should not be for internal matters. A lot of wrong things are being done by taking shelter under this Act. It does not require a long study; it does not require years to understand and amend this clause. I wish to know from the hon. Minister, will he specify any time limit for bringing an amendment to this clause 4 which is affecting transactions in this country?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is difficult to say if any time limit can be given. There are many other things which we are looking into. Supposing the information which is given under the orders given by the courts and if that information also can be used by other countries or by the enemies, then we shall have to see in what fashion that information has to be given. There are many other things which we are looking into and after examining all these details we can come to a conclusion.

MR. SPEAKER: We are regularly receiving requests under the Right to Information Act for the Members' assets and liabilities and I have to give it. Therefore, reasons are obvious.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: We have passed the Right to Information Act with all its paraphernalia and Commissioners have also been appointed and they have taken decisions. In that context, would it be proper to retain the Official Secrets Act which came into existence in the year 1923, during the British rule? Is it proper for a parliamentary democracy State to continue that in the Statute Book after having passed this Right to Information Act? What is its relevance?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have already explained, the Right to Information Act provides that notwithstanding this Act, the Official Secrets Act, information which is required by the individuals will be given if it does not affect the sovereignty, integrity or foreign relations. It is already provided that Act is over-riding this Act. That is why this Act is not creating any problem for that.

The second part of your question is, why should it be in the Statute Book? There are many things which have to be done by the Government, especially in the Defence Ministry and some other Ministries which have to carry on the activities in the areas which have to be kept with the Government itself and not to be disclosed or divulged before time.

Those things have to be kept secret. This Act helps the Government to see that those persons who are having this information are not disclosing this information. If they disclose the information, some action can be taken. It is to ensure that those persons who are not authorized to have this information, do not have this information and pass it on to others.

The information should be given to the individuals and the citizens of the country. At the same time, in the interest of the entire society and the country and for the good governance of the country, there are certain things which cannot be prematurely disclosed. They cannot be and need not be disclosed. There should be some protection that should be provided. Here, we shall have to strike a balance. If the pendulum swings from one extreme to the other, it will create problems.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we have to think of many things.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: The information which I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister has been sought for by most of the other Members as well. But I would like to have clarifications about a particular point. As per the Administrative Reforms Commission except some points in the Official secrets Act, it has been stated that the right to information can be had in the name of good governance etc. but as per the information I have and if the information. I have is correct, if anyone wants to have any information about the administrative matters in judiciary under the right to information, it is not provided under this Act. Through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that under the Right to Information Act, information is provided about judicial matters and certified copy is given, however, if somebody wants to have information about the administrative matters like investigations, reports etc. it is not given. Why it is so?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the question.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: It comes under it as the same rule is applied here. Either this rule be relaxed or such a system be put in place so that if someone wants to have any administrative information, he could get it. In this regard, I would like to request you and want a clarification from you in this regard.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As regards the interpretation of the rules, we cannot do it in the Parliament. If I say that the meaning of any clause or section of this law is this, it will not have any meaning, it will not be treated as final. The right to interpret any law has been given to the judiciary, what its correct meaning will be known to you through the judiciary, you will not get it from here. We can enact laws, but the responsibility to interpret the laws thus enacted has been given to the judiciary, I cannot do this. If you ask that we may act like the judges and say that the said law applies here or not. I cannot do this and I should not do it. If I do it, then it doesn't have any meaning.

Export of Onions

+
*163. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

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

(a) the total quantity of onions exported during the last two years, country-wise;

(b) the reasons for permitting the export each time; and

(c) the future policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Information is given in the enclosed.

(b) and (c) Export is canalized through State Trading Enterprises in order to effectively monitor the situation as to availability and prices of onions. This policy is being continued. Exports are permitted keeping in view the interests of both the consumers and producers.

Statements

Total quantity of onions exported during last two years: Country-wise.

		Quantity in MT	
S.No.	Country	2005-2006	2006-2007
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	18.40	
2.	Baharain IS	14,989.22	26,154.43
3.	Bangladesh PR	331,533.63	403,143.66
4.	Belize	14.00	
5.	Benin		19.00
6.	Brazil	220.00	25.00
7.	Brunei	1,063.40	2,135.74
8.	Bulgaria		100.00
9.	Canada	19.05	32.00
10.	Canary IS	234.00	
11.	Chile		614.40
12.	Taiwan	130.00	128.00
13.	China P RP		2,525.00
14.	Comoros	218.00	209.00
15.	Congo P REP		90.00
16.	Denmark	100.00	

1	2	3	4
17.	France	81.47	193.69
18.	Germany	0.82	325.96
19.	Greece	7,180.20	1,345.60
20.	Honduras		72.27
21.	Hong Kong		125.20
22.	Iceland	140.00	72.15
23.	Indonesia	326.02	1,203.00
24.	Iran	190.00	200.00
25.	Iraq		1,520.01
26.	Italy	194.00	308.00
27.	Japan	2.00	154.00
28.	Kuwait	6,792.21	9,719.56
29.	Malaysia	226,002.09	319,857.47
30.	Maldives	1,574.78	1661.72
31.	Malta	13.00	
32.	Mauritius	10,519.00	9,544.00
33.	Nepal	31,408.32	39,058.35
34.	Netherland	200.02	666.00
35.	New Zealand	15.00	
36.	Norway		110.00
37.	Oman	1,377.23	5,333.37
38.	Pakistan IR	45,130.23	98,942.29
39.	Philippines	4,098.05	32,894.30
40.	Poland		230.00
41.	Qatar	6,327.26	8,111.01
42.	Reunion	3,666.25	4,779.55
43.	Rusia		34.76
44.	Saudi Arab	5,545.52	7,690.00
45.	Seychelles	429.00	977.00
46.	Singapore	16,792.21	22,960.92
47.	Somalia	850.00	

1	2	3	4
48.	South Africa	49.00	46.00
49.	Spain	125.00	1,071.00
50.	Sri Lanka DSR	126,730.98	135,589.22
51.	St Pierre		48.00
52.	Sweden	134.00	
53.	Switzerland		11.98
54.	Trinidad	37.00	
55.	Turkey		39.00
56.	U Arab EMTS	112,174.32	235,912.70
57.	UK	2,006.93	598.19
58.	USA	55.70	119.93
59.	Vietnam SOC REP		189.29
60.	Yemen Republic	400.00	60.00
61.	Unsepecified	1,400.00	1,421.49
Total		9,60,507.31	13,78,373.21

Source: DGCI & S, Kolkata

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very strange that the figure as given by the hon. Minister show that 13,78,373 metric tonnes of onion were exported. This year the total yield was 92 lakh metric tonnes and despite all this and while the onion was sold for Rs. 30 per kilo in the market, the farmer got only Rs. four and five per kilo. The increasing prices of onions have made everyone cry across the country. The farmer did not get fair prices and owing to the existence of speculators, exports and hoarding the common man had to pay even Rs. 30 per kilo for onions which created a grim situation and a back breaking experience for the common man. Who is responsible for this and why did the Government not take any timely measure?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, first of all I would like to clarify that the information hon. Member has provided that production of onions was 92 lakh tonnes is simply not correct. Last year, that is in 2006-07, the production of onions, according to NAFED, hovered around 62 to 63 lakh tonnes. In 2006-07, the production was between 65

and 66 lakh tonnes. So, at no point of time has the production of onions been 92 lakh tonnes. That is the first point that I would like to make.

Secondly, out of these 65 lakh tonnes about 13 lakh tonnes has been exported, roughly about 20 per cent is exported. Now, when the wholesale prices crossed Rs. 16 a kg in wholesale markets at Nasik and in Azadpur Mandi, on the 4th of October this year, the Government changed the policy on exports. The export of onions today is canalised only through 13 Government agencies. On the 4th of October, it was shifted from the canalised category to the restricted category. In other words, export of onions required a licence. From the 4th of October onwards, there has been a steady decline in the wholesale price and thereby the retail price of onions. On the 14th of November, we went back to the canalised category. As of today, the wholesale prices of onions are between Rs. 7½ to Rs. 8½ a kg. The retail prices are somewhere between Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 a kg. The prices of onions both in wholesale markets and retail markets are nowhere in the region that is mentioned by the hon. Member.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The figure of 92 lakh metric tonne of the total yield and the total quantity of onion exported has been given by the Ministry of Agriculture. But it would not be correct to state that the prices of onion never shot up to Rs. 30 or Rs. 28 per kilo, while the price of onion near Diwali and during the period before it spiraled up so much across the country that it caused a lot of difficulty to the common man. The Government was sleeping at that time. This finds reference even here that the onions may or, may not be there, but at least the Government has figures. The prices of onions shot up by four times during a year but the farmer never got four times the cost. We are not opposed to the farmer getting the cost of his crop but if the farmer does not get his cost and the hoarders in collusion with the Government and the export houses pocket the entire profit which run into hundreds of crore of rupees then is it not the Government to be blamed for that? I would like to know why did the Government not take a timely action?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I repeat once again that as of now the wholesale prices of onions are ranging between Rs. 7-1/2 and Rs. 8-1/2 a kg. and the retail

prices are somewhere between Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 a kg. The hon. Member is right that there were periods when both the wholesale price and the retail price had shot up to about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a kg. That is when the Government moved in to change the export policy from canalised to restricted. We have gone back to the restricted category because the prices have moderated.

Sir, I want to reassure the hon. Member that if there is one commodity which is constantly under scrutiny as far as prices is concerned, it is onions because we know of the political impact the onion prices have had in 1998. His own political party had to bear the brunt of increased onion prices.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now hon. Malhotra ji told the hon. Minister that as per the report of the Ministry of Agriculture, the production of onion was 92 lakh metric tonns and as per the figures given by the hon. Minister the production of onion during the year 2006-07 was 66 lakh metric tonns out of which 13.75 lakh metric tonnes, that is, approximately 20 per cent have exported. You may deny it or say what so ever but today the situation is such that if you accompany me to any nearby market you will not find onions below Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per kg. anywhere. Besides, this is also a fact that the onion grower in Karnataka is getting only Rs. two per kilogram. All the restrictions have been imposed on farmers whereas there is none on the 13 export agencies. If Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal need onions then why cannot its benefits accrue to the farmers of the country? You may recruit 13 agencies, be it NAFED or any other agency and they may earn profits that may be in the Government's credit but the farmer who is suffering and is not getting even his cost despite high prices—could the Government take some measures whereby the farmers also get Rs. 10/- per kilo? Can he take any measures in this regard? As told by him not more than 90 lakh metric tonne onions can be produced out of which 20 per cent goes waste. I would like to ask you if a little relief is to be provided to the farmers then what price can be guaranteed to him? We want the exports to continue and its benefits accrue to the farmers.

[*English*]

Mr. SPEAKER: Do not repeat it. There should be no repetition.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I want to say that the hon. Member is right in saying that there are differences in

production estimates between NAFED and the Ministry of Agriculture. This has been under examination for quite some time. The difference in estimates is quite substantial. It ranges from 67 lakh tonnes to 92 lakh tonnes as Professor Malhotra and the hon. Member have mentioned. This is a matter of concern. The Ministry of Agriculture is looking into reconciling these production estimates.

The other point that I want to make is that export of onions is not free....(*Interruptions*) Export of onions is canalized through 13 Government agencies. This is the first point. The second point is that the Government stipulates a minimum export price. Today, the minimum export price is \$ 425 a tonne which roughly translates to about Rs.17 a kilogram. Any consignment below Rs.17 a kilogram does not get exported. So, it is not true to say that there is free export taking place which is having an impact on the domestic prices. I agree that the benefit of exports must accrue to farmers. I agree that farmers must derive the full benefit of export prices. It should not go to the middlemen or to the traders. That is why, a large number of canalizing agencies are cooperative bodies. The assumption is that if it is a cooperative body, a Government owned cooperative body, by and large, the benefits of export prices do go back to farmers. But I share the hon. Member's concern that exports must benefit farmers. It should not benefit middlemen and traders.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivanna please speak in English in accordance with the dress you are wearing.

*SHRI. M. SHIVANNA: Sir, the Hon'ble Minister Shri Jai Ram Ramesh Ji is from Karnataka. I would be very happy, if he gives reply in Kannada. Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister through you today whether the Government are aware of the condition of the onion growers all over the country especially in Karnataka that is very pathetic. The onion is being sold at Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per Kg. onion growers are shedding tears due to steep fall in the whole sale price of onion.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether his Ministry proposes to modify the export policy in order to rescue the onion growers, with immediate effect. Thank you sir.

[*English*]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have been exported from Karnataka to Andhra Pradesh. May I answer him in English?...(*Interruptions*)

*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

I will give the reply to him in English.

The question that he has asked was asked earlier also. The benefit of exports should go to farmers. I agree that by and large, what has happened is farmers producing not only onions but also many other agricultural commodities are not seeing the benefit of export prices. This is a matter of great concern. It is also a matter of direct relevance as far as the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation is concerned. By and large, in the case of onions particularly as I mentioned, the canalised agencies are cooperative bodies. It is a reasonable assumption that cooperative bodies operate to benefit their own members who happen to be farmers. But I take the point that he has made that we must, as a rule, in agricultural products and commodities, follow policies and have institutions whereby the benefit of export prices go to primary farmers. This is happening in the case of milk because we have an organisation like the NDDB. I hope that in respect of other agricultural exports as well, we will have such bodies by which farmers will benefit.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: In our country, cutting across regions and States, onion is used in every part of this country. It is a most essential commodity in this country. Some Governments had fallen especially on the increased price of onion. In Andhra Pradesh, today, the onion price is around Rs.18 in the retail market. The State Government is subsidizing the price of onion and trying to supply it at Rs.7 a kilogram. In fact, the hon. Minister has said that at no time has he permitted onion to be exported if it is less than Rs.17 a kilogram.

In fact, the entire onion exports are channelised by the Government agencies. Are any benefits being passed on to the private traders also because there are various ways of getting Rs. 17 by over invoicing. We want to understand from the Minister if any export benefits are being passed on to the private traders or not? What exactly is the policy on that?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, the export of onions is calibrated right since 2003. It is not something which is being done today. There is a balance between the consumer and the farmer. When the prices are high, the intention is to restrict the imports. This restricted import policy started in the year 2003 and is monitored by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs to see that when the prices are high in the market, the exports are curtailed and when the prices fall, the exports are allowed. Currently,

what happened in the last 2 months, when prices went up, it was decided that we should put some kind of curtailment on exports. That was done and we saw within 30 days, a sharp decrease in prices. Now, the question whether the benefit of this goes to the farmer is not related to exports. It is related to a larger issue which the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food is looking into. It is to see that the ultimate benefit from the prices that the consumers pay or what the whole sale price is, the farmer stands to get the maximum benefit from it....*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Sorry. Shri Alok Mehta.

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Speaker Sir, all the important questions have been asked. I would like to tell you that I am also a farmer's son.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: But, you are not a farmer.

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Sir, onion may sold for Rs. 3 or Rs. 30 per kg,m but the farmer only gets the minimum support price which in considered. When exports are talked about. I do not think that it is not the only governing factor for prices. I would like to know if the Government has conducted any study in regard to the middlemen and hoarding being responsible for the fluctuation in prices of onions and whether the Government is formulating any comprehensive scheme so as to bring a balance between the consumer price and producer's income?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Not any repetitions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): In the last few years, there has been an upsurge in onion production which is all to the good because because consumption has also gone up. Besides traditional growing States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, onion production has taken off in many other States like Kamataka, Orissa and Bihar. There has been an increase in onion production. It is not true to say that all of a

sudden, because of exports, prices have increased. But the fact is that the concern which has been repeatedly expressed that the farmers are not getting adequate prices which consumers are paying is not correct. If we are paying Rs. 20, it stands to reason that a bulk of that price should go back to the farmer. That is a larger issue of agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: There is the question of private traders making too much profit.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: In Commerce Ministry, the question is related to exports. All I can say regarding export of onion is that whenever exports have led to increase in onion prices, the Commerce Ministry has moved in to impose controls, to require licensing and we have seen the impact. As of yesterday, the whole sale price of onion in Azadpur Mandi, which Prof. Malhotra well knows, has come down to Rs. 8 per kilogram.

Cases Registered with NHRC

*164. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) against the police atrocities and about violations of Human Rights in the prisons during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the remedial measures adopted or proposed to be adopted by the Government to curtail such atrocities in future and the action taken against the accused persons?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As per statement enclosed.

(b) The maintenance of law and order including 'police' and 'prison' is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The Government of India and the National Human Rights Commission have however been sensitizing State 'Police forces inter-alia, through regular training programmes of police officers and others in respect of the protection of human rights and prevention of human rights violations.

A model prison manual containing, guidelines for the superintendence and management of prisons has also been circulated to the State Governments.

The NHRC has also been issuing directions/recommendations from time to time to the State Governments on (i) reporting of custodial deaths/custodial rapes within 24 hours to the Commission; (ii) periodical Health care and medical examination of undertrials/prisoners; (iii) visit by judicial officers to jails/prisons at regular intervals to see the conditions of prisoners and for recommending suggestions for improvement; (iv) following a standardized procedure to deal with custodial crimes and police encounters etc.

Statement

Number of Cases (State/UT-wise) Registered with the National Human Rights Commission against the Police Atrocities and Violations of Human Rights in the Prisons during the last three years

S.No.	Name of State	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007	
		Police	Prison	Police	Prison	Police	Prison
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	324	124	212	141	160	123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	6	0	3	1
3.	Assam	33	14	36	31	36	17
4.	Bihar	1325	203	1395	324	976	267
5.	Goa	12	4	14	6	11	1
6.	Gujarat	300	59	178	54	285	62
7.	Haryana	1168	94	1218	93	1456	103
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40	10	29	9	24	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	2	34	3	47	1
10.	Karnataka	150	65	140	85	141	62
11.	Kerala	39	55	33	51	30	40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	534	81	578	63	541	88
13.	Maharashtra	334	162	273	131	500	157
14.	Manipur	9	0	5	0	7	0
15.	Meghalaya	3	6	5	4	4	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	1	1	1	0
17.	Nagaland	4	0	0	0	2	0
18.	Orissa	190	56	155	55	113	63
19.	Punjab	368	84	328	134	245	104
20.	Rajasthan	705	104	806	99	631	114
21.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	1	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	424	108	283	113	326	116
23.	Tripura	5	4	8	4	7	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20396	461	19315	487	21899	540
25.	West Bengal	238	90	171	79	199	80
26.	Andman and Nicobar Island	6	1	2	2	4	0
27.	Chandigarh	48	4	40	5	34	2
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	1	0	1	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	5	0	8	0
30.	Delhi	2151	91	1927	78	2192	76
31.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	13	1	9	1	11	2
33.	Chhattisgarh	110	30	126	55	166	60
34.	Jharkhand	347	95	395	88	354	104
35.	Uttaranchal	653	20	648	28	681	33
Total		29970	2030	28377	2230	31096	2233

SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Sir, in his reply, the Minister has given detail of the manual of prison management. But, despite this, atrocities are continuing. The increasing atrocities of police only reveal a colonial concept of police.

Will there be an intensive training programme for the police personnel to eliminate this ailment in the system?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, Sir. That is being

done. We would like to train the police to deal with the citizens in a proper manner.

SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Government enact a law to impose severe punishment on the police personnel who abuse and misuse power?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the law has been amended. The Criminal Procedure Code has been amended. Previously, if a person died in a police station, the investigation was to be done by the policemen themselves. Now it is provided, by amending the Criminal Procedure Code, that the investigation would be done by a Judicial Magistrate and that helps a lot. We have also provided that the autopsy, that is the *post-mortem* examination, has to be done in a manner which retains the evidence of what has actually happened. The *post-mortem* operation has to be done under a camera, a video tape has to be prepared and given. These things are helping.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply, the hon'ble Minister has presented a statement for the year 2005, 2006 and 2007 in regard to police and prison. Through you, I would like to ask about the number of persons related to police and prison against whom action has been taken on the basis of the reports submitted for human rights violation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am sorry to state that this number has increased a lot in Uttar Pradesh. The number of complaints received against the police was 20000 in the year 2004-05, 19000 in the year 2005-2006 and 21000 in the year 2006-2007. The number of prisons has also increased, in the same proportion.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would like to know about the action taken by him? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, you wanted some information he has given that.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, action in this regard is taken by State Government. The State Police does it.

National Human Rights Commission investigates the matter after receiving complaints and subsequently asks the State Government to take action thereon. One action is that if a complaint is found true, compensation is awarded and in the other kind, case is filed against the guilty and he is punished.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has given figures of the last three years in his reply. The figures of Uttar Pradesh are very high, at the same time the figures of Bihar are also high. The matter of concern is that legislation is being made, despite that their number is not decreasing and atrocities are on the rise, human rights are being violated. Through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that if despite so many efforts it is not being controlled, human rights are being violated and the situation in three-four States is alarming, then what kind of effective steps the Government propose to take? Whether any deliberation and action has been taken for bringing down this number to a naught in the three-four States of Uttar Pradesh, and Haryana etc. where their number is rising?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that this is a State matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I would like to submit. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you have asked question, now please take your seat.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I just said that we have amended the law. As per earlier law, if a person died in police custody, the police concerned station used to investigate that case, but it was observed that there used to be an effort to save the culprit. So, as per the present law, a judicial magistrate investigates such cases. This is a major amendment. Secondly, it has been provided that the victim should be given compensation. This is also an amendment. The third thing which I just mentioned is that postmortem is invariably conducted before the camera so that full information could be obtained. The NHRC has also taken such steps and the Government of India has also amended the Criminal Procedure Code and the State Governments have been asked to impart proper training to their police forces in this regard.

[English]

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, if we see the report, it is quite evident that the number of cases registered with the Human Rights Commission against police atrocities and violation of human rights in the prisons during the last three years is increasing, while it could be expected that on the onset of time and on the onset of newer methodologies being taken up by the Government, this should come down. But the case is reverse. Why is it so?

Most interestingly, if we look at the figures, the States adjoining Delhi, like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, etc. the number of cases are much more than the average of other States, particularly, if we see the population, the cases in these areas is much more. I would like to know why is it that in and around Delhi, the cases are much more than the cases in general.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper.

[English]

You do not have to identify the State.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, our population is increasing, therefore, crimes are also rising. Due to enactment of the laws, criminals are nabbed and put behind the bars. But our prisons are very old, they do not have adequate space, therefore, more people are put in a single room that causes troubles. In fact, prison is a state subject.

[English]

It is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State.

[Translation]

Despite prison coming under the State list exclusively the Government of India have given around Rs. one thousand crores for improving their condition. But, unfortunately, these funds are not being spent, due to which the work stipulated to be got completed in two years is not completed and we have to extend time. This is the cause of the present conditions. He is talking about Delhi and its adjoining areas. After committing crime the criminals enter Delhi. Here they are caught which is why it appears that the number of cases in Delhi is rising....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, he has covered it. Mr. Khanna, do you want to ask anything?

[Translation]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a small question. As per the data, the incidents of human rights violation by the police have decreased ever since the new Government came to power in Punjab. As he said, it is a recommendatory authority, the matter which comes to light is investigated in that very police station of that State. Are the Government taking action to formulate new mechanism to strengthen Human Rights Commission so that Human Rights Commission may have power to get investigations done and register the case.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we have amended this law just some days back. We have amended the Human Rights Act. Earlier the Human Rights Commission had itself to look into the complaints received by it. Now, as per the amended law complaints can be sent to State Human Rights Commission and it can look into those complaints, because the country is very large and the National Human Rights Commission, located in Delhi cannot look into the complaints coming from the entire country because it has a few officials. Therefore, we have empowered the State Human Rights Commissions to investigate the complaints, we have taken this kind of action. Our National Human Rights Commission has been duly set up, but the State Human Rights Commissions have not been set up in all the States. They are short of manpower as well and other means which should be available to them are also not available. Due to it, work is not being carried out.

As far as the case of prosecution is concerned, I would like to tell that prosecution does not come under the Human Rights Commission. The Human Rights Commission gives suggestion for prosecution to the State Government and the State Government has to take up the prosecution. If the Human Rights Commission directly prosecutes, then some hurdles might come up. We held discussion on it earlier, but were not able to implement it. As per the present situation, the Human Rights Commission recommend the case to the State Government and the State Government Prosecutes.

[English]

Uniform Syllabus in Educational Institutions

*165. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the entrance examinations to premier educational institutions like AIIMS, IIM, IITs are based on the CBSE syllabus only although there are many States Boards which have syllabi that are different from the CBSE syllabus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Govt. to introduce uniform syllabus all over the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not adopting an inclusive educational policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The syllabi for entrance examinations to professional courses like medicine and engineering are generally based on common components of syllabi of different school education boards of the country. Central Board of Secondary Education conducts All India Pre Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination and All India Engineering Entrance Examination, whereas IITs and AIIMs conduct their own entrance examinations. The eligibility for entrance examination conducted by IIMs is Bachelor's degree.

(c) and (d) According to the National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992), the national system of education is to be based on a National Curricular Framework containing a common core alongwith other flexible components. In a multi-cultural and multi-lingual country like India, uniform syllabus all over the country is not desirable as education needs to be contextualised by rooting the same in local environment and culture to make it more meaningful. However, the National Curriculum Framework is common throughout the country and provides an underlying unity and cohesiveness to the syllabi prescribed by different States and Examination Boards.

DR. R. SENTHIL: Both the answers to my questions, I am sorry to say, are not acceptable. The question was whether the entrance examinations to various Central Government educational institutions are only based on CBSE syllabus. The answer is in the negative. I know it from my own personal experience. When I took the JIPMER Entrance Examination in 1979, until my daughter

took the examination last year and my next daughter is taking the examination in the coming year, it remains to be in CBSE Syllabus. Take, for example, Tamil Nadu where there are 5,14,331 students studying in State syllabus; and 7,090 students studying in Matriculation syllabus; only 7,090 students studying in CBSE Syllabus. When six lakh students are studying in State syllabus and other syllabuses, what is the rationale in conducting the examination only as per the CBSE Syllabus? CBSE Syllabus students are wards of the IAS and IPS officers, upper caste elites and city people. You have virtually eliminated the rural students. The only remedy is to have a uniform syllabus, which you have said is not possible because of the cultural differences. If that is the case, let there be different syllabuses at the primary education level and have a uniform syllabus at least at the high school level. If that is not possible, at least in 11th and 12th standard why can you not have a uniform syllabus all over the country? When are you going to do that?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good question.

[Translation]

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir as per our National Curriculum Framework policy, all 41 education boards of our country set their own syllabus and on the basis of common components of syllabi of all these school education boards, CBSE exams are conducted and questions are set keeping in view the syllabus of these 41 boards. It is a fact that the CBSE conducts two entrance examinations—one pre-medical test and another pre-engineering test, but they are not based on the CBSE syllabus alone. Questions are set keeping in view the syllabus of all the 41 schools education boards among which three are the national boards and 38 are the State boards. So, there is no question of any sort of discrimination against any State or any board.

[English]

DR. R. SENTHIL: The answer is not acceptable. Anyway, my second Supplementary is this. When 80 to 90 per cent of the students in India are studying in their mother tongues, and only 10 per cent of the students are studying in a foreign language, namely, English, what is the point in conducting the examination only in English? This is another way of eliminating the rural students from entering into higher education. When are you going to have the examination in all the 18 languages instead of a foreign language?

[Translation]

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, rules for all the entrance examinations are announced before hand-syllabus is made public in advance and on the basis of this syllabus, examinations are conducted. There are two languages in the country one is English and other is Hindi, which is our national language, too. These two languages are the medium for writing these entrance examinations.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Why not in other languages? That is what he says.

[Translation]

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir since these are national level examinations, only two languages—one national language Hindi another English—are considered for conducting these exams.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, this decision is not right.

SHRI CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL: Sir, through you, I would like to ask one thing the Government. With your grace and as Speaker of Punjab Assembly, I have had a number of opportunities to visit foreign countries you also gave me opportunities to go on foreign visits. I have not seen any country where the children of the poor go to one school and the children of the rich go to another school. Unfortunately, it is nowhere other than India where there are separate schools for the children of poor and rich. Mahatma Gandhi had a dream that our country cannot progress unless the villages of the country make progress. The children of our villages go to those schools which are mostly run by the State education boards. The State education boards run or conduct the exam of those schools which are situated mostly to villages where there is no infrastructure facilities like teachers, buildings and even a proper seating arrangement for the students. So, I would like to know from the Government whether there cannot be a common syllabus for both the State education boards and the CBSE on the lines of the system followed in other countries? I would like to tell you that in the schools affiliated to State education boards, where the children of the poor study teaching of English begins from VI standard onwards. I do not want to name any

State, but it is a fact that the drop out rate upto Class X is 89 per cent and the 13 percent students who continue are those who do not belong even to State education board or the students who secure first or second division, but they barely manage to pass in third division or have compartment in some subjects. Therefore, keeping in view the dream of Mahatma Gandhi, present scenario and taking cue from other countries, whether the Government are prepared to consider that the children of the poor, who get their education living in villages and do not have even teachers to teach them, could ever become doctors or engineers? So, are the Government ready to bring uniformity in the syllabi of State education boards and CBSE so that the children of the poor could ever become doctors or engineers and thus, the dream of Mahatma Gandhi could come true?

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, as I have already stated that our country has a common National Curriculum Framework. Now, it is upto States and their education boards to follow syllabus or guidelines of the CBSE or set their own syllabus. They are free to adopt CBSE curriculum, since this country is not a mono cultural and mono lingual one, so a uniform syllabus all over the country is not possible. No one can be forced for it. If any State. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Unless you listen to the reply of the Minister, how could you know what he wants to say.

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: We have different social values. Therefore, the syllabus is based on the National Curricular Framework. It contains components based on this framework. It contains all the componets. Based on this framework, State boards can chalk out their syllabus as per their requirements. We cannot force any State to follow our syllabus.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a matter fit for Half-an-Hour discussion. I would expect a notice on this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be a discussion.

[*Translation*]

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

*166. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the enrolment in schools has decreased in some States and Union Territories after the implementation of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has curtailed the Central assistance for some States and Union Territories during 2006-07;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, State and Union Territory-wise;

(d) the norms fixed for releasing the amount of Central assistance to the States and Union Territories; and

(e) the details of the review of the scheme that has been carried out prior to curtailing the amount of Central assistance?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Enrolment in primary schools (Classes I-V) has steadily increased for all categories of children from 107.1 million in 1995-96 when the mid day meal commenced, to 130.8 million in 2004-05. However, in recent years the enrolment has come down in some States possibly because of reverse demographic trend in the child population in the 6-10 age group. Central Assistance released towards mid day meal scheme has gone up from Rs. 441.21 crores in 1995-96, when the scheme provided for cost of foodgrains and transportation, to Rs. 5233.47 crores in 2006-07. The existing norms for the primary stage of education were put in place in 2004-05 following the introduction of cooked mid day meal, and were revised in 2006-07. Central Assistance under the Mid Day Meal scheme for the primary stage is released to States/UTs on the basis of the enrolment

figures/number of children availing mid day meal submitted every year by States/UTs to the Programme Approval Board (PAB) for the mid day meal scheme, and after adjusting unspent balances of the Central releases made in the previous year, as per the following norms:

(a) Foodgrains (wheat/rice) @ 100 grams per child/school day.

(b) Cooking cost @ Rs 2.00 per child/school day, of which Rs 1.80 is the Central share and Rs 0.20 is the State share for the states in the North-Eastern region, and Rs 1.50 is the Central share and Rs. 0.50 is the State share for the remaining States/UTs.

(c) Construction of kitchen-cum-store @ Rs 60,000 per unit.

(d) Procurement of kitchen devices @ Rs 5000 per school

(e) Transportation cost @ Rs 125 per quintal for 11 special category States w.e.f 1.10.07 and Rs. 75 per quintal for other States/UTs

(f) Management, Monitoring and Evaluation cost @ 2% of the total cost of foodgrains, transportation and cooking cost.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had pointed out to the hon'ble Minister about the decrease in the enrolment of children, however in reply to this question he has said that there has been an increase in the enrolment of children. This programme was launched in 1995-96 and at that time, the number of children availing this scheme was 107.1 million. After ten year the number of children is reported to be 130.08 million. Further, it has been stated in the reply that it is on account of the reverse demographic trend in the child population that the enrolment of children in some states has decreased. I would like to know as to what does it meant by this demographic trend. Besides, 3 percent population growth is registered every year in the country. Nothing has been said in the reply about these figures nor is there any information regarding the extent of decrease recorded. Therefore, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what is this demographic trend all about.

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, as far as enrolment is concerned, it kept on increasing. The number of children

who remained out of the school earlier were nearly 3.2 crore. This number has decreased to nearly 75 lakh. As far the demographic change is concerned the number of children is decreasing in several States however, as far the question of enrolment is concerned, it has increased all over the country. The number of enrolment of children has increased especially after the launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, substandard quality of food is supplied in mid-day meals. Yesterday, too it was discussed in the House that red wheat is being supplied for the mid day meal scheme. I would like to know whether the implementation of the said scheme is a merely a paper work. We get information regarding the irregularities in the distribution and supply of foodgrains for the said scheme from various news papers. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the number of such complaints received from the State Governments and action taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, as far as the supply of substandard quality of foodgrains is concerned, I would like to make it clear that foodgrains are supplied to the various States by the Food Corporation of India. Whenever we get complaints regarding the misuse of foodgrains, we take immediate action in this regard. We talk to the State Government and take action in this regard.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, one of the reasons that has been stated in the answer relating to decrease in enrolment in schools in some States and Union Territories is 'possibly because of reverse demographic trend in child population in the age group of six and 10.'

As a large number of dropouts is taking place at primary level because of lack of quality education and low quality of mid-day meal, will the Government make a study to find out the actual reason instead of saying 'possibly...' for decrease in enrolment and lower intake of midday meal?

[Translation]

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that there is no effect of demographic change on the number of enrolment. Since the UPA Government came to power the quantity of food supplied for the scheme has also been increased. Earlier it was in the ratio of 1:5, now it has been increased to 1:8 in the educationally backward blocks and from next year mid-

day meal will be made available in all the schools in each block all over the country and good quality food will be provided under this scheme.

I have already stated that the number of out of school children which was 3.2 crore has decreased to 75 lakh. We are consistently making efforts to bring those children to schools as well.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Promotion of Agro Industries

*167. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state: "the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote agro-based industries in each State in the country?"

THE MINISTER FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Agro based industries that are promoted by the Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through its schemes and programmes mainly cover the industries involved in the processing and production of products like pulses, cereals, gur & khandsari, papad, honey, palmgur, fruit, vegetable, edible oil, etc. The Ministry of MSME implements two national level credit-linked subsidy schemes, namely, the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for employment generation through promotion of industries including agro based industries in the, rural areas of the country. REGP is implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to assist eligible entrepreneurs in setting up village industries (including agro based industries) in rural areas and small towns with population up to 20,000. Statewise number of agro based units assisted under REGP during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I

Other schemes implemented by KVIC for the promotion and development of village industries include:

- (i) Rural Industries Service Centres (RISC) Scheme for setting up common facility centres to provide infrastructural support and services to such industries.

- (ii) Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Programme for improving the design and packaging of village industry products.
- (iii) Assistance to village industry units to participate in exhibitions at the international, national and sub-national levels for improving marketing of the products.
- (iv) "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)" a new Central Sector scheme has been launched in 2005-06 for the development of around 100 traditional clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sector. The Scheme envisages need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building, etc.

Besides, by amending Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, the fixed capital investment per head of artisan or worker has been increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. one lakh (Rs. one lakh and fifty thousand in case of village industry located in a hilly area) for industry located in a rural area which produces any goods or renders any service with or without the use of power.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is implemented through the District Industries Centres (DICs) of States and Union Territory Governments to assist educated unemployed youth for setting up self employment ventures including agro based units. PMRY is implemented in both rural and urban areas. As the scheme is implemented through DICs and funds are disbursed through Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and State/UT Governments, details of category-wise units established has not been maintained centrally. However, as per the data provided by RBI, State-wise number self-employment ventures assisted under PMRY during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I

State-wise number of agro based industries assisted under REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

Sr. No.	State/UT	No. of Projects		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	6	1	0
2.	Delhi	2	7	4
3.	Haryana	444	401	253
4.	Himachal Pradesh	111	167	200
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	189	560	357
6.	Punjab	336	175	423
7.	Rajasthan	567	727	571
8.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1	238	50
9.	Bihar	163	276	512
10.	Jharkhand	48	86	41
11.	Orissa	385	260	384
12.	West Bengal	1007	809	1020
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	19	39

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Assam	443	891	718
15.	Manipur	30	26	59
16.	Meghalaya	36	82	47
17.	Mizoram	64	145	445
18.	Nagaland	27	125	40
19.	Tripura	73	60	50
20.	Sikkim	45	42	39
21.	Andhra Pradesh	789	550	484
22.	Karnataka	362	525	759
24.	Kerala	358	486	237
25.	Lakshadweep	0	9	0
26.	Pondicherry	5	22	37
27.	Tamilnadu	342	234	468
28.	Goa	25	48	70
29.	Gujarat	84	205	48
30.	Maharashtra	699	1254	1005
31.	Chhattisgarh	242	170	180
32.	Madhya Pradesh	459	293	321
33.	Uttarakhand	154	124	135
34.	Uttar Pradesh	860	614	712
	Total	8366	9631	9708

Statement-II

Number of self employment ventures (loan disbursed) assisted under PMRY during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

S.No.	State /UT	2004-05	2006-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	7755	9565	11447
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2853	2929	3480
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	639	544	696
4.	Punjab	8372	8043	8320
5.	Rajasthan	12919	13868	15207

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	206	72	47
7.	Delhi	819	682	526
8.	Assam	8256	5671	4531
9.	Manipur	387	383	196
10.	Meghalaya	568	564	454
11.	Nagaland	109	2379	978
12.	Tripura	1747	2032	1904
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	440	447	312
14.	Mizoram	142	472	538
15.	Sikkim	32	31	38
16.	Bihar	10396	12072	8016
17.	Jharkhand	4804	4566	4858
18.	Orissa	11339	12823	13821
19.	West Bengal	3796	4616	3415
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	142	150	118
21.	Madhya Pradesh	20642	20909	20771
22.	Chhattisgarh	3276	3463	4128
23.	Uttar Pradesh	42534	40040	43077
24.	Uttarakhand	6637	7404	7095
25.	Gujarat	6406	6347	6020
26.	Maharashtra	21819	23817	20984
27.	Daman and Diu	4	14	4
28.	Goa	45	43	21
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	24	3
30.	Andhra Pradesh	22542	21334	15275
31.	Karnataka	13931	19246	18512
32.	Kerala	16553	21447	21170
33.	Tamilnadu	16902	19534	21984
34.	Lakshadweep	4	5	0
35.	Pondicherry	329	348	375
	Others	897	1397	886
	All India	248264	267281	259207

Import of Palm Oil

*168. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has given approval for the import of Palm Oil in large quantities in the last three years;

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

(c) the quantum of import in each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Under the present import policy, import of palm oil is free. Government does not give any specific approval for import of palm oil. The details regarding quantum of import of palm oil in last three years is as follows:

	Lakh MT
Year	Palm Oil
2004-05	35.03
2005-06	24.49
2006-07	27.66

The domestic production of edible oils is in-sufficient to meet the domestic demand. Imports are permitted to maintain uninterrupted supply of edible oils at affordable prices to the consumers.

Awareness about Child Marriage Act

*169. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered in each State against child marriages and against persons who attacked social activists for reporting child marriages after the new law in this regard has been notified in January, 2007; and

(b) the details of the number of cases where charge-sheets have been filed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a)

and (b) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 has come into force w.e.f. 1.11.2007. Therefore, data on cases registered under the Act are not available. The purpose of the Act is to prohibit child marriages. The Act does not deal with crimes like assault etc. Such cases are to be registered and dealt with under the provisions of the IPC. As far as attack against Social activists are concerned, no data in this regard is separately compiled.

High Powered Committee on Education

*170. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee set up by the Government has expressed its dissatisfaction over the quality of primary education and 'Education for All' scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has also objected to the process of recruitment of teachers on contract basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not set up any high powered committee to assess the quality of primary education or the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme as a whole.

Employment for Women In SSI Sector

*171. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create more employment opportunities for women in rural and tribal areas by implementing various schemes through the small scale industries sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives provided, targets fixed and achievement made by the Government under SSI, particularly for women in rural and tribal areas during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The flagship programme of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises for creation of more employment opportunities in the rural areas is the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). Employment opportunities are created in Micro and Small Enterprises by the implementation of several schemes, which are extended to the urban areas in addition to the rural areas, by the Central Government and the State Governments besides REGP and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna. While implementing these schemes, the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises makes steadfast efforts to cover women in rural and tribal areas. In addition to REGP and PMRY, government implements the following schemes for the benefit of women, inter alia in rural and tribal areas:

- (i) Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)
- (ii) Credit guarantee cover to the extent of 80 per cent of all loans to women operated/owned enterprises that are unable to provide collateral security.

In addition, this Ministry has recently announced new beneficial schemes, like:

- (1) Special assistance of up to 90 per cent grant by the Government of India for development of

clusters of women entrepreneurs and establishment of exhibition centres under the Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP).

- (2) Conduct of exclusive training programmes (Skill Development/Entrepreneurial Development/Managerial Development, etc.) for women and other disadvantaged sections free of cost and with the provision of a stipend of Rs. 500/- per month per trainee as announced in the Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises.
- (3) Improvement in market access by women entrepreneurs through participation in 25 international exhibitions.

(c) As against the target of creation of 44 lakh employment opportunities by the small scale industries during the Xth plan period, approximately 60.23 lakh employment opportunities were created by the Micro and Small enterprises, out of which more than 8 lakh were women. The details of the achievement under the REGP and PMRY during the last three years are enclosed at Statement-I and II respectively. The progress under the benefits cited for TREAD and Credit Guarantee are enclosed at Statements-III and IV respectively. The progress under the benefits cited at (1), (2) and (3) above would be available at the end of the financial year, since these new benefits are being implemented for the first time during the current year.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of additional employment opportunities estimated to have been generated under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

(number of persons)

S. No.	States/UT	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	0	188	10	36	0	50
2.	Delhi	0	144	32	112	116	267
3.	Haryana	8208	35691	7696	26541	3095	28339
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2493	12256	3040	12276	7115	17102
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6629	9406	5302	18284	4952	23274
6.	Punjab	7359	30665	4829	16654	9360	35604

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Rajasthan	9915	38287	18681	59596	14789	44168
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	93	1303	4495	0	323
9.	Bihar	1083	5049	3313	11445	3163	12334
10.	Jharkhand	776	6855	1089	3756	747	7289
11.	Orissa	3505	15241	2804	9670	4893	16311
12.	West Bengal	8779	36581	9582	36853	10727	42834
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	251	1219	538	1857	631	2106
14.	Assam	12470	25768	14382	49595	9273	30912
15.	Manipur	230	1313	120	416	351	1881
16.	Meghalaya	920	3789	119	1962	585	2174
17.	Mizoram	979	5180	5293	18255	4936	16455
18.	Nagaland	622	3851	1609	5549	1803	3358
19.	Tripura	847	3227	1225	5616	1207	5851
20.	Sikkim	542	3994	531	1750	662	2208
21.	Andhra Pradesh	20045	66483	34995	66050	32443	59750
22.	Karnataka	5648	19478	7867	27129	12726	42420
23.	Kerala	4930	16434	8869	30586	9318	30144
24.	Lakshadweep	0	0	84	292	0	0
25.	Pondicherry	0	146	54	187	317	854
26.	Tamil Nadu	5749	19159	6059	20055	7684	25216
27.	Goa	0	1670	232	801	446	1389
28.	Gujarat	2240	8581	5204	17947	4591	13520
29.	Maharashtra	6948	25040	8959	30928	7375	27182
30.	Chhattishgarh	3197	18347	5687	17348	3146	17719
31.	Madhya Pradesh	9341	40539	4455	15365	7460	22332
32.	Uttarakhand	1583	10471	1734	10948	2348	10962
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14867	64900	12648	45322	13388	51123
Total		140156	530025	178345	567676	179647	595451

Statement-II

*No. of women beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for the last three years.
(2004-05 to 2006-07)*

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the state/ Union Territory	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		Loan Disbursed to woman out of total Disbursement		Estimated employment generated#	Loan Disbursed to women out of total Disbursement		Estimated employment generated#	Loan Disbursed to women out of total Disbursement		Estimated employment generated#
		No.	Amount		No.	Amount		No.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Region										
1.	Haryana	686	372.46	1029	856	467.01	1284	774	428.66	1161
2.	Himachal Pradesh	301	231.46	452	353	284.59	530	403	337.19	605
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	46	35.41	69	90	74.83	135	81	86.90	122
4.	Punjab	934	565.48	1401	1062	657.93	1593	950	629.18	1425
5.	Rajasthan	991	500.19	1487	1032	602.94	1548	1745	967.84	2618
6.	Chandigarh	66	44.47	99	40	27.75	60	5	2.85	8
7.	Delhi	110	73.13	165	92	60.49	138	58	45.50	87
North Eastern Region										
8.	Assam	284	201.10	426	448	302.60	672	166	141.67	249
9.	Manipur	32	16.75	48	69	52.70	104	12	13.75	18
10.	Meghalaya	33	28.20	50	112	87.24	168	17	16.15	26
11.	Nagaland	14	13.26	21	628	880.05	942	177	191.78	266
12.	Tripura	324	187.15	486	454	298.55	681	210	201.51	315
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7.60	17	96	83.40	144	25	11.00	38
14.	Mizoram	2	1.20	3	52	40.95	78	20	15.22	30
Eastern Region										
15.	Bihar	951	770.47	1427	813	608.20	1220	633	422.66	950
16.	Jharkhand	458	361.65	687	366	283.08	549	306	214.41	459
17.	Orissa	885	439.85	1328	1267	879.43	1901	1617	614.60	2426
18.	West Bengal	357	234.77	536	512	339.33	768	593	450.50	890
19.	Andaman and Nicobar	25	16.64	38	22	14.32	33	16	13.20	24
20.	Sikkim	5	3.60	8	8	5.70	12	8	5.40	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Region										
21.	Chhattisgarh	279	180.13	419	385	250.49	578	441	180.50	662
22.	Madhya Pradesh	2168	1266.41	3252	2041	1208.04	3062	1862	1091.71	2793
23.	Uttanchal	745	531.32	1118	730	518.17	1095	805	545.15	1208
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3159	2304.80	4739	2793	1941.79	4190	3337	2050.73	5006
Western Region										
25.	Gujarat	1041	404.56	1562	1323	516.45	1985	785	281.17	1178
26.	Maharashtra	4015	2349.26	6023	5393	2127.83	8090	3220	1721.17	4830
27.	Daman and Diu	1	0.45	2	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
28.	Goa	8	5.83	12	7	5.34	11	5	3.50	8
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	8	4.00	12	0	0.00	0
Southern Region										
30.	Andhra Pradesh	3637	2049.24	5456	3960	2291.80	5940	1955	1285.48	2933
31.	Karnataka	2998	1742.58	4497	3415	1956.28	5123	2894	1646.65	4341
32.	Kerala	5933	2660.95	8900	5989	2680.72	8984	6128	2195.64	9192
33.	Tamilnadu	5253	1852.84	7880	6051	2231.05	9077	5718	2233.39	8577
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0.50	2	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
35.	Pondicherry	71	27.91	107	106	39.55	159	91	43.17	137
	Not Specified	58	4497	87	114	110.55	171	0	0.00	0
	All India	35882	19526.59	53823	40687	21933.15	61031	35057	18088.23	52586

Based on RBI/QPR reports.

#estimated employment generated @1.5 per case disbursed.

Statement-III*Achievement of Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance & Development (TREAD) Scheme*

S.N.	States	GOT grant released (Rs. in lakh)			No. of women benefited		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	8.67	1.95	2.50	97	178	
2.	Uttanchal	7.00	3.00	3.00	69	75	60
3.	Karnataka	10.00			19		
4.	Delhi		1.00			72	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	West Bengal		5.00	5.25		235	60
6.	Madhya Pradesh		5.00			100	
7.	Tamilnadu		14.25	22.05		640	474
8.	Uttar Pradesh		10.00	6.00		200	120
9.	Gujrat		1.73	1.25		100	0
10.	Manipur			2.00			40
11.	NER(SISIs)			0.60			
12.	SISIs			3.90			
Total		25.67	41.93	46.55	185	1600	754

Statement-IV

*Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises
State-wise Guarantees approved as on September 30, 2007 (Cumulative)*

Sl. No.	State Name	Women Entrepreneur		Total Proposals		Percentage	
		No. of Proposals	Approved Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	No. of Proposals	Approved Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	4	4.49	28	41.32	14.29%	10.86%
2..	Andhra Pradesh	2298	2260.59	6291	7667.18	36.53%	29.48%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	37.50	138	158.29	39.86%	23.69%
4.	Assam	497	866.26	2252	4887.21	22.07%	17.72%
5.	Bihar	548	1009.65	3398	4755.45	16.13%	21.23%
6.	Chandigarh	34	259.34	166	1198.04	20.48%	21.65%
7.	Chhattisgarh	153	1084.44	991	5690.03	15.44%	19.06%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	10.00	13	83.28	15.38%	12.01%
9.	Daman and Diu	4	35.00	23	239.75	17.39%	14.60%
10.	Delhi	69	474.38	353	3009.52	19.55%	15.76%
11.	Goa	40	98.38	183	800.82	21.86%	12.29%
12.	Gujarat	379	1524.73	2275	14520.03	16.66%	10.50%
13.	Haryana	729	851.20	2417	4849.04	30.16%	17.55%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	363	423.23	1321	2398.63	27.48%	17.64%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	366	196.44	866	802.89	42.26%	24.47%
16.	Jharkhand	133	430.96	1555	7171.12	8.55%	6.01%
17.	Karnataka	1072	4614.99	6118	30435.74	17.52%	15.16%
18.	Kerala	4968	4030.90	13235	18534.34	37.54%	21.75%
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	1	0.50	0.00%	0.00%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	765	1533.02	3454	9296.23	22.15%	16.49%
21.	Maharashtra	276	1737.98	1805	13203.20	15.29%	13.16%
22.	Manipur	46	68.39	101	149.65	45.54%	45.70%
23.	Meghalaya	91	182.76	254	752.01	35.83%	24.30%
24.	Mizoram	130	205.39	284	450.05	45.77%	45.64%
25.	Nagaland	31	104.19	93	259.86	33.33%	40.09%
26.	Orissa	975	1604.80	4998	7557.66	19.51%	21.23%
27.	Puducherry	21	154.50	232	563.72	9.05%	27.41%
28.	Punjab	332	497.13	1485	4504.14	22.36%	11.04%
29.	Rajasthan	663	798.51	3319	3939.13	19.98%	20.27%
30.	Sikkim	20	47.99	72	204.18	27.78%	23.50%
31.	Tamilnadu	1480	5034.19	9160	32930.32	18.16%	15.29%
32.	Tripura	28	26.74	232	304.80	12.07%	8.77%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1195	2165.59	9453	13388.44	12.64%	16.18%
34.	Uttaranchal	44	210.72	239	1397.45	18.41%	15.08%
35.	West Bengal	761	2625.79	4540	19076.00	16.76%	13.76%
Total		18572	35210.14	81345	215220.01	22.83%	16.36%

Proposals From Women Ent.

No.

Amt.

As On March 31, 2005

4898

7998

As On March 31, 2006

7304

15625

As On March 31, 2007

15430

27817

**Asian Ministerial Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction**

*172. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
state:

(a) Whether Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster
Risk Reduction was held recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the various issues discussed
and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and

(b) Second Asian Ministerial Conference was organized by Ministry of Home Affairs in partnership with international bodies including United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN ISDR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The Conference was attended by delegates of 51 national governments in Asia and Pacific region, representatives of United Nations agencies, regional organizations, other international agencies, experts, Non Governmental Organizations, line Ministries of Government of India and State Governments.

The following issues were discussed in the Conference:

- Review the action taken by the national governments and other stakeholders for the implementation of the "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters", adopted by 168 countries at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan in January 2005;
- Review the implementation of Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia adopted in First Asian Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at Beijing, China in September, 2005;
- Initiatives taken in various sub-regions of Asia for promoting and enhancing cooperation among the nations within and outside the governments for disaster risk reduction;
- Sharing and exchange best practices and lessons learned from disaster risk reduction in various fields including application of science and technology, community based disaster preparedness, public-private partnership etc; and
- Development of a vision and roadmap for disaster risk reduction in Asia and the Pacific.

At the end, the Conference adopted "Delhi Declaration 2007" which would pave the way for stronger regional

partnership for disaster risk reduction and also for effective implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action in Asia and the Pacific region with the participation of national governments, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil societies, private sector, media and UN agencies.

[Translation]

Violation of Norms by Private Universities

*173. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private universities which have violated the norms prescribed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under the Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities Regulation, 2003 during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of the action taken against these universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Complaints regarding violation of the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 by three 'private' universities, namely, Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun and ICFAI University Dehradun, both established by Acts of the Uttarakhand legislature and Amity University, Noida, established by an Act of Uttar Pradesh legislature, have come to notice. While in the first two complaints the University Grants Commission (UGC) has sought clarifications from the said universities, in the third, the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

[English]

Accreditation of Colleges and Universities

*174. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges and universities in the country accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) during the current financial

year, till date;

(b) whether a large number of colleges and universities have never been assessed for quality and standards by the body set up for the purpose;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all the colleges and universities get accreditation from NAAC in order to improve the academic standards?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) In pursuance of National Policy on Education, 1986 and the Programme of Action, 1992, the University Grants Commission had established the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) as an autonomous institution to assess and accredit institutions of higher learning in the country in the year 1994, under Section 12(ccc) of the UGC Act, 1956. In spite of accreditation by NAAC at present being only on voluntary basis, the NAAC has so far been able to assess and accredit 140 universities and 3492 colleges. With a view to expediting assessment and accreditation of institutions, the NAAC has introduced a new methodology w.e.f. 1st April, 2007.

Internet Protocol Television

*175. SHRI MOHD.TAHIR:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to undertake Broadcasting Service through Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) under the unified system of telecom;

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

(c) whether besides TV channels, Internet TV channels are also proposed to be provided through the IPTV;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which it is proposed to control the broadcasting of pornographic contents through the IPTV platform?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) is a means of using Internet

Protocol to deliver video stream to IP devices from a server. IPTV services have been permitted to Access Service Licensees as per the service license issued to them by Department of Telecom. Accordingly telecom licensees such as Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have been experimenting with IPTV services. Further Internet Service providers (ISP) having a network of more than or equal to Rs. 100 crores are also permitted to provide IPTV services after obtaining specific approval. Cable TV operators registered under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 can also provide IPTV services without requiring any further license or registration.

IPTV services have become possible due to advancements in technology and availability of faster bandwidth speeds. The service is capable of providing content from diverse sources, which may include broadcast channels, internet based content or content hosted on servers apart from the above. The Government is in the process of formulation of policy guidelines as to how such content from diverse sources is going to be regulated especially when it is provided by the Access Service Licensees of Department of Telecom. A Joint Group of the Department of Telecom and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was set up to examine the related issues and the Joint Group has submitted its recommendations to the Government which are under examination. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has also floated a consultation paper on provisioning of IPTV services and the issues relating thereto. The recommendations of TRAI are also awaited on the issue.

(e) Objectionable/obscene contents are prohibited under rules made under Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and license granted under Indian Telegraph Act. Further transmission of such contents can be prohibited under the said Act. Such content also attracts the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000, as modified from time to time. As far as the cable operators are concerned such content is prohibited under the Programme Code and Advertisement Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules made thereunder.

[Translation]

FTA between India and other Countries

*176. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether International trade between India and several countries is being carried out under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

(b) so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the countries with which FTA has been signed since April, 2007;•

(c) the minimum and maximum reductions in taxes applicable under the agreement; and

(d) the average value of annual exports and imports made under the agreement during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) India has signed the following Free Trade Agreements with its trading partners:

Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing/Renewal	Tariff Liberalisation Programme
India-Sri Lanka FTA	28th December, 1998	Zero duty entry of Sri Lankan goods since March, 2003 (except items in Negative List and TRQ List)
Agreement on SAFTA	4th January, 2004	Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006. Zero duty entry of goods originating in SAARC LDCs by December 2007 and 0-5% in seven years for Non-LDCs. No concessions on items that are kept in the Sensitive List.
India-Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	Tariff concessions implemented from 1st August, 2005. Zero duty in April, 2009 (except items in Negative List)
India-Nepal Treaty of Trade	Renewed from 6th March 2007	Agreement valid from 6th March 2007 to 5th March, 2012. Zero Duty entry of goods already allowed (except items in Negative List and TRQ List)
India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	Renewed from 29th July, 2006	Agreement valid from 29th July, 2006 for ten years Zero duty entry of goods already allowed.

(d) India's average value of exports and imports made to these countries during the period 2004-2007 is as follows:

(Value in US\$ Million)
(Source: DGCI & S Data)

Country	India's exports to	India's imports from
Bangladesh	1641.11	138.3
Bhutan	80.42	100.4
Maldives	61.3	1.88
Nepal	843.87	343.88
Pakistan	853.29	199.26
Sri Lanka	1897.81	475.58
Singapore	5148.99	3825.11

[English]

Norms for Manufacturing of Health Friendly Paints

*177. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any norms for manufacturing of paints;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the paints available in the domestic market contains high level of lead that is known to adversely affect the health in several ways; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to ensure availability of health friendly paints in the market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution has set standards for various kinds of paints. Manufacturers are granted licences after checking each product sample and after the same confirms to the set standards. BIS have set 27 standards categorized as "A", "B" and "C" for Paints, Varnishes and Related Products. In the case of paints which are categorized as A, the limit for lead content is < 0.03% while for Category B, the limit for lead content is 0.03% to < 0.1%. For Category C, the limit for lead content has been identified as > 0.1% to <4.18%.

BIS has constituted Paints, Varnishes and Related Products Sectional Committee to review these 27 standards including the limits of lead content keeping in view the current technology, market demand, commercial viability, ecological aspect, safety aspect & health concerns etc. BIS is in the process of preparing draft revisions on these 27 standards and would be circulating to all stakeholders for obtaining comments before its finalization.

Reforms in Secondary Education

*178. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the components of the programme to reform the secondary education in the country;

(b) the agencies involved in prescribing and implementing the reforms;

(c) the magnitude of resources such a programme is likely to entail and the manner in which the Government proposes to generate these resources; and

(d) the details of stakeholders in the programme and the manner in which the Government proposes to monitor their performance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) Reform in secondary education is a continuous process. Government of India has decided to launch a centrally sponsored scheme for universalisation of access to and improvement of quality of education at the secondary stage during the 11th Plan period. The major components of the programme include:—

- (i) Universalising access through upgradation of upper primary schools & strengthening of existing secondary schools,
- (ii) Incentivising enhancement in participation of girls, SC, ST and other weaker & educationally backward sections of the society,
- (iii) Improving quality through curricular reform, examination reforms, computer aided education, teachers' training, strengthening of teaching/learning environment, and more effective school management and supervision.

Expert agencies involved in the process include National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and agencies with the State Governments.

The magnitude of resources required for the programme depends on the existing gaps in infrastructure and resources, which is to be determined by the State Governments. These resources are to be met out of State Government and Central Government budgets and to some extent through public-private partnership. The Central Government has also levied a 1% cess on taxes for using the same for secondary and higher education.

The stakeholders in the programme include Central Government, State Governments, Local Bodies, teachers, students, parents and the civil society at large. The scheme has provisions for involving stakeholders in monitoring process.

Computer Aided Learning Scheme

*179. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a specialised Computer. Aided Learning Scheme in the schools;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the provision made by the Government for promoting this scheme this year; and

(d) the directions issued to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d) Computer Aided Learning is a component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" and is meant for computer literacy and computer-assisted learning in higher primary schools. There is a provision of Rs. 15 lakh per district per year under the head "Innovations" for this activity. As in March 2007, the programme was operative in 25928 higher primary schools benefiting 48.19 lakh children.

For the secondary and higher secondary stage, there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Information & Communication Technology in Schools" to provide funding to State Governments for computer infrastructure and internet connectivity in schools so as to impart computer literacy to the students and also for computer aided teaching and learning. There is a budget provision of Rs. 250 Cr. under the scheme during 2007-08. All the State Governments were asked at the beginning of the year to furnish their computer education plans for schools alongwith proposal for coverage of schools.

India's Rank in Trade Development Index

*180. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has ranked India 86th among 123 countries on the Trade Development Index;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for India's low rank in the trade development index;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The UNCTAD has ranked India at 86th position in its Report "Developing Countries in International Trade 2007 Trade Development Index (TDI)". The Report has pointed out that India has improved its rank from 90 in 2005 to 86 in 2006 as its overall TDI score rose from 413 in 2005 to 433 in 2006. India's TDI score also indicates that its Input Measure Index (MI) score rose from 549 to 576 and its outcome Measure Index rose from 277 to 290.

(c) and (d) The Trade Development Index (TDI) has shown that India has performed particularly well in number of components including *inter-alia* international finance, macro-economic stability, domestic finance, financial intermediation, institutional quality and trade performance. On the other hand, challenges remain in the areas of human capital, physical infrastructure, economic structure, environmental sustainability, openness to trade, foreign market access, and economic & social well-being. The Report has introduced a new concept of Emerging Seven Economies (E7) which includes India with other members being Brazil, China, Republic of Korea, Russia and South Africa.

(e) The Report has pointed out that India and China have become important players in the world economy following two decades of impressive growth in their respective economies and trade levels. This is reflected in India's GDP average growth rate of 8.6% during 2003-2006 and the active role played by India in the multilateral trading system.

[*Translation*]

Cognizable Crimes

1390. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of cognizable crimes are increasing in the country and criminals responsible for it are not identified;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any research policy or set up forensic experts group to deal with such type of crimes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring the criminals to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA. GAVIT): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 6028781, 5026337 and 5102460 cases of cognizable crimes under Indian

Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2004 to 2006 respectively, thus showing a mixed trend.

(c) The State/UT wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under IPS & SLL, as reported to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) by the States/UTs, during 2004 to 2006 are given in the enclosed Statement I to III.

(d) to (f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and

investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has issued advisories from time to time to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. There are sufficient number of forensic experts available in different forensic science laboratories under the Union Government and State Governments to deal with all types of cognizable crimes and to offer forensic analytical solutions to identify the perpetrators of such crimes.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted(PCV) Under IPC & SLL Cases During 2004

		IPC Cases						SLL Cases						Total Cases					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158758	113479	29486	214763	200094	49792	452858	450886	435266	470677	469177	450554	611614	564365	464762	685440	668271	500346
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2256	1160	269	2788	1628	451	101	47	4	80	43	10	2357	1207	273	2868	1671	461
3.	Assam	40675	21503	3518	66762	39354	6120	2987	2453	847	3053	2550	582	43682	23956	4385	68615	41904	6702
4.	Bihar	108060	58894	6541	220666	168865	12595	9213	5846	1309	13893	11628	2022	117273	64940	7850	234659	180483	14617
5.	Chhattisgarh	41927	34614	10387	56559	57286	18495	143472	143619	135160	158561	157961	130835	185399	178233	145547	215120	215247	158330
6.	Goa	2127	1267	319	2376	1959	443	4770	4650	3030	5212	5101	3449	6897	5837	3349	7588	7080	3882
7.	Gujarat	105469	80490	7782	142866	142882	10137	167644	164490	20326	213828	211900	23989	273113	244880	28108	358894	354782	34126
8.	Haryana	39086	27794	11787	54546	53756	19599	25167	24516	16281	30345	30225	19897	64263	52310	28068	84891	83961	39496
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12326	9821	1504	18168	18085	1823	4703	4501	721	5551	5536	873	17029	14422	2225	23719	23621	2686
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21191	14757	4126	28288	28118	4726	2638	1982	331	2784	2752	801	23829	16739	4457	31072	30670	5527
11.	Jharkhand	31439	19615	3527	37708	32921	7575	1729	1569	487	3739	3331	806	39168	21184	4014	41448	36252	8381
12.	Karnataka	114440	77687	19466	139785	133605	21306	15378	12882	7497	35978	34566	19271	129818	90569	28963	175783	168171	40577
13.	Kerala	104025	85277	30280	152093	147971	35821	52110	45415	23304	68004	60905	33652	156135	130682	53584	221087	208876	69573
14.	Madhya Pradesh	196867	165804	55845	322078	322907	91258	201118	201070	187891	243057	243257	214043	397985	368874	243638	585135	586184	305301
15.	Maharashtra	176302	121615	9082	269712	256432	15002	169317	165440	14514	213686	211414	18447	345619	287055	23806	483408	467846	33449
16.	Manipur	2535	155	92	1566	164	95	452	145	21	680	158	39	2987	300	113	2246	322	134
17.	Meghalaya	1757	560	154	1501	744	186	125	84	59	173	94	67	1862	644	213	1674	838	253
18.	Mizoram	1515	1362	2386	1424	1057	205	776	637	290	748	521	268	2291	1989	2676	2172	1578	473
19.	Nagaland	984	679	1826	816	1411	2933	482	409	958	423	703	1983	1468	1088	2784	1239	2114	4616

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20.	Orissa	48739	40087	5892	77058	75152	9890	13775	13441	1865	17794	17668	2771	62514	53528	7557	94852	92820	12461
21.	Punjab	25630	18182	4724	38874	38042	9772	24294	23263	11791	27482	28906	13878	40824	41455	18515	64486	66848	23750
22.	Rajasthan	154859	100191	40317	194547	194365	82316	31302	30183	25677	43373	43384	37082	186161	130374	65894	237920	237748	128408
23.	Sikkim	631	238	58	914	361	59	156	141	2	48	15	0	787	379	60	963	376	59
24.	Tamil Nadu	168806	142941	95880	208002	204017	116038	638211	380182	321521	656391	420303	343340	802817	533123	417481	862383	624320	458378
25.	Tripura	3081	2288	343	4212	2837	512	110	120	13	105	108	12	3181	2408	356	4317	3045	524
26.	Uttar Pradesh	130181	89377	46558	219313	204058	108004	857586	855086	754838	882740	880574	746786	987787	944403	801386	1112053	1094730	855800
27.	Uttaranchal	8634	5354	2506	14618	11886	5291	85380	65183	81771	87382	67128	82323	74024	70517	64277	82010	79024	67614
28.	West Bengal	68350	47116	2548	114528	91238	4032	1278288	1277315	1270175	1438575	1438852	1427818	1347648	1324431	1272723	1554103	1529890	1431650
Total State		1789458	1282537	397403	2602832	2433203	642377	4182182	3885575	3295548	4816483	4358880	3567518	5881820	5188112	3682952	7219125	6788863	4208895
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	748	442	151	828	812	273	7028	6089	4029	7388	6323	4216	7776	6531	4180	8226	7135	4489
30.	Chandigarh	2888	1581	823	2451	2438	885	1030	1016	875	1334	1301	1111	3819	2607	1498	3785	3739	2006
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	408	319	10	657	607	21	25	18	0	38	38	1	434	337	10	686	645	22
32.	Daman and Diu	198	145	12	284	355	13	10	6	0	28	16	0	208	151	12	322	371	13
33.	Delhi UT	53623	28456	5618	47802	42880	5873	25136	22021	4188	28854	27501	5843	78759	50477	9807	77758	70461	11616
34.	Lakshadweep	70	28	3	31	3	3	5	1	1	2	1	0	75	29	4	33	4	3
35.	Pondicherry	4620	4114	2801	6115	6382	4281	1370	1344	1250	1781	1789	1714	5890	5458	4051	7886	8181	5875
Total UT		62557	35085	8218	58278	53567	11439	34604	30485	10344	40438	38889	12685	97161	65580	19562	98714	90536	24124
All India Total		1832015	1317632	406821	2888810	2488770	653816	4198786	3818070	3305883	4658829	4383629	3588203	8028781	5233702	3712514	7317839	6880399	4234019

Source Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

Statement-II

Cases Registered(CR), Cases Charged/Sheeted(CS), Cases Convicted(CV), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Charged/Sheeted(PCs) & Persons Convicted(PCV) Under IPC & SLL Cases During 2005.

1	2	IPC Cases						SLL Cases						Total Cases					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157123	125082	30614	216277	214244	48708	508080	508922	508977	513671	513824	504808	686213	635014	534591	729848	728068	554517
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2304	1463	402	2488	1627	505	73	48	5	84	41	6	2377	1511	407	2572	1668	511
3.	Assam	42006	22710	3880	68874	41281	6402	2067	1075	301	3957	2823	619	44073	23785	3991	72631	44104	7021
4.	Bihar	97850	68729	7258	186140	154046	12347	9814	7489	1610	14888	13322	2230	107864	78228	8868	201128	167368	14577
5.	Chhattisgarh	43633	33170	11085	56000	55521	23144	238802	233822	145888	117331	117549	107861	278435	267082	156883	173331	173070	131005
6.	Goa	2119	1087	267	2588	1809	369	3895	3577	2654	4464	3951	2880	8114	4674	2921	7052	5769	3249
7.	Gujarat	113414	86877	18878	156587	155170	20726	174336	167887	28848	210140	211826	32970	287750	254564	44726	366737	366796	53686
8.	Haryana	42664	28880	10758	58840	58364	16824	22600	21290	15818	27470	26715	18287	65264	50270	26576	86410	85079	36211
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12345	10140	1783	18828	18237	2278	4491	4380	504	5480	5350	638	18836	14500	2297	24108	23587	2916

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20115	14375	4071	27616	26877	4559	2735	1966	330	2820	2772	815	22650	16341	4401	30436	29649	5374
11.	Jharkhand	35175	21107	4061	46914	27176	8421	3419	2009	367	4238	3400	734	38594	23116	4428	51152	30576	9155
12.	Karnataka	117580	80432	22511	138588	130483	25749	17097	14656	7908	40540	38730	20007	134677	95088	30419	179128	178213	48856
13.	Kerala	104350	91625	42525	145609	145635	45857	57821	50342	32282	71785	72287	38304	162171	141967	74807	217384	216122	84161
14.	Madhya Pradesh	189172	159646	53764	314861	314888	100141	227801	227646	212189	288380	266374	240871	417073	387292	265863	581321	581262	341112
15.	Maharashtra	187027	126514	7816	287114	289432	12828	142293	144449	11733	189416	192263	14751	329320	270883	19549	476530	472685	27679
16.	Manipur	2913	128	57	1300	133	59	538	93	31	618	113	48	3451	221	88	2008	246	107
17.	Mizoram	1880	682	208	1594	868	249	136	131	50	197	124	52	2016	793	259	1791	982	301
18.	Nagaland	2156	2044	335	2716	2552	3548	1214	744	690	1707	1620	1310	3370	2788	1025	4423	4172	4858
19.	Nagaland	1049	1049	1195	1226	1242	1335	414	398	905	583	574	486	1463	1405	2100	1809	1816	1831
20.	Orissa	51885	40644	3898	78300	78257	8121	13344	12193	1193	18833	18359	2715	65029	52837	5191	98933	98616	10836
21.	Punjab	27136	19237	4338	38537	38377	7732	28592	28882	13776	29904	29830	15391	53728	48119	18114	69441	68207	23123
22.	Rajasthan	140817	91615	37195	178811	178877	71385	31072	30180	23487	43910	43906	34887	171989	121795	80682	222721	222783	108362
23.	Sikkim	552	278	90	455	292	95	369	226	204	268	229	211	921	504	284	723	521	308
24.	Tamil Nadu	162380	145181	89978	194845	204851	113750	533721	266472	236351	858298	353817	288426	688081	411653	326330	851143	558488	400178
25.	Tripura	3356	2505	418	4252	3586	889	213	183	2	158	145	3	3569	2888	420	4410	3731	672
26.	Uttar Pradesh	122108	86431	49025	211275	198576	108932	1010654	1004231	778894	1079851	1075577	811861	1132762	1080882	827919	1291126	1275153	917893
27.	Uttaranchal	8033	4934	1837	13424	11081	3816	126853	128622	108057	128303	127917	116980	134886	131556	116894	141727	138008	113878
28.	West Bengal	66406	51266	3681	102161	82282	5705	8235	12822	5410	12756	17217	6280	75841	64188	9101	114917	90489	11985
Total State		1757428	1317931	409780	2557120	2434764	652535	3167989	2871683	2133884	3445830	3140465	2257801	4825417	4188614	2543444	6003050	5575219	2910136
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	682	474	53	848	791	138	7114	7052	3208	7334	7892	3738	7795	7526	3261	8182	8383	3676
30.	Chandigarh	3133	1625	573	2989	2368	787	803	714	538	1104	1001	777	3988	2389	1111	4083	3399	1574
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	434	293	6	714	681	10	25	23	2	60	54	2	459	316	8	774	735	12
32.	Daman and Diu	243	129	13	290	283	16	5	6	0	17	20	0	248	125	13	307	313	16
33.	Delhi-UT	58085	42228	17508	53318	44057	18867	28573	23896	4912	31881	29133	6582	82838	63825	22420	85189	73190	25579
34.	Lakshadweep	42	22	5	45	18	4	7	2	0	7	1	0	49	24	5	52	19	4
35.	Pondicherry	4575	4585	2173	8223	6159	2705	1219	1188	1081	1588	1538	1347	5794	5753	3254	7789	7688	4052
Total UT		65174	48337	20331	64427	54307	22657	35746	32681	9741	41969	38400	12456	100820	82018	30072	106388	93707	35113
All India		1822882	1367288	430061	2621547	2488071	675182	3203735	2804384	2143425	3487899	3179855	2270057	5026397	4271632	2573518	6108448	5888828	2945249

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information of disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

Statement-III

Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CS), Cases Convicted(CV), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted(PCS) & Persons Convicted(PCV) Under IPC & SLL Cases During 2006

1	2	IPC Cases						SLL Cases						Total Cases					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173809	124089	27712	227935	200905	47675	602146	600350	589159	804042	605621	589043	776055	724439	616871	831977	806526	636718
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2294	1281	384	2849	1629	503	89	39	6	41	30	9	2363	1320	380	2890	1659	512
3.	Assam	43673	23460	4751	58943	35003	6944	3323	1106	259	3905	2037	616	46996	24566	5009	62748	37040	7560
4.	Bihar	100885	67494	8458	180446	159397	19077	9159	6860	2372	14267	12725	3480	109824	74354	10830	194713	172122	22537
5.	Chhattisgarh	45177	36508	13276	58502	57020	18645	142073	139228	142657	130102	130075	118039	187250	175736	155833	188804	187095	137684
6.	Goa	2204	1238	286	3225	2249	334	3658	4188	2646	4237	4581	2905	6182	5426	2916	7462	6830	3239
7.	Gujarat	120872	92019	19883	159810	154703	24820	171085	171886	132878	206524	202527	145278	282057	263905	152761	366334	357230	170198
8.	Haryana	50508	34313	9582	86784	65868	15555	22221	21447	13482	27447	27131	16257	72730	55780	23064	94231	92999	31812
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13083	10146	1916	19983	19457	2364	5003	4382	915	5863	5629	1424	18096	14528	2831	25956	25086	3788
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20787	15803	4682	30778	30670	5546	2816	2436	560	4003	3851	1233	23603	18239	5442	34781	34521	6779
11.	Jharkhand	36364	22192	5434	45674	54716	8770	2536	2038	553	4446	4004	802	38900	24239	5967	50120	58720	9372
12.	Karnataka	117710	82890	23548	142252	134775	28890	15729	14334	7643	40768	39636	22588	133438	97224	31191	183020	174411	48558
13.	Kerala	105255	86790	35795	142301	144118	48055	54176	50022	31471	68482	66133	46167	159431	139812	67266	210783	210251	94222
14.	Madhya Pradesh	194711	164435	61046	310782	310422	102342	183689	175164	164927	230623	230738	202403	378380	339599	225973	541405	541180	304745
15.	Maharashtra	191788	126941	7615	290546	272770	13200	129397	125179	5832	175380	174310	8644	321185	252120	13447	465826	447080	22044
16.	Manipur	2884	155	171	894	132	98	483	40	30	580	42	29	3367	195	201	1514	174	127
17.	Meghalaya	1935	905	203	1699	1189	271	85	102	47	148	185	83	2820	1007	250	1847	1354	354
18.	Mizoram	2073	2025	3137	2215	2483	1918	977	1475	2016	1539	1688	1525	3050	3500	5153	3754	4181	3443
19.	Nagaland	1103	545	574	906	792	630	308	293	230	458	383	479	1411	838	804	1364	1185	1109
20.	Orissa	52792	41243	4672	85582	81747	9338	12760	11790	-1196	17866	17912	2310	65552	53033	5868	103478	99659	11648
21.	Punjab	32068	20931	5377	45391	38587	10186	20730	22095	14887	23931	25212	16089	52798	43026	20364	68322	63809	26255
22.	Rajasthan	141882	91826	46096	185350	185453	88893	35942	33261	27956	47888	47879	39079	177934	125087	74052	233238	233332	125972
23.	Sikkim	703	384	76	737	488	69	143	138	109	177	170	109	846	522	185	914	638	178
24.	Tamil Nadu	148872	131443	63004	177582	168254	98859	449207	223766	197180	522406	280003	230286	598179	355209	280164	688988	448257	330125
25.	Tripura	3640	2817	383	5114	3330	596	206	177	47	158	182	22	4146	2994	440	5272	3492	618
26.	Uttar Pradesh	127001	91655	48034	217758	212001	112583	1188216	1184506	855904	1241677	1241007	883411	1316217	1276161	903938	1459435	1453008	1006004
27.	Uttarakhand	8412	5493	2352	13471	11618	4914	120325	120230	87796	121275	121335	79208	128737	125723	90148	134746	132953	84123
28.	West Bengal	68052	49012	5628	110346	83063	8569	7588	7366	3948	11262	10656	4717	75640	56378	9576	121608	93719	13286
Total State		7811038	1331033	424267	2587915	2432819	676854	3185330	2923899	2286787	3508515	3255672	2427156	4896368	4254631	2711054	6087430	5688491	3104010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	676	517	124	797	834	180	6526	8251	4231	7282	6861	4355	7202	6768	4355	8059	7635	4515
30.	Chandigarh	3126	1817	866	3381	2895	1226	917	909	691	1198	1202	933	4043	2726	1557	4579	4197	2159
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	435	310	20	596	599	31	9	18	2	17	39	2	444	328	22	613	638	33
32.	Daman and Diu	288	108	12	372	250	14	3	2	1	6	6	3	291	110	13	378	256	17
33.	Delhi UT	57983	37276	19624	54198	47455	23895	30372	27741	5132	34825	33372	6373	86335	66017	24756	89023	80827	39288
34.	Lakshadweep	80	30	1	237	124	0	13	10	3	12	11	5	93	40	4	249	135	5
35.	Pondicherry	4687	3191	2602	6187	5082	3900	997	989	1035	1387	1359	1240	5684	4180	3637	7574	6451	5140
	Total UT	67255	43249	23249	65768	57349	29226	39837	36820	11085	44707	42790	12911	109002	79189	34344	110475	100139	42137
	All India Total	1878293	1374282	447516	2853883	2489169	708080	3224167	2959816	2297882	3554222	3299482	2440067	5108480	4334100	2745396	6207905	5788630	3146147

Source : Crime in India

Note : Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

*Provisional Data

[English]

Transport Subsidy

1391. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Members of Parliament from the North Eastern Region had demanded early clearance of the outstanding transport subsidy to the tune of Rs. 600.00 crore;

(b) if so, the details of the items covered by the subsidy and the Government's response thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to carry out the works and projects connected therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The subsidy is provided to such industrial units (barring plantations, power generation and refineries) which are engaged in production of any item/goods which fall under the category of 'manufacturing'. Since inception of the Scheme, a sum of Rs.733 crore (approximately) has been released for disbursement to industrial units in the North Eastern Region. Ministry of Finance have been requested to provide the requisite funds to settle the pending claims.

Foodgrains Processed by Cottage Industries

1392. SHRI RANEN BARMAN Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains processed in cottage industries in the country during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to train the entrepreneurs engaged in the cottage industry sector and to modernise the enterprises functioning in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Government, in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), has been implementing a credit linked subsidy Scheme called Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for assisting the entrepreneurs in setting up of village industry units, including cottage industries engaged in processing of foodgrains, in rural areas and small towns with population upto 20000. However, data relating to quantity of foodgrains processed in cottage industries in the country are not maintained centrally.

(b) KVIC organizes various training programmes like managerial courses, artisan courses, skill development courses, specialized courses for prospective entrepreneurs,

entrepreneurship development programmes, entrepreneurship awareness programmes etc., to provide training to entrepreneurs through its Departmental and non-Departmental Training Centres, spread throughout the country.

Besides REGP, the following schemes/programmes are implemented by the KVIC for promotion/modernisation of the village industries, including cottage industries.

- (i) Rural Industries Service Centres (RISC) Scheme for setting up common facility centres to provide infrastructural support and services to such industries.
- (ii) Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Programme for improving the design and packaging of village industry products.
- (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for the development of around 100 traditional clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors which envisages need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building, etc.
- (iv) Rural Industries Consultancy Service Cells (RICS) to provide guidance to the entrepreneurs in preparing bankable projects.
- (v) Assistance to village industry units to participate in exhibitions at the international, national and sub-national levels for improving marketing of the products.

Firing at Sewri Hari Masjid

1393. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to investigate the police firing at Sewri's Hari Masjid during the 1992-93 communal riots in which seven Muslims were killed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs is contemplating to request the CBI to prioritize this

investigation in view of the agency already overburdened with several cases so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra, in its letter dated 17.10.2007, has requested CBI to take up the investigation.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Recognition under NCTE

1394. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of educational institutions from Karnataka which have applied for recognition for starting various courses under NCTE for the academic year 2007-08; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard, and the time by when these institutions are likely to be recognised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Detail of applications received by the Southern Regional Committee (SRC) of NCTE for the Session 2007-2008 for starting various teacher education courses in Karnataka is as under:

Course	No of applications received
D.Ed.	71
B.Ed.	60
M.Ed.	25
D.P.Ed.	01
B.P.Ed.	08
Total	165

(b) Out of the total number of applications received for the academic session 2007-08, the SRC of NCTE has granted recognition/conditional recognition as under:

Course	Recognition Granted	Conditional Recognition Granted
D.Ed.	07	01
B.Ed.	03	03
M.Ed.	03	08
B.P.Ed.	—	02
Total	13	14

Grant of recognition in respect of the remaining applications would depend on timely completion of all formalities by such applicants in accordance with the NCTE norms and regulations.

[Translation]

Inter-State Council

1395. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-State Council has expressed their views that violence can erupt at local level if the States rich in natural resources are not given due compensation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Self Defence Committees

1396. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether self defence committees are being set up in order to prevent the terrorist/naxal attacks in militancy/naxal affected areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government provides any support and guidelines to establish these committees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various issues related to naxalite/terrorist activities in a State primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government. In some areas/villages, area/village defence committees have been formed; also, various measures in community policing have been taken. Statistics thereof are not maintained at the Central level.

[English]

Improvement of Science Education

1397. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to transfer the component 'Improvement of Science Education' of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Quality Improvement of Schools" to State Governments and Union Territories as a State Sector Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The component of 'Improvement of Science Education in Schools' under the scheme of "Quality Improvement in Schools" has been transferred to the State Governments and Union Territories as a State Sector Scheme, w.e.f. 1.4.2006.

Foreign Direct Investment in TV Channels

1398 SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign T.V. channels who have been given permission for the Foreign Direct Investment during each of the last three years, till date, channel-wise;

(b) the details of share holding pattern of these T.V. channels at the time of their applications;

(c) whether any foreign T.V. channels have changed their share holding pattern after submission of applications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) TV channels, which are uplinked from abroad, are considered as foreign TV channels. Government had issued downlinking guidelines on 11.11.2005 to regulate such foreign TV channels. As per these guidelines there is no foreign equity restriction for downlinking of such foreign TV channels.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

FDI in Broadcasting Sector

1399. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the limit of Foreign Direct Investment in broadcasting sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any recommendation/suggestion has been received by the Government in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (f) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in its various recommendations from time to time has raised the issue of divergent FDI limits for different sectors which currently stand as follows:

FM Radio	20%
DTH	20%
TV News Broadcasters	26%

Cable Services 49%

Telecom 74%

ISP 100%

Non news TV Broadcasters 100%

TRAI has recommended a review of the foreign direct investment policy in a holistic manner to bring about a greater degree of consistency in the rules for various segments within the broadcasting sector and also in view of the likely convergence in future between telecommunication and broadcasting sectors. Based on the recommendations the Government has initiated the process for review of the existing foreign direct investment norms in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

[*English*]

Guidelines for Financial Grants to Universities

1400. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has laid down any guidelines for receiving the financial grants from the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of colleges in the country as well as the Universities under the purview of University Grants Commission eligible to receive the developmental grants, State-wise;

(d) the number of colleges in the country which fail to meet the minimum educational standards requirement;

(e) whether there has been made any amendment recently regarding the revival of academics in so far as the question of admission policy is concerned; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to eligible universities/colleges which are included under Section 2(f) and declared fit to receive central assistance under Section 12 B of UGC Act, 1956 as per approved pattern of assistance under various schemes. Allocation of the

grants under five year Plan to various universities and colleges is based on the recommendations of the duly constituted expert committees and the availability of overall fund with the UGC. The UGC provides development grants under Plan, to eligible State Universities and Colleges whereas Plan and non-plan grant is provided to Central Universities/eligible deemed universities and colleges. UGC releases grants in installments to the Institutions on receiving 70% utilization certificate of the previous grants. The pattern of assistance is uniform for all state universities for general development plan grants based on parameters, laid down from time to time.

Universities and colleges located in educationally backward areas and young Universities are given special development grant.

(c) and (d) There are 20676 Colleges in the country as on 31.03.2007 out of which 6352 Colleges come under the purview of the UGC for the purpose of financial assistance under Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. These colleges are permanently affiliated to the universities concerned whereas the remaining colleges are not so and hence, ineligible for financial assistance from UGC. Out of these 6352 colleges, only 5661 Colleges have been declared fit to receive Central Assistance under Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. (As per Statement).

There are 371 universities in the country. Out of these 284 universities are eligible to receive Central/UGC Assistance under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956. (As per Statement).

(e) and (f) Universities devise their own admission policies which is an academic exercise.

Statement

Guidelines for Grants to Universities.

Sl.No.	State/ Union Territory	No. of Colleges under Section 12 B	No. of Universities under Section 12 B
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	06	2
3.	Assam	184	5
4.	Bihar	295	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	140	5

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	22	1
7.	Gujarat	350	11
8.	Haryana	145	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	48	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	3
11.	Jharkhand	83	6
12.	Karnataka	497	19
13.	Kerala	213	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	380	13
15.	Maharashtra	757	36
16.	Manipur	46	2
17.	Meghalaya	24	1
18.	Mizoram	14	1
19.	Nagaland	10	1
20.	Orissa	288	10
21.	Punjab	210	6
22.	Rajasthan	207	13
23.	Sikkim	03	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	281	32
25.	Tripura	16	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	473	25
27.	Uttarakhand	40	6
28.	West Bengal	374	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	—
30.	Chandigarh	18	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
32.	Daman and Diu	01	—
33.	Delhi	76	16
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—
35.	Puducherry	11	1
Total		5661	284

Brain Drain

1401. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the large scale brain drain from the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to waive educational loan taken by the students by serving for a Government agency as reported in *The Times of India* dated September 3, 2007;

(c) the so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when the above proposal is likely to be implemented and the approximate number of students expected to be benefited under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There is no bar on Indians to go abroad for study or employment. Subject to finalisation of the XIth Plan, a scheme for providing interest subsidy on educational loans taken by students under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association has been prepared.

Grants under CRF

1402. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat had submitted any revised proposal regarding release of grants under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for permanent restoration of works damaged during the monsoon, 2005 to the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal including release of the grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal seeking financial assistance of Rs. 2936.26 crore for long-term reconstruction of damaged infrastructure as a result of flood during 2005 as detailed below:

Sector	Financial requirement projected by the State Government (Rs. in crore)
Health	147.51
Urban Infrastructure	960.69
Water Resources/Supply/Irrigation	43.75
Power/Energy	1126.63
Roads & Building	557.68
Housing	100.00
Total	2936.26

The proposal has been examined by the High Level Committee (HLC), which has recommended it to be placed before the Cabinet for approval.

[*Translation*]

Non-Combat Wing of SSB

1403. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes, to do away with the non-combat wing of the civilians from Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) in a phased manner;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to maintain civilian branch of the SSB for its effective functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The task of Border Guarding has been assigned to SSB in the year 2001 and the structure of SSB has been rationalized. A decision has been taken to combatise the civilian wing of the Force in a phased manner while retaining its functional core competence.

Lime Stone

1404. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reserves lime stone and other minerals in million tones existing in the country as on date category-wise, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(b) whether availability of lime stone and other minerals is sufficient in comparison to the domestic consumption;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the lime stone and other minerals are being imported; and

(e) if so, the total quantity of lime stone and other minerals imported alongwith the value during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) State-wise information on reserves of lime stone and other minerals, details on degree of self-sufficiency in principal minerals and metals are given in the Indian Mineral Year Book published by Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(d) Yes sir.

(e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Investigation Agency for Crimes against National Security

1405. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a separate investigation agency to look into the criminal offences challenging national security;

(b) if so, the details alongwith its area of jurisdiction; and

(c) the time by when the said investigation agency is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Various Committees have emphasized the need for investigation and prosecution of crimes having inter-state and international linkages by a central agency. The Supreme Court has, in the judgement delivered in September, 2006, in the Writ Petition (Civil) case of Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India, sought comments of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and the Ministry of Home Affairs in this matter.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been considering this issue in consultation with the State Governments. Most of the States, from which comments have been received, have expressed reservations/apprehensions on this issue, police and public order being subjects in the State list in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The matter remain under consideration.

Facelift of NDMC Markets

1406. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to facelift some of the markets falling under NDMC area;

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

(c) the time by when the markets are likely to be renovated and opened for general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details alongwith present status are as under:

Markets	Present Status	Time by when likely to be renovated and opened for general public
1	2	3
Preservation/Restoration of Heritage Building in the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area Gole Market	Tenders which were invited earlier have been rejected by the Council, since there has been change in the concept plan as such, the tenders are being reinvited.	One year and three months

1	2	3
Upgradation of Baird Lane Market	The council has accorded the Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction to the preliminary estimate and further action for preparation of Detailed Estimate (D.E.) and Notice Inviting Tenders (NIT) has been initiated	one year
Bhagat Singh Market	The work of facade restoration of the market facing the main road shall be taken up with the work of upgradation of Gole Market as a part of Heritage Project.	One year and three months
Baba Khadak Singh Market	The work is likely to start very soon	Three months
Tibetan Market	Work Completed	—
Janpath Market	Work in progress.	By 31.12.2007
Mini Market	plan conceptually approved by the Council and further detailed drawing is under preparation	
Paliika Bazar	Detailed proposal is under preparation	The schedule to complete all the markets is December, 2008.
Yusuf Zail Market	Detailed proposal is under preparation	

All the markets will be opened for general public during face lifting/facade improvement work.

SEZs in Collaboration with Russia

1407. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Orissa in collaboration with Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance likely to be received from Russia for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The SEZs are primarily being set up by State Government Undertakings, their Joint Ventures with private companies

or by the Private Companies on stand alone basis. The Central Government does not propose to set up any new Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Special Incentive for Industrial Infrastructure

1408. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request for extending a Special Industrial Incentive Policy for the development of Industrial Infrastructure from various State Governments including Orissa, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY

OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The requests for extending the special package of economic incentives announced for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for promoting industrialization has been received from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa. These requests have been examined and not accepted as at present.

[Translation]

Enrolment of Students from Educationally Backward Districts

1409. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the educationally backward districts of the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such districts, State-wise;

(c) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the percentage of admission in higher education in such districts, State-wise;

(d) if so, the details in comparison with the national average;

(e) whether the Government is formulating an action plan to increase the number of students granted scholarships, every year under the Eleventh Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the target fixed regarding the total number of students to be granted scholarships every year during the Tenth Plan and whether the same has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission has identified districts with lower than the national average Gross Enrolment Ratio and low density of Colleges per lac of population. The number of such districts in different States is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Subject to finalization of the XI Plan, the allocation of resources for scholarships is expected to be enhanced.

(g) The tenth plan had two schemes up to 2004-05 namely the National Scholarship Scheme and the Scheme of Scholarship for talented children from Rural Areas at Secondary Stage and during 2005-06 and 2006-07, the two schemes were merged and modified into a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme called the National Merit Scholarship Scheme. The earlier two schemes had a target of covering 81,000 students in a year while the latter scheme had a target of covering about 28,000 students per year in the country. For a variety of reasons, full targets could not be achieved during the tenth plan.

The University Grants Commission is implementing the following schemes for award of scholarship for a period of two years:

1. P.G.Scholarship for M.Tech/M.E. to Gate qualified students (about 1200 slots per year).
2. Indira Gandhi P.G. Scholarship for Single Girl Child (1200 slots per year).
3. P.G.Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holder (2375 slots per year).
4. P.G.Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST Candidate (1000 slots per year).

Statement

State-wise list of Educationally Backward Districts

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Educationally Backward Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
4.	Assam	12
5.	Bihar	28
6.	Chhattisgarh	15
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	01
8.	Daman and Diu	02

1	2	3
9.	Gujarat	20
10.	Haryana	07
11.	Himachal Pradesh	04
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
13.	Jharkhand	12
14.	Karnataka	21
15.	Kerala	04
16.	Lakshadweep	01
17.	Madhya Pradesh	39
18.	Maharashtra	07
19.	Meghalaya	05
20.	Mizoram	07
21.	Nagaland	01
22.	Orissa	18
23.	Pondicherry	01
24.	Punjab	13
25.	Rajasthan	30
26.	Sikkim	04
27.	Tamil Nadu	27
28.	Tripura	01
29.	Uttar Pradesh	41
30.	Uttaranchal	02
31.	West Bengal	17
Total		373

[English]

Improvement of Quality of Engineers

1410. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the Information Technology (IT) industry is suffering for want of quality engineers since the quality of the students

produced by most of the engineering institutions in the country is not upto the standards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any step to improve the quality of IT engineers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) has raised the issue of employability of engineering graduates in India. A working Group was constituted by the Ministry to examine the issues raised by NASSCOM. The Working Group has inter-alia recommended Finishing Schools for engineering graduates to enhance their employability, changes in the syllabi of various engineering colleges so as to make them compatible with the needs of the industry, etc. For the present Finishing schools are being organized for IT Sector.

Direct-to-Home Service

1411. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTH providers in the country are offering a set of channels, as per their bouquet to the viewers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any guidelines for the DTH providers/operators to check/regulate the DTH services in the interest of subscribers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Two operational Direct to Home (DTH) service providers are offering a set of channels, as per their bouquets to the viewers as under:—

- (i) M/s Dish TV India Ltd. packages/bouquets are:—
- (a) Maxi with Sun Channels—Rs. 350/- per month.
 - (b) Maxi—Rs. 300/- per month.
 - (c) Welcome with Sun Channels—Rs. 300/- per month
 - (d) Welcome—Rs. 262/- per month
 - (e) Freedom plus with Sun Channels—Rs. 200/- & Rs. 160/- per month for 105 and 92 channels respectively.
 - (f) Freedom with Sun Channels—Rs. 150/- per month.
 - (g) Freedom—Rs. 100/- per month.
- (ii) M/s. Tata Sky Ltd. packages/bouquets are:
- (a) Starter Pack—Rs. 160/-per month
 - (b) Family Pack—Rs. 250/-per month
 - (c) Western Pack—Rs. 250/-per month
 - (d) Jumbo Super Saver pack—Rs. 300/-per month
 - (e) South Starter Pack—Rs. 200/-per month
 - (f) South Value Pack—Rs. 300/- per month
 - (g) South Jumbo Pack—Rs. 350/- per month

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued the 'Direct to Home Broadcasting Services (Standards of Quality of Service and Redressal of Grievances) Regulation, 2007' for DTH service on 31st August, 2007. TRAI has also amended the existing interconnection regulation on 3rd September, 2007 for facilitating DTH operators to source content as per the choice of its subscribers on a la-carte basis from broadcasters. Salient features of QoS Regulation, and amendment to interconnection regulation are given in the enclosed Statement. The full text of the regulations is available on TRAI's website www.traai.gov.in.

Statement

The salient features of the QoS Regulators for DTH Service (31st August, 2007) are as follows:—

- (i) The order will take effect from 1.12.2007.
- (ii) The DTH operator will formulate schemes to offer customers premises equipments (including the set top box) to its subscribers on outright purchase basis, hire-purchase basis and rental basis. Authority may also prescribe suitable schemes in this regard in future if necessary.
- (iii) The DTH operator, while formulating its scheme for hire purchase, will make provision for refund to be given to subscribers if they choose to return the customer premises equipment. This facility, together with rental scheme, is expected to provide commercial interoperability to DTH subscribers in addition to technical interoperability which is already there in DTH licensing conditions
- (iv) The DTH operator will devise the format for application form, and will assign a customer identification number to each such application received.
- (v) A time limit of 5 working days has been prescribed for complying with requests relating to shifting, disconnection and reconnection.
- (vi) DTH operator will give notice for discontinuing a channel or for disconnecting a subscriber.
- (vii) DTH operator will not disable the set top box (STB) if the subscriber has opted out of his service. This will enable the DTH subscriber to use the STB for receiving other DTH services.
- (viii) The subscription package offered to a subscriber will not be changed for 6 months. However, the subscriber can opt out of a particular package for any other package at any time.
- (ix) Post paid subscribers, if any, will be issued bills containing details such as charges for subscription package, value added services, customer premises equipments, taxes etc.
- (x) DTH operator will establish call centers with sufficient number of telephone lines with "toll free" numbers, such that the benchmarks relating to response time are met (e.g. 80% calls to be answered within 60 seconds in case of voice operators and within 20 seconds if answered electronically etc.).

- (xi) Each request or complaint to a call center to be assigned a docket number.
- (xii) 90% of complaints regarding non-receipt of signals to be redressed within 24 hrs. and 90% of other type of complaints to be redressed within 48 hrs. no complaint to remain pending beyond 5 days. All billing complaints to be redressed within 7 days.
- (xiii) DTH operators will nominate Nodal Officers for redressal of grievances of those subscribers who are not satisfied with the redressal at call center level.
- (xiv) The Nodal Officer will redress the grievances within 10 days of registering of the complaint.
- (xv) Complaints received by TRAI and forwarded to DTH operator will be redressed within 15 days of forwarding and outcome intimated both to the subscriber as well as to TRAI.
- (xvi) DTH operator will prepare a manual containing details such as benchmarks for grievance redressal, call centers, Nodal Officers, operating instructions for STB, etc. A copy of the same to be supplied to each subscriber.

The salient features of the Interconnections Amendment Regulation (3rd September 2007) are as follows:

- (i) The amendment will take effect from 1.12.2007.
- (ii) Every broadcaster will publish, within 90 days of these amendments taking effect interconnect offer (RIO) for the DTH operators containing technical and commercial terms for interconnections.
- (iii) Such RIO shall contain the following details, among others.
 - Rates of channels and bouquets.
 - Details of discounts, Payment terms.
 - Security and anti-piracy requirements.
 - Subscribers base reports and audit.
 - Tenure of agreement.
 - Termination of agreement.
- (iv) The RIO will be published on the broadcaster's

website and also communicated each DTH operator. RIOs existing, if any, prior to these regulations will be modified to conform to the RIO now published under these regulations.

- (v) If a DTH operator makes a request to a broadcaster to enter into an interconnection agreement based on the published RIO, then the broadcaster will be obliged to do so within 45 days of the request.
- (vi) The broadcasters and DTH operators may also enter into mutual agreement on non-discriminatory basis by deviating from the RIO.
- (vii) If the broadcaster and the DTH operator fail to enter into an interconnection agreement after negotiations, then both of them may jointly request TRAI to facilitate in arriving at an agreement. This will be without prejudice to the legal recourse available to them.
- (viii) All broadcasters will compulsory offer all their channels on a-la-carte basis to DTH operators. Additionally, they may also offer bouquets, but they will not compel any DTH operator to include the entire bouquet in any package being offered by DTH operators to their subscribers.
- (ix) In case a DTH operators includes various pay channels of a broadcaster's bouquet in different DTH packages for its subscribers, then the payment for the bouquet will be made by the DTH operator to the broadcaster based on the highest subscriber base for any pay channel from that bouquet.
- (x) The a-la-carte rates of pay channels and the rates of the bouquets offered by the broadcasters to DTH operators shall be so related that
 1. The sum of a-la-carte rates of a pay channel in a bouquet does not exceed 1.5 times the bouquet rate; and
 2. No a-la-carte rate of a pay channel in a bouquet will be more than 3 times the average pay channel rate of that bouquet.
- (xi) TRAI will have the power to intervene and ask any broadcaster to modify its published RIO on grounds of protecting the interests of consumers

or service providers, orderly growth of the sector, or for not being in conformity with these regulations.

Termination of Services of Officials of PMF

1412. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of personnel of Para Military Forces (PMFs) belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities terminated from the services during each of the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor, community-wise and force-wise;

(b) whether any written warning was issued to them in advance or they were punished with freezing increment prior to termination of their services;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government had issued any guidelines to deal with such cases;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to implement these guidelines strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Details of number of Para-Military Forces Personnel (PMFs) belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) Community terminated/ removed from services due to departmental/criminal court proceedings during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Apart from Show Cause Notices the penalty of removal/termination of services is imposed only after full fledged inquiry proceeding where the Force personnel get full opportunity to defend themselves.

(d) to (f) Such cases are processed as per provisions of Rules/Regulations of respective Forces and instructions/guidelines issued by the Government.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Force	No. of Persons of SC Category Terminated/Removed During			No. of Persons of ST Category Terminated/Removed During		
		2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
1.	CRPF	82	82	155	67	67	199
2.	CISF	23	32	29	25	13	24
3.	BSF	45	40	52	40	29	61
4.	ITBP	14	12	08	05	05	01
5.	SSB	04	04	01	11	25	11
6.	ARs	06	05	03	08	08	07
	Total	174	175	248	156	147	303

Study on Landslides and Avalanches

1413. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has carried out any study with regard to landslides, snow avalanches, etc. in the country;

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

(c) the details of methodology used in carrying out the survey;

(d) whether the GSI has identified the most landslide, snow avalanche-prone areas in the country;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent occurrence of such incidents and reduce the damage to life and property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) Geological Survey of India (GSI) is engaged in study of

landslides and is carrying out three types of landslide investigations namely landslide hazard zonation (LHZ) on different scales, landslide inventory and site-specific study of landslide. LHZ is done following Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) or modified BIS guidelines. Different type of investigation done by GSI is given below, state-wise:

LHZ on Macro Scale (1:50,000/25,000): Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya.

LHZ on Meso scale (1:10,000/5,000): West Bengal, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Mizoram.

Landslide Inventory: Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tripura.

Site specific studies on landslide in all the states are undertaken as and when requested by the State Governments and Road Maintaining Authorities.

Studies for snow avalanches for few site specific areas based on the request from the local authorities has been carried out by GSI. As per Ministry of Defence, Snow Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) identifies avalanche prone areas and registers such sites.

(d) and (e) The entire Himalayan mountainous region, Northeastern part of India, Western Ghats and Nilgiri Hills are the most landslide prone areas of the country. The landslide affected states are Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Goa, Karnataka, Mizoram, Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and Pondicherry.

(f) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been constituted by the Government of India in 2005 to address the issue of mitigation of all types of natural disasters. GSI, declared as the Nodal Agency by the Government of India for any types of landslide study of the country, has already undertaken awareness generation programme not only for the State Government officials engaged in landslide hazard mitigation tasks but also for the affected communities living in the landslide prone hilly terrains.

Avalanche forecast bulletins for Area of Responsibility (AOR) are issued 36 hrs advance throughout the winter season by SASE/Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) assisted by Indian Meteorological Department. Remote Sensing Technology is being operationalised in view of large areas to be covered in AOR.

[Translation]

Quota for Importing Marble Blocks

1414. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota for importing marble blocks has been increased by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the demand of marble blocks in the country and the quantum of marble blocks imported during the last three years;

(d) the details of traders who have been issued licenses and criteria followed for this purpose, State-wise;

(e) the measures in which the Union Government would compensate for the losses likely to be suffered by Rajasthan marble industry due to the increase in the import quota;

(f) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Registration of Indian Nationals as Foreigners

1415. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals are being registered as foreigners in the hotels and tourist spots in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Investment by Non-Resident Indians

1416. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has announced any incentive to encourage the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) to invest in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of investment made by the NRIs during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints that NRIs are facing difficulties in making investment in India;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to remove the said difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government has put in place a liberal and investor-friendly policy for FDI, including investments by Non-Resident Indians (NRI). The present policy permits FDI up to 100% under the automatic route in most sectors/activities. NRIs have been allowed a special dispensation in Domestic Airlines sector where NRI investment is permitted up to 100%. NRI investment in the construction development sector do not attract conditions of minimum capitalization, minimum area for development and lock-in of original investment.

(c) Data on investment from NRIs is not maintained separately. However, statement showing state-wise inflow of FDI, including investment from NRIs, during the last three years is enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement

RBI's Region-wise (With State Covered) FDI Inflows from April 2004 to August, 2007

(Amount in US\$ Millions)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2004-05 Apr-Mar	2005-06 Apr-Mar	2006-07 Apr-Mar	2007-08 Apr-August	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	162.71	238.20	594.24	253.77	1,248.92
2.	Guwahati	Assam Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	133.39	150.83	368.92	125.21	778.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	249.53	412.37	714.34	649.95	2,026.19
6.	Kochi	Kerala Lakshadweep	7.37	13.09	13.56	5.62	39.63
7.	Bohpal	Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh	15.24	9.67	29.09	35.25	89.26
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu	698.32	969.25	3,599.13	1,740.14	7,006.83
9.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	0.00	70.59	10.62	7.47	88.68
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1.00	0.76	50.20	10.75	62.71
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu Pondichery	79.52	268.15	1,311.94	279.42	1,939.04
12.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh Uttaranchal	0.01	0.00	12.83	0.00	12.83
13.	Kolkata	West Bengal Sikkim Andaman and Nicobar Islands	101.93	91.81	57.89	20.39	272.03
14.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Punjab Haryana Himachal Pradesh	2.97	85.51	21.82	41.36	151.66
15.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	816.74	1,040.77	2,446.12	1,778.14	6,081.77
16.	Panaji	Goa	22.50	7.62	74.78	0.78	105.67
17.	Region Not Indicated#	Region not Indicated	924.54	2,181.10	3,186.16	1,496.13	7,787.94
	Total		3,218.69	5,539.72	12,491.77	6,444.38	27,694.56
18.	Advance of Inflow*		540.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	540.25
19.	Stock Swapped*		0.00	6.23	3,234.42	0.17	3,240.82
	Grand Total		3,758.94	5,545.95	15,726.19	6,444.55	31,475.63

Note : (i) Includes 'equity capital components' only.

(ii) The Region-wise FDI inflows are classified as per RBI's - Region-wise inflows, furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

(iii) # This includes Acquisition of Existing Shares for which RBI has not provided Region-wise Inflow.

*RBI has not provided Region-wise inflow.

*[English]***Landslides/Snow Avalanches In the Country**

1417. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study regarding natural calamities like landslides/snow avalanches in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal as frequent blockage of National Highway creates problems in winter due to landslides/snow avalanches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out Landslide investigations in the states of the J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand as a part of its field season programme every year. Preliminary appraisal of 404 cases of Landslides in Uttarakhand, 351 in Himachal Pradesh and 86 in Jammu & Kashmir has been made for preparation of landslide inventory and database.

Site specific studies of landslides are also carried out along the important route corridors and around thickly populated landslide prone localities in the above mentioned three states during monsoon period every year. These studies are carried out either on request from the State Government or Road Maintaining Authorities. The main purpose of these studies is to establish the causative factors leading to the slope instability, dynamic behavior of the slides, damages caused or likely to be caused and to suggest appropriate corrective measures for stabilization of the landslides.

GSI has also carried out studies for snow avalanches for few site specific areas based on the request received from the local authorities.

The studies for avalanches have been carried out in Khardung La Area and Sind Basin in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Dhauliganga, Mandakini Basin and Gangotri Yamunotri Area in the State of Uttarakhand.

Snow Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), an agency of the Ministry of Defence carries out studies on

snow and avalanche problems along two strategic highway connecting Leh, Manali and Srinagar. In conjunction with Indian Meteorological Department, National Centre for Medium Range and Weather Forecasting and the Army, SASE also carries out weather/avalanche forecasts.

Evidence Act

1418. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of denial of justice due to the complicated procedure for collection of evidence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Criminal Justice is largely administrated by the State Governments. While investigation and collection of evidence in criminal cases are covered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, admissibility or otherwise of such evidence is determined by the Judiciary in term of provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. At present there is no proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act.

Filing of Patents in India

1419. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of patents filed in India per million population in 2004-05 as compared with the world average;

(b) the number of patents in force in India during 2004 in comparison to China and world average;

(c) whether the Government is aware that India accounts for only one out of 800 patents in the world; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to strengthen the processes and help creation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY

OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The total number of patents filed in India per million population was 16.40 in 2004-05 as compared to the world average of 250.72 worked out on the basis of the world population (6377.6 million) as per data given in the *State of World Population 2004: United Nations Population Fund Report* and the number of patents filed worldwide during 2004 (15,99,000) as per data given in *World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Patent Report: Statistics on Worldwide Patent Activity, 2006 Edition*.

(b) The number of patents in force in India in 2004 was 6,406, while it was 1,82,385 in China. The world average of patents in force in 2004 was 846.71 per million worked out on the basis of the world population (6377.6 million) as per data given in the *State of World Population 2004: United Nations Population Fund Report* and the number of patents in force worldwide during 2004 (5.4 million) as per data given in *World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Patent Report: Statistics on Worldwide Patent Activity, 2006 Edition*.

(c) There were a total of about 5.6 million patents in force worldwide in 2005 as per *World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Patent Report: Statistics on Worldwide Patent Activity, 2007 Edition*. However, this number includes patents obtained in different countries for the same invention also. Therefore, it will not be feasible to draw a conclusion on the proportion of patents in force in India vis-a-vis those in force worldwide. However, the number of Patents in India in force was 6857 in 2005.

(d) The efforts made by the Government to strengthen the processes and help creation of Intellectual Property Rights are as under:

- (i) A scheme of Modernisation of Intellectual Property offices at a cost of Rs. 153.00 crore was implemented during the 9th and 10th Five Year Plans for Infrastructure development; computerisation; human resource development and training and awareness.
- (ii) Four new integrated Intellectual Property Offices were set up in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.
- (iii) Foundation stone for a National Institute of Intellectual Property Management has been laid at Nagpur on 18th August, 2007.

- (iv) E-filing of Patent applications has been made operational with effect from 20th July, 2007.
- (v) Seminars/Conferences/Workshops at national and international level have been organized for creating awareness and promotion of Intellectual Property Rights.
- (vi) Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) have been signed between India and France, United States of America, United Kingdom, European Patent Office, Japan, Switzerland and Germany for cooperation in the field of Intellectual Property Rights.

Gap between Rural and Urban Education

1420. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to bridge the gap in the rural-urban divide in the field of education;

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

(c) the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose, rural and urban area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) provides for a National System of Education, which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It also accords priority for improvement of the standard of education at all levels for children living in rural and urban areas.

The NPE recognizes that the rural areas, with poor infrastructure services, will not get the benefit of trained and educated youth, unless rural-urban disparities are reduced and determined measures are taken to promote diversification and dispersal of employment opportunities. Pursuant to this, a large number of schemes/programmes are under various stages of implementation, which predominantly address the educational needs of rural areas including technical education.

The schemes/programmes include Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM), Kasturba

Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme, Mahila Samakhyas and the scheme of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools. 546 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in rural areas specifically in order to provide quality education to rural children. There are other institutions such as Gandhigram Rural Institute and the National Council of Rural Institutes which address issues of reducing disparities in education.

Year-wise details are not maintained of differences in educational attainment between rural and urban areas. However, literacy percentage may be used as a yardstick. The rural-urban literacy gap has decreased by 7.21 percentage points in the last decade, as can be seen from the following table:

Rural-Urban Literacy Rates 1991-2001

Year	Male	Female	Persons
1991(7 years and above)			
Rural	57.87	30.62	44.69
Urban	81.09	64.05	73.08
Total	64.13	39.29	52.21
2001(7 years and above)			
Rural	70.70	46.13	58.74
Urban	86.27	72.86	79.92
Total	75.26	53.67	64.84

Source : Census of India

(c) Funds under various Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry are not allocated on rural-urban basis.

Threat to Indian Economy

1421. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Council has reported any threat perception by manipulation of Indian economy through foreign direct investments;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to enact a legislation to bar such investments; and

(c) whether the proposed new legislation is likely to be modelled on the Exon-Florie Act of the US with powers

to block acquisition of local companies by overseas investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Service Conditions of Prasar Bharati

1422. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR.: RAJESH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for regularization, transfer and other service conditions for employees of Prasar Bharati have not been notified so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote professional officer from within the Doordarshan and AIR;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The regulations with regard to recruitment, remuneration and service conditions in respect of 122 categories of employees of Prasar Bharati have since been notified and the regulations in respect of remaining categories of employees are ready in draft form. However, these regulations could not be implemented, as these were not acceptable to the various Employees Associations. The matter has been referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) for taking a decision. The consideration of the matter by GoM is in the final stage.

(c) and (d) Professional officers from within Doordarshan and All India Radio are regularly promoted when their promotion is due.

(e) Does not arise.

**Setting up of School of Planning
and Architecture**

1423. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received some proposals from the State Governments particularly from Andhra Pradesh for setting up of a School of Planning & Architecture;

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

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered about 100 acres of land for the construction of the said school at Vijayawada, Krishna District;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission has given approval 'in-principle' to set up two new Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) during the XIth Plan. These Schools will be set up by the Central Government at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have since identified 100 acres of land in Bhopal and Vijayawada respectively for setting up of these Schools. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has also requested for opening two such Schools, at Chennai and Coimbatore. However, there is no proposal at present to open more such Schools during the XIth Plan.

[English]

Rural Public School

1424. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the concept of 'Rural Public School' to provide high standard teaching in English medium to rural students to bring them at par with their counterparts in private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this matter with the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech on 15.8.2007 has announced the decision of the Government to support 6,000 high quality model schools at the rate of one in every block to set standards of excellence for other schools in the area.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. A scheme is under formulation after which the State Governments will be consulted.

[Translation]

Activities of HUJI

1425. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladeshi terrorist outfit, HUJI is active in anti-national activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of Bangladeshi terrorist outfits active in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the anti-national activities of these terrorist outfits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, the activities of Harkat-ul-Jehad al-Islami-Bangladesh (HUJAI-BD) for their involvement in anti-India activities have come to notice since 2005. The involvement of this organization and its activists has been reported in the suicide terrorist attack at Special Task Force (STF) Office in Hyderabad in October, 2005, twin bomb blasts in Varanasi in March, 2006, etc.

(c) The Government remains firmly committed to countering the challenge posed by terrorist organisations. Towards this end, a multi-pronged strategy is pursued in close conjunction with the State Governments, which involves measures to check infiltration from across the borders, deployment of Central Security Forces in areas prone to terrorist violence, continuous vigilance and strengthening of security arrangements in vulnerable areas and around vital installations, gathering and sharing of intelligence, strengthening of State Police forces and upgradation of their skills and technical capabilities to

deal with terrorist activities through the schemes of Police Modernization, and raising of India Reserve Battalions, etc. Efforts are also made to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the aim of combating terrorism through arrangements for Mutual Legal Assistance, Extradition Treaties, exchange of information and intelligence etc. Besides, security concerns are also taken with Bangladesh through the bilateral mechanisms set up for the purpose.

[English]

Grievances of SC/ST Employees in NDMC

1426. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) to sort out the grievances of SC/ST Employees received through VIPs till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken so far;

(c) whether the NDMC has received any grievances from the All India Association for SC/ST & Physically Handicapped till date;

(d) if so, the details and reaction of the Council in this regard; and

(e) the time by when all issues are likely to be sorted out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The grievances of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) employees received through VIPs are attended to as per existing instructions.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The grievances of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and physically handicapped received in New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) from All India Association for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Physically Handicapped are settled after comprehensive examination by the New Delhi Municipal Council.

Growth of Mining Industry

1427. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining industry is growing at a rapid speed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign technology is essential to generate 13-14 percent mining growth required to meet the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 9-10 percent;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for value added projects in power, steel and aluminium plants;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to attain a high growth rate in mining industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (f) As per index of industrial production maintained by the Central Statistical Organization the mining sector recorded a growth of 5.4% in the year 2006-07 as against a growth of 1% in 2005-06. Private investment, including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been allowed into the mineral sector with the enunciation of National Mineral Policy in 1993, and further investment would attract State-of-art technology to generate higher growth in exploration and mining. FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is allowed for power (except atomic energy), Steel and Alumina Plants.

[Translation]

International Education Fair

1428. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the last International Education Fair was held in New Delhi;

(b) the manner in which the Fair is likely to help our country for providing proper guidance/accurate and up to date information on different professional courses and career options; and

(c) the details of the benefits derived from India's participation in this Fair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development has not organized any International Education Fair so far, However, media reports have appeared from time to time about Education Fairs organized through private sector initiatives.

(English)

**Public Private Partnership in
Collaboration with KVIC**

1429. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Public-Private Partnership in collaboration with Khadi and Village Industries Commission to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas of the country including Island Territories for marketing and retailing of Khadi products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of public-private partnership entrepreneurs who have so far shown interest in Island territories; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage such participants for Island territories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Government, in the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is already promoting Sales outlets in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode and many outlets are being maintained by KVIC, which are also proposed to be brought under PPP mode. KVIC has also been advised to consider appropriately designed suitable Public Private Partnership mode for marketing of Khadi products by supporting educated youth as marketing agents on a pilot basis.

(Translation)

Doordarshan Building

1430. SHRI D. P. SAROJ:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Doordarshan building is being constructed at Mandi House, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by when it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether any new construction is also underway for Akashvani Bhavan on Sansad Marg;

(d) if so, the time by when it is likely to be completed;

(e) whether Doordarshan office at Khel Gaon, New Delhi is being run from a rented premises;

(f) if so, the details of monthly rent and additional amount being spent on its maintenance per month alongwith the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government intends to shift all the Doordarshan offices to the new building at Mandi House to avoid wasteful expenditure; and

(h) if so, the time by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Construction of new Doordarshan building at Mandi House, New Delhi has been completed and the Studio Centre set up in the building is operational.

(c) and (d) New Broadcasting House on Sansad Marg has been commissioned on 23.08.2005.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) It is not possible to accommodate all Doordarshan offices in the new building at Mandi House due to limitation of space. However, the News set up presently functioning from CPC, Khel Gaon is envisaged to be shifted to the new building.

Smuggling of Weapons

1431. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the smuggling of weapons into India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of weapons seized during the last three years till date, State and Union Territory-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):
(a) and (b) As per available reports, arms are being smuggled from across the borders and from one State to another within the country by militants/terrorists/anti-national elements including those active in J&K and the North East.

(c) As per available information received from the States/UT Governments, details of illegal weapons seized during the years 2005 to 2007 (upto September), State and Union Territory-wise, are given in the enclosed

Statement. No separate data for smuggled weapons is maintained.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to check the smuggling/proliferation of illegal/illicit arms—

- (i) The State and UT Governments have been urged to make sustained and continued efforts to unearth illegal weapons/arms.
- (ii) Regular meetings are held with the representatives of the States/UTs to monitor and take stock of the situation.
- (iii) Border management has been strengthened by border fencing on the Indo-Pak and Bangladesh borders, deployment of security forces along the borders, infrared sensors, thermal imaging devices (including night vision devices), underground sensors, trip wire mechanisms to activate fence lights, battle field surveillance radars, etc.

Statement

Year-wise total Number of Illegal Arms Seized/Recovered in Different States/UTs

S.No.	State	2005	2006	2007 (upto Sept.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218	711	84
2.	Bihar	553	527	219
3.	Delhi	91	209	307
4.	Gujarat	56	98	41
5.	Goa	0	0	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0
7.	Haryana	397	224	173
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2626	1580	892
9.	Karnataka	51	44	20
10.	Kerala	18	32	15
11.	Madhya Pradesh	611	1422	372
12.	Maharashtra	818	506	462
13.	Orissa	24	29	69
14.	Punjab	291	266	106
15.	Rajasthan	417	805	356

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sikkim	0	3	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	95	121	29
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7766	8446	5913
19.	West Bengal	302	657	1001
20.	Uttaranchal	128	558	300
21.	Jharkand	172	93	125
22.	Chhattisgarh	165	193	110
North East				
23.	Assam	207	179	35
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	6	13
25.	Manipur	216	162	156
26.	Meghalaya	59	45	41
27.	Mizoram	102	11	12
28.	Nagaland	16	41	20
29.	Tripura	39	49	22
Total		15458	17017	10894

Note: Arms include all types of weapons such as AK 47/56, Pistols, Carbine, Revolvers, Guns, Rifles, Country-made weapons etc.

Industrial Corridor Projects

1432. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH:
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project with the financial assistance from the Government of Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States likely to be covered under the said industrial corridor;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the development of Chennai-Bangalore industrial corridor on the lines of Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor; and

(e) if so, the details alongwith the action taken by the Government on such proposals

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the 'Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor' (DMIC) Project outline in August, 2007. The Concept Paper envisages various financing options including from Government of Japan. The main objective of the Project is to offer good quality industrial infrastructure, so as to improve investment climate of the region for enhanced domestic and foreign investment. In first phase, 12 Industrial Nodes are proposed to be developed which will have requisite industrial infrastructure like industrial estates, knowledge hubs, agro-processing hubs, IT/ITES hubs, logistics hubs and physical infrastructure (feeder-roads/rail line, ports, airports, power etc.).

(c) The Project envisages coverage of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) Government of Tamil Nadu sent a letter to the Government of India to announce development of Chennai-Bengalooru Industrial Corridor as an Industrial Corridor of excellence on the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. Officials of Government of Tamil Nadu has been invited for a discussion on the proposal.

[English]

Special Mining Zone

1433. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to identify mineral rich areas in various States to develop them as Special Mining Zones (SMZs);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether allocation of SMZs to prospective captive industries such as steel and power sectors will result in higher Gross Domestic Production growth; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) State Governments are the owners of the minerals and grant mineral concessions. Prior approval of the Central Government is mandatory for grant of mineral concession for minerals in the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, and the same is conveyed by the Central Government to the State Governments after evaluating the merits of the mineral concession proposal on case to case basis.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of the reply given to (a) & (b) above.

[Translation]

Education Societies

1434. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether education societies have not been so far set up in several States;

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

(c) whether due to lack of proper auditing, review and monitoring of the functioning of education societies, the aim to impart education to the children is not being achieved;

(d) if so, whether the Government has reviewed and monitored these societies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) No information on this subject is maintained centrally.

[English]

Deemed Universities

1435. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name and number of Deemed Universities functioning presently in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to allow more Deemed Universities in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of proposals received for setting up of New Deemed University in the various parts of the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the number of proposals cleared during the said period and the number of proposals still pending for clearance, State-wise; and

(f) the time by when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Statement-I showing the number and names of institutions deemed to be universities, state-wise, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Institutions are declared deemed-to-be-universities by the Central Government on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The proposals received in this regard are referred to the UGC for its recommendations to the Central Government. The Central Government examines the recommendations of the UGC on merits and subsequently declares the

institutions as deemed-to-be-universities by a notification in the official gazette. This is an on-going process and depends on receipt of applications and the merit therein.

(d) to (f) Statement-II in this regard is enclosed. The process includes inspection of the institutions by an Expert Committee of the UGC, obtaining views of the State Governments, obtaining 'No Objection' from the affiliating universities, obtaining concurrence of statutory professional councils/regulatory bodies, consideration of the recommendations of the Expert Committee of the UGC by the full Commission of the UGC, etc. The process is laborious and time consuming and no specific timeframe can be prescribed for clearing the proposals.

Statement

List of Deemed-to-be-Universities (As on 15.11.2007)

S.No.	Name of Institutions	Notified on
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.	16.11.1987
2.	Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam.	10.11.1981
3.	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad.	21.8.2001
4.	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management' (GITAM), Visakhapatnam.	13.8.2007
Arunachal Pradesh		
5.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Itanagar.	31.5.2005
Bihar		
6.	Bihar Yoga Bharati, Munger.	7.6.2000
7.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda.	13.11.2006
Gujarat		
8.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.	16.7.1963
9.	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Village Piparia, Taluka Waghodia, District Vadodara (Gujarat)	17.1.2007
Haryana		
10.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	28.3.1989
11.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon.	20.5.2002
12.	Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala.	12.6.2007

1	2	3
Jharkhand		
13.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.	28.8.1986
14.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	18.9.1967
Karnataka		
15.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	12.5.1958
16.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.	1.6.1993
17.	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore.	14.11.1994
18.	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhan Sansthan, Bangalore.	8.5.2002
19.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore.	13.8.2002
20.	International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore.	28.2.2005
21.	K.L.E. Academy of Higher Education and Research, Belgaum.	18.4.2006
Karnataka		
22.	Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research, Tamaka, Kolar, Karnataka.	25.5.2007
Kerala		
23.	Kerala Kalamandalam, Vallathol Nagar, Cheruthuruthy, Thrissur	14.3.2006
Madhya Pradesh		
24.	Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.	21.9.1995
25.	Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior.	26.3.2001
Maharashtra		
26.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune.	26.4.1996
27.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai.	27.3.1989
28.	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.	5.3.1990
29.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.	7.5.1993
30.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai.	5.12.1995
31.	Institute of Armament Technology, Pune.	10.9.1999
32.	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.	31.7.1985
33.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.	29.4.1964
34.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.	28.4.1987
35.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai	7.5.2002

1	2	3
36.	SYMBIOSIS International Educational Centre, Pune	6.5.2002
37.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Nerul, Navi Mumbai	20.6.2002
38.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai	13.1.2003
39.	Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pimpri, Pune	11.1.2003
40.	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni, Distt. Ahmednagar	29.9.2003
41.	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur	24.5.2005
42.	Krishna Institute of 'Medical Sciences, Karad, Satara	24.5.2005
43.	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai	3.6.2005
44.	D. Y. Patil Medical College, Kolhapur	1.9.2005
45.	MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi, Mumbai	30.8.2006
Orissa		
46.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar	16.2.2004
47.	Shiksha "O" Anusandhan, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar.	17.07.2007
Punjab		
48.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala.	30.12.1985
49.	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh	16.10.2003
50.	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, District Sangrur.	10.04.2007
Rajasthan		
51.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali.	25.10.1983
52.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	27.6.1964
53.	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	12.1.1987
54.	Jain Viswa Bharati Institute, Ladnun	20.3.1991
55.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarshahr	25.6.2002
56.	Mody Institute of Technology & Science, Lakshmangarh, Rajasthan	20.2.2004
57.	L.N.M. Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur	3.2.2006
Tamil Nadu		
58.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	8.6.1988
59.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	3.8.1976
60.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	26.5.1993
61.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai	29.9.1994
62.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem	1.3.2001

1	2	3
63.	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA), Thanjavur.	26.4.2001
64.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore	19.6.2001
65.	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.	16.7.2001
66.	Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai	4.7.2002
67.	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai	2.8.2002
68.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore	13.1.2003
69.	Dr. M G R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai	21.1.2003
70.	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research, Chennai.	31.3.2004
71.	Karunya Institute of Science and Technology, Coimbatore.	23.6.2004
72.	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai	18.3.2005
73.	Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Virudhunagar presently functioning as Arumigu Kalasalingam College of Engineering, Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Virudhunagar	20.10.2006
74.	Chennai Mathematical Institute, Chennai	15.12.2006
75.	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology (PMIST), Periyar Nagar, Thanjavur	17.08.2007
76.	Academy of Maritime Education and Training, Kanathur, Chennai.	21.08.2007
Uttarakhand		
77.	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.	28.11.1991
78.	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar.	19.6.1962
79.	Swami Rama Vidyapeeth, Swami Rama Nagar, P.O. Doiwala, Dehradun.	06.06.2007
Uttar Pradesh		
80.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Samath.	5.4.1988
81.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra.	16.5.1981
82.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.	16.11.1983
83.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.	15.3.2000
84.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad.	4.8.2000
85.	Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow.	24.10.2000
86.	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Nodia	1.11.2004
87.	Shobhit Institute of Engineering and Technology, Meerut	08.11.2006
88.	Santosh University, Ghaziabad.	13.06.2007
West Bengal		
89.	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute, Belur Math, Howrah	5.1.2005

1	2	3
New Delhi		
90.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	1958
91.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.	10.5.1989
92.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	1979
93.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.	16.11.1987
94.	National Museum, Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi	28.4.1989
95.	TERI School of Advanced Study, New Delhi	5.10.1999
96.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	7.5.2002
97.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi	20.5.2002
98.	Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.	29.10.2004
99.	National School of Drama, New Delhi	11.3.2005
100.	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.	11.8.2006

Note: The National Institutes of Technology (NITs), which were earlier deemed-to-be-universities for the purpose of Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, have become Institutions of National Importance vide Gazette Notification No.F.20-22/2004-TS.III dated the 9th August, 2007, and hence they no longer remain as deemed-to-be-universities.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of proposals received during last three years [2005, 2006 and 2007 (till 15.11.2007	No. of proposals cleared from column (iii)	No. of cases cleared during the last three years, out of the proposals received before 2005	Total No. of proposals cleared	Total No. of proposals pending from those received since 1.1.2005
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi) (iv) + (v)	(vii) (iii) - (iv)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	01	01	02	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	01	01	—
3.	Assam	01	—	—	—	01
4.	Bihar	—	—	01	01	—
5.	Chattisgarh	01	—	—	—	01
6.	Gujarat	06	—	01	01	06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Haryana	05	01	01	02	04
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	—	—	—	02
9.	Jharkhand	03	—	—	—	03
10.	Karnataka	20	01	03	04	19
11.	Kerala	09	—	01	01	09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	—	—	—	10
13.	Maharashtra	22	01	05	06	21
14.	Orissa	03	—	01	01	03
15.	Punjab	02	—	01	01	02
16.	Pondicherry	02	—	—	—	02
17.	Rajasthan	04	—	01	01	04
18.	Tamil Nadu	21	02	05	07	19
19.	Tripura	01	—	—	—	01
20.	Uttarakhand	03	01	01	02	02
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18	—	02	02	18
22.	West Bengal	03	—	01	01	03
23.	New Delhi	08	01	02	03	07
Total		155	08	28	36	147

Operation Black Board

1436. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Operation Black Board Scheme in Tamil Nadu;

(b) when the last review of progress of the scheme done in the States;

(c) the details of deficiencies noticed in the scheme during the review; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A.

FATMI): (a) The scheme 'Operation Black Board' ended in the year 2001-02.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

1437. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) functioning in the country, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of KGBVs sanctioned during the year 2007-08, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the total strength of the students of these schools, State and Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether any assessment has been made on the results of these Vidyalayas;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise;

(f) whether a proposal for financial assistance to KGBVs forwarded by the Government of Maharashtra is pending with the Union Government for a long time;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the time by when the financial assistance is likely to be provided to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (h) The Government of India has sanctioned 2180 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in the country till March, 2007. A list of the KGBVs sanctioned, operational and girls enrolled in them is enclosed as Statement.

A National Evaluation of the KGBV scheme was conducted through independent experts on girls education in February, 2007 covering 12 States who have found the overall working of the scheme satisfactory. The Report of the National Evaluation is available on website www.esa.nic.in

No proposal for financial assistance from Maharashtra is pending with the Government of India as all eligible; educationally backward blocks in the State have been sanctioned a KGBV school.

Statement

The number of KGBVs sanctioned, operational and girls enrolled in them State and Union Territory wise as on 31st October, 2007

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of KGBVs sanctioned	No. of KGBVs Operational	Total no. of Girls enrolled
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342	134	17960
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	1250
3.	Assam	15	15	733
4.	Bihar	350	173	9435
5.	Chhattisgarh	84	84	5422
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	52	51	2669
8.	Haryana	9	6	324
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	9	346
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	13	781
11.	Jharkhand	187	187	16885
12.	Karnataka	61	61	5446
13.	Madhya Pradesh	185	185	9245
14.	Maharashtra	36	16	1414
15.	Manipur	1	1	30

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Meghalaya	1	1	60
17.	Mizoram	1	1	80
18.	Orissa	114	114	9542
19.	Punjab	2	2	50
20.	Rajasthan	186	186	11337
21.	Tamil Nadu	53	53	2220
22.	Tripura	7	7	140
23.	Uttar Pradesh	323	172	11730
24.	Uttarakhand	25	22	1079
25.	West Bengal	59	46	1608
Grand Total		2180	1564	109786

Atrocities against Dalits

1438. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has started a Dalit help line or other alternative arrangements in the wake of atrocities committed on the Dalits and their families in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the number of such cases reported and cases disposed off during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to dispose off all the pending cases;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring out any new legislation to curb the atrocities being committed against dalits during the current session of the Parliament;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the further steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) A Help Line has been operationalised (1800118888) in the National Commission for Scheduled Castes at the headquarters in New Delhi. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, which are implemented by the State Governments and UT Administrations, the Union Government provides due central assistance to the States and Union Territories for strengthening the enforcement and judicial machinery, awareness generation, relief and rehabilitation of affected persons, inter-caste marriages etc.

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested persons charge-sheeted and person convicted under Protection of Civil Rights Act and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act during 2004 to 2006 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The SC/ST(Prevention of Atrocities) Act provides for Special Courts for speedy trial and Central assistance is provided under the Central Sponsored Scheme for, inter alia, strengthening the judicial machinery.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CS), Cases Convicted(CV), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted(Pcs) & Persons Convicted Under Protection of Civil Rights Act During 2004-2006.

Sl.No.	State/UT	2004						2005						2006*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72	80	28	68	110	27	61	39	11	78	72	23	105	44	7	78	90	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	98	82	8	178	171	9	95	64	2	144	160	2	2	29	0	2	30	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	5	5	1	11	11	1	6	5	2	11	10	2	4	5	1	9	10	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	7	3	0	5	5	0	12	16	0	2	2	0	8	8	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	1	12	12	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	6	5	9
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	20	3	64	1	0	45	19	0	14	47	5
12.	Karnataka	39	43	1	108	108	2	28	21	0	110	106	0	26	21	0	147	131	0
13.	Kerala	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2	1	1	15	1	1	21	2	2	21	1	1	3	1	1	1
15.	Maharashtra	26	25	2	61	67	3	32	24	0	146	138	0	36	34	0	70	76	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	43
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	71	26	5	38	35	6	12	4	1	10	12	0	84	79	6	95	77	2
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35	31	23	58	48	63	28	25	59	45	51	172	133	106	59	326	290	110
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State		355	297	71	542	566	128	440	212	100	628	574	222	440	342	88	756	765	182

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondichery	20	15	1	16	28	1	12	5	1	6	5	1	14	4	1	12	6	2
	Total UT	20	15	4	16	28	4	13	6	1	7	6	1	14	4	1	12	6	2
	Total All India	375	312	75	558	594	132	453	216	101	635	580	223	454	346	89	768	771	184

SOURCE CRIME IN INDIA

*Provisional Data

Note: Information in disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

Statement-II

Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CS), Cases Convicted(CV), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted(PCS) & Persons Convicted Under SC/ST (POA) Act During 2004-2006

Sl.No.	State/UT	2004						2005						2006*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1466	865	92	1781	1333	165	1440	1056	155	1581	1396	231	1812	954	66	1917	1835	152
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1838	767	64	1962	1578	83	1200	823	104	1994	1673	154	1470	877	85	2478	1953	208
5.	Chhattisgarh	339	314	45	420	401	323	208	213	67	314	299	94	281	249	108	438	451	123
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0
7.	Gujarat	470	435	16	1019	1009	34	507	473	8	1009	1001	21	412	382	5	790	791	8
8.	Haryana	31	18	2	35	35	9	73	39	6	82	72	7	86	51	4	91	93	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42	14	1	30	39	4	20	15	0	34	27	0	43	25	2	45	54	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	93	61	12	191	180	19	216	112	8	152	107	16	226	117	14	269	187	24
12.	Karnataka	1179	875	25	3251	3340	68	1193	839	37	2771	2631	72	1168	891	24	3098	3002	50
13.	Kerala	173	70	2	216	224	9	49	80	57	81	122	31	72	34	22	47	73	54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	569	561	125	1178	1186	263	596	556	212	1042	1042	429	556	542	183	1060	1133	494
15.	Maharashtra	258	192	8	551	510	14	310	248	8	661	652	11	408	293	12	635	574	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	733	589	67	1044	986	113	843	532	36	1131	1112	145	783	499	52	1083	1047	141
21.	Punjab	61	29	0	106	50	0	72	29	5	79	81	9	99	51	2	174	101	4
22.	Rajasthan	726	381	315	933	939	838	506	242	275	621	621	601	145	51	220	89	89	650
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	698	432	49	1233	1079	129	839	536	102	1531	1383	203	469	379	78	960	930	202
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1264	1056	1012	3010	2928	2825	1823	1337	903	3878	3350	2312	1707	1389	895	3882	3674	2422
27.	Uttaranchal	115	50	32	237	130	60	50	39	26	84	99	52	48	28	19	73	73	85
28.	West Bengal	6	3	1	9	8	1	8	4	1	9	8	1	1	3	0	1	3	0
	Total State	10062	6712	1868	17206	15955	4957	9757	7171	2010	17054	15886	4389	9791	6817	1791	17137	18065	4626
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	4	3	1	2	3	2	21	5	2	15	4	5	21	8	2	11	20	3
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
	Total UT	4	3	1	2	3	16	23	6	2	20	5	5	22	9	2	11	24	3
	Total All India	10066	6715	1869	17208	15958	4973	9780	7177	2012	17074	15891	4394	9813	6826	1793	17148	18089	4629

Source: Crime in India

*Provisional Data

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*[English]***Mining policy**

1439. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a new mining policy;

(b) if so, whether the Government has set up a Group of Ministers to clear the proposal;

(c) if so, whether the Group of Ministers has cleared this proposal;

(d) if so, the details and the objectives of the new mining policy thereof; and

(e) the time by when the new mining policy is likely to be introduced and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (e) National Mineral Policy, 2007 is under consideration of the Government. The Group of Ministers has considered the National Mineral Policy, 2007 and has recommended the same for consideration of Government.

International Conference on Federalism

1440. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fourth International Conference on Federalism was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken on the outcome of the meeting by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The deliberations of the Conference centred around four main themes, viz. Building on and Accommodating Diversity, Fiscal Federalism, Interaction is a Federal System and Local Government in Federal Systems.

These themes were further divided into three sub-themes each and each sub-theme focused on two generic issues. Each of the two issues per sub-theme was taken up for an interactive dialogue in parallel Work Sessions. The learnings from the Work Sessions were reported to four parallel Theme Sessions. The insights and learnings from these Sessions were presented in the final Plenary Session.

Background papers, speeches, analytical summaries, reports from each session have been compiled into a compendium for the benefit of practitioners of federalism academics, and civil society activists both Indian and International, for improving practice and thereby impact in the long run on governance. The success of the Conference also helps the Government of India in taking a lead role in shaping the international agenda on federalism and democracy.

[Translation]

Irregularities in KVS

1441. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI V.K.THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities and corrupt practices have been committed in the construction of computer room and purchase of computer related furniture in various zones of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the names of the zones where cases of such irregularities and corrupt practices have been reported during the last three years and the number of persons found guilty in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Irregularities in the construction of computer labs in Kendriya Vidyalayas have been reported from Lucknow Region during the last 3 years. One officer has been placed under suspension and departmental proceedings have been initiated.

[English]

Jal Board Scam

1442. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by CBI regarding the Jal Board Scam in Delhi so far;

(b) the action taken against the officers and staff of the company in the pipeline scam; and

(c) the amount of money seized by the CBI in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a criminal case No. RC 1(A)/2007/ACU-IX dated 23.4.2007 under Section 120-B IPC r/w 420 IPC and Sections 11,13 (2) r/w 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

against the former Chief Executive Officer of Delhi Jal Board, an official of M/s Kaveri Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd. and other persons. Searches have been conducted at 13 premises of the former Chief Executive Officer of Delhi Jal Board, officials of M/s Kaveri Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd. and others.

(c) Cash amount of Rs.98,500/-, UK pound 225 and US\$ 110 were seized from the residence of the former Chief Executive Officer of Delhi Jal Board.

[*Translation*]

Educational Technology Scheme in Schools

1443. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and School-wise details of the Central assistance provided under Educational Technology Scheme to primary, secondary and senior secondary schools during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Central assistance has also been provided/proposed to be provided to Urdu medium schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Educational Technology (ET) was discontinued from the financial year 2002-03 and a revamped Scheme, called "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" was launched in December, 2004. Thus, no central assistance was provided to the States under "Educational Technology" Scheme during the last three years.

Under the "ICT in Schools" Scheme, all Government and Government Aided Schools, including Urdu medium schools, at secondary and higher secondary stage are eligible for coverage. Funds are sanctioned to the States based on their Computer Education Plans (CEP).

Maoist Intrusion In India

1444. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any strategy for checking the activities of Maoists on Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been an immense increase in the infiltration of the Maoist extremists in the country, during the last three years, till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has discussed this matter with the Government of Nepal; and

(f) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) The Government discharges its sovereign functions by taking measures as necessary in respect of trans-border issues.

Steps as appropriate are continuously taken for strengthening border management and for bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation in areas of mutual assistance in criminal matters.

Security concerns of both sides are discussed in institutional mechanisms such as the Joint Working Group on Border Management and in bilateral talks between India and Nepal.

The Indo-Nepal border is guarded by the Shashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and the concerned State Police Forces.

The assistance provided by the Central Government to States *inter alia* includes assistance for strengthening of the State Police and Intelligence agencies, assistance in training of State Police Forces and sharing of intelligence.

Economic Security to the Workers of MITCO

1445. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to closing down of the MITCO lakhs of workers have been rendered jobless and foreign exchange earning has also declined;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the decision to increase the production of MICA;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to provide economic security to unemployed workers;

(e) whether the Government proposes to run any community scheme again with the amount deposited in the Head for regional development; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Following decanalisation of processed mica trade in October, 1990, the annual turnover of MITCO, a 100% subsidiary of MMTC Ltd., declined during the years 1992-93 & 1993-94. In terms of the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA) 1985, the company was referred to Board of Industrial Finance Reconstruction (BIFR). The BIFR concluded that it was not possible to rehabilitate MITCO on its own. Accordingly, MITCO was merged with MMTC Ltd. w.e.f. 1.4.1994 to operate as an independent profit center as Mica Division. However, Mica Division has not been able to sustain itself and has been making losses. Owing to continuous losses, plant operations have been shut down and MMTC continues to pay idle wages to the existing 329 employees of Mica Division.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Setting up of University for Women

1446. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a university for women in each State of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of SC Lecturers

1447. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates clearing Hindi National Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by University Grants Commission during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has framed any rules to give appointment to the candidates clearing Hindi NET within a timeframe;

(c) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes appointed for the post of lecturer so far; and

(d) the time by when the seats of lecturers reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), 1205 Scheduled Caste candidates have cleared NET in Hindi in the last three years (December, 2004 to June, 2007).

(b) to (d) No such rule has been framed by the UGC. Filling up of posts of lecturers reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates is a continuous process.

[English]

Setting up of SC/ST Cell in Universities

1448. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide equal opportunity to the socially backward groups, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) students as well as to the teaching and non-teaching staff in the Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the Universities have set up SC/ST Cell;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to set up SC/ST Cell in all Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing following schemes to provide equal opportunity to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the other backward classes of students as well as teaching and Non-teaching staff in the universities:

- (i) Coaching scheme for Entry in Services for SC/ST and Minority.
- (ii) Establishment of SC/ST Cell in Universities.
- (iii) Coaching for NET Examination for SC/ST and Minority
- (iv) Establishment of Centres in Universities for Social inclusion.
- (v) Remedial Coaching for UG/PG level students for SC/ST and Minority.

Subject to finalisation of the XI Plan, these schemes would be further strengthened.

(c) to (e) SC/ST Cells have been approved/established in 122 Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities by the UGC. The UGC has been issuing instructions to all Universities from time to time for the implementation of the Reservation Policy of the Government and also to apply to it for establishment of SC/ST cell as per the UGC norms, if such cell has not been established.

[Translation]

Qualifications of Teachers

1449. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualifications/teaching skills of the teachers of primary and secondary schools in rural areas are not as per the norms prescribed therefor according to a survey conducted by the National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT); and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the standard of education in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) As per the Seventh All India School Education Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) with September 30, 2002 as the reference date, out of a total number of 34,91,459 full time teachers working in recognized schools in rural India, 6,39,905 teachers were found to be untrained.

(b) As most of the schools in the country are within the purview of the State Governments, ensuring proper training of primary school teachers is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) lays down guidelines in respect of minimum qualification for employment as teachers in school and also regulates norms and standards in the teacher education system throughout the country. NCERT also designs in-service training programmes based on the request of State Governments. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan measures such as recruitment of additional teachers, evaluation and monitoring of school performance, etc. have been undertaken to improve the quality of elementary education.

[English]

Special Economic Zone Projects

1450. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Approval has received any comments from various agencies regarding setting up of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Board of Approval has received any complaint that fertile agricultural land is being acquired for setting up of SEZs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the comments of various agencies as well as complaints received have been examined by the Board; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) All such

applications for Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects which are duly recommended by the State Governments concerned are listed in the agenda for the meetings of the Board of Approval for SEZ and the agenda is circulated well in advance to all the Members of the Board. In the Board meeting, the comments and observations of all the members are considered and the decisions are taken with the consensus of all the members present.

(c) to (f) Land/land usage is a State subject and the approvals are granted to only those proposals which are duly recommended by the concerned State Governments. Taking into consideration the representations received from various quarters regarding acquisition of agricultural land, the State Governments were advised that in case of land acquisition for Special Economic Zones, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product Special Economic Zones, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. Further, considering public concerns on this issue, the Government has directed that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007.

Compensation for Riot Victims

1451. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out a complete compensation package for the victims and their families of the anti-sikh riots of 1984 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of compensation disbursed so far alongwith the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) Central Government sanctioned a Rehabilitation Package to provide relief to the victims of 1984 riots in various States including Delhi on 16.1.2006. A copy of the sanctioned 'Rehabilitation Package' is enclosed as Statement.

(c) As per information made available by GNCT of Delhi, they have disbursed an amount of Rs. 128,03,24,667/- among 8369 beneficiaries.

Statement

Most Immediate
By Speed Post/Fax

No. U.13018/46/2005-Delhi-I(NC)

Bharat Sarkar/Government of India Grih Mantralaya/
Ministry of Hoime Affairs

North Block, New Delhi,
Dated 16th January 2006

To

Chief Secretary,

(Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttaranchal, Punjab and NCT of Delhi)

Subject: Sanction of "rehabilitation package" to provide relief to the victims of 1984 riots.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to say that in pursuance of the assurances given by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister during discussion on the Report of Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry into 1984 riots in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, the matter has been considered by the Government and It has been decided to sanction ex-gratia amount and other assistance to the victims of 1984 riots as mentioned below:

- (i) Ex-gratia amount @ Rs. 3.5 lakh would be paid in each case of death during the riots. This will be in addition to the amount already paid by the respective State Governments;
- (ii) Ex-gratia amount in case of injuries will be paid @ Rs. 1.25 lakh minus the amount already paid by the State Governments;
- (iii) All death cases which took place in trains during the 1984 riots would also be considered for payment of ex-gratia after due verification. The Government of Punjab, Ministry of Defence and Railways are to assist in verification of claims and identifying such cases;

- (iv) No new claims for grant of ex-gratia for death or injury would be entertained. Only those who received ex-gratia earlier should be eligible for the enhanced additional ex-gratia amount. However, if there are any pending or disputed cases which are awaiting decision for want of the necessary proof/evidence, such cases can be considered if they are finally accepted as genuine claims;
- (v) Ex-gratia for damaged residential properties would be paid @ 10 times the amount originally paid after deducting the amount already paid;
- (vi) Ex-gratia for damaged uninsured commercial/ industrial properties would be paid @ 10 times the amount minus the amount already paid;
- (vii) Children/family members of those who died in the riots of 1984 will be given preference in recruitment in para-military forces, IR Battalions, State Police Forces, Public Sector Undertakings and other State and Central Government Departments by giving necessary age relaxation;
- (viii) The Central Government/State Governments may launch a special recruitment drive to accommodate eligible members from riot affected families;
- (ix) Those who had lost their jobs in other States would be allowed to rejoin by treating the period of absence as 'dies-non';
- (x) Those who had to leave their jobs due to riots and have already crossed the age of superannuation may be given necessary pensionary benefits by relaxing the normal rules to the extent possible;
- (xi) The State Governments may grant pension to all the widows and old aged parents of those who were killed in the 1984 riots at the uniform rate of Rs. 2500A per month for the whole life from a prospective date. Wives of those who have suffered disability of 70% or more and those who are missing since 1984 may also be provided pension at the same rate;
- (xii) Approximately 22,000 families of victims of the riots, which migrated to Punjab from other riot affected States and are still living there, would be paid Rehabilitation Grant @ Rs. 2 lakh per family. Similarly placed families of victims of the

riots living in other States may also be given Rehabilitation Grant at the rate of Rs. 2 lakh per family.

2. It has further been decided that the entire expenditure on payment of ex-gratia in case of death and injury and ex-gratia for damaged residential properties and damaged uninsured commercial/industrial properties and rehabilitation grant as indicated at para 1(xii) above would be borne by the Central Government. The expenditure on payment of pension to the widows and old aged parents of those who were killed in 1984 riots, wives of those who have suffered disability of 70% or more and those who are missing since 1984 should be borne by the respective State Government.

3. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttaranchal, Punjab and NCT of Delhi are requested to take immediate necessary steps to grant ex-gratia and other assistance to the victims of 1984 riots as per the following guidelines:

- (i) The State Governments will, immediately on receipt of this letter, issue a notice for inviting claims from the riot victims for payment of ex-gratia in case of death/injury and compensation for damage to residential/commercial/industrial properties;
- (ii) Each State Government will publicize the particulars of officers authorised to receive claims from riot victims. They will also nominate a senior officer as "Liaison Officer" for this purpose. His/her particulars will be communicated to the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (iii) All the claims will be duly verified/scrutinised by local administration/agency of State Governments;
- (iv) Each State Government will constitute a Committee, which will consider the verified/scrutinised claims and give recommendation whether the claim should be accepted for payment or rejected.
- (v) Based on the recommendation of the Committee, the State Governments will initially make disbursement of the amount from their own budget;
- (vi) After making disbursement, the State Governments will calculate the total expenditure

incurred on payment of ex-gratia/compensation and seek reimbursement from the the Ministry of Home Affairs;

- (vii) All payments to the riot victims will be made through "account payee cheques" only. In case a beneficiary does not have a bank account, the State Government will arrange a bank account to be opened in his/her name before the payment is made.
- (viii) The State Governments would review the procedures prescribed for verification/scrutiny of claims to make it simple and less cumbersome

to avoid delay and harassment to the riot victims;

- (ix) In cases where the claims are supported by proof of having received the amount of compensation paid by the State Governments earlier, that may be considered as adequate and no additional proof may be required. It would be ensured that the claims are not rejected on technical/flimsy grounds.

4. In order to ensure that the claims are settled and assistance provided to the riot victims in a time bound manner, the State Governments are requested to take action as per the following time schedule:

-
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (i) Issue of notice by the State Governments for inviting claims and receipt of claims from riot victims; | — By 31.1.2006 |
| (ii) Constitution of a Committee by each State Government to scrutinise the verified claims and make recommendation for payment or otherwise; | — By 31.1.2006 |
| (iii) Verification of claims by local administration/agency of State Governments, scrutiny of verified claims by the Committees and submission of recommendation by the Committee to State Government; | — By 15.2.2006 |
| (iv) Disbursement of the amount by the State Government to the riot victims; | — By 31.3.2006 |
| (v) Submission of demand by State Governments to the Central Government for reimbursement of the amount; | — By 15.4.2006 |
| (vi) Reimbursement of amount to the State Government by the Ministry of Home Affairs. | — By 31.5.2006 |
-

5. This issues with the approval of the Integrated Finance Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs vide their Dy. No. 3569/AS&FA(H) dated 10th January, 2006.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(I.B. Kam)
Director(Delhi)
Telefax: 23092670
E-mail: dirdelhi@nic.in

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

- (i) AH Ministries/Departments of the Government of India;
- (ii) All States/ Union Territories;

- (iii) All attached and subordinate offices, PSUs/ Autonomous Bodies etc. of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (iv) Commissioner of Delhi Police;
- (v) Department of Personnel and Training with the request to give necessary age relaxation to various Ministries/Departments as and when approached by them for implementation of the decisions regarding employment;
- (vi) Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure);
- (vii) Joint Secretary, Police Division, MHA for necessary action on paragraphs (1)(vii) to (1) (x);
- (viii) Integrated Finance Division, MHA;

Sd/-
(I.B. Kam)
Director (Delhi)

Basic Amenities in Schools

1452. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of basic amenities provided to the schools in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding non-availability of basic amenities like drinking water in most of the schools in Delhi;

(c) if so, the action taken against the school authorities and the steps taken to provide the same to the students;

(d) whether most of the schools are not having mandatory NOC from Fire Department; and

(e) if so, the measures being taken to ensure the safety of the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) The basic amenities such as filtered drinking water, separate toilets for girls and boys, electricity, furnished rooms, labs and fire safety equipments etc. are provided to the schools in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) Delhi Fire Service have issued 'No Objection Certificates' to most of the schools from fire safety point of view.

(e) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has sanctioned Rs. 70 crores for providing fire safety equipment in government schools. The fire safety measures in the schools include provisioning of underground and overhead water tanks, double doors for class rooms, fire extinguishers, painting of doors and wooden material with fire retardant paints, widening of existing gates and provisioning of second exit to schools and easy access of fire tenders etc.

Model Schools

1453. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up 6000 new model schools in the country;

(b) if so, the number of schools proposed to be set up in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the manner in which the proposed model schools are likely to be different from the existing schools; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the elementary dropout rate from the present 51 per cent to 20 per cent by 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech on 15.8.2007 has announced the decision of the Government to support 6,000 high quality model schools at the rate of one in every block throughout the country to set standards of excellence for other schools in the area.

(d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is a National programme for achieving universal elementary education by 2010, inter-alia, provides for opening of new schools, strengthening of school infrastructure, appointment of additional teachers, promotion of girls' education, supply of free text-books for girls, SC & ST students, interventions for enrollment of out of school children etc. These measures are expected to reduce the drop-out rate in elementary education.

Boundary Dispute

1454. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Mahajan Commission to resolve the boundary disputes persisting amongst the various States in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has submitted its report to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details of the report alongwith the details of the boundary disputes, State-wise including North-Eastern Region;

(d) if not, the time by when the Commission is likely to submit its report; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to solve such boundary disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) With a view to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, the Central Government constituted the Mahajan Commission.

(b) The Mahajan Commission has submitted its report to the Union Government in August 1967.

(c) Out of the total of 814 villages claimed by the State of Maharashtra, the Mahajan Commission recommended the claim in respect of a total of 264 villages along with the towns of Nipani, Khanapur and Nandgad and rejected their claim to the town of Belgaum. Out of 260 villages claimed by the Government of Karnataka, the Commission recommended only 227 villages for transfer to the State of Karnataka. Karnataka had laid claim to the Kasaragod taluka in Kerala. Mahajan Commission on the basis of ex-parte material placed before it had recommended this taluka north of the Chandragiri and Payaswini rivers be transferred to the State of Mysore from the State of Kerala.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Central Government have made efforts from time to time to resolve the border disputes involving various States, though essentially it is for the concerned State Governments to resolve their differences through discussions and mutual accommodation. The Central Government had constituted the Mahajan Commission to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala boundary dispute. Three Commissions have so far been appointed to determine the areas of Punjab that should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. Government of India has made efforts in the past to resolve the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland, but these efforts were in vain.

Development of Agro and Rural Industries

1455. PROF. M. RAMADASS :

PROF. MAHADEO RAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of agro and rural industries:

(b) If so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) Whether there is any coordination with the State Governments for the implementation of these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the targets have been fixed for setting up of agro and rural industries;

(f) if so, the achievements made in terms of employment generation and production during each of the last three years, State and UT-wise;

(g) the allocation made to each State and UT during the said period; and

(h) the steps taken to achieve the targets by these States and Union Territories lagging behind?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (h) The only Centrally sponsored Scheme, namely, Co-operativisation, implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises till the end of X Plan has been reviewed in the zero based budgeting exercise for the annual plan 2006-2007 and it was discontinued during the XI Plan as there was poor response from the State Governments. No funds were released under the scheme during the last three years.

[Translation]

Growth of Industrial Sector

1456. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of growth rate of industrial sector registered during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(b) whether any Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) has been signed in industrial and infrastructure sectors during each of the last three years, State-wise, including Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of tax relief and concessions that have been given to Industrial Houses during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The industrial growth, measured in terms of Gross State Domestic Product, (State-wise) for the last three years is given below:

(In per cent)			
State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
All India	9.8	9.6	10.9
Andhra Pradesh	6.1	8.8	12.2
Arunachal Pradesh	35.0	4.6	NA
Assam	11.2	6.3	5.9
Bihar	12.1	18.0	22.0
Chhattisgarh	17.2	10.1	NA
Goa	9.6	6.9	NA
Gujarat	13.6	10.1	NA
Haryana	8.8	12.0	NA
Himachal Pradesh	6.0	13.9	11.7
Jammu and Kashmir	15.1	NA	NA
Jharkhand	39.5	7.2	7.3
Karnataka	14.4	6.9	NA
Kerala	6.5	8.9	8.2
Madhya Pradesh	4.7	7.7	NA
Maharashtra	5.5	9.5	NA
Manipur	70.4	18.7	19.3
Meghalaya	5.6	8.1	6.8
Mizoram	-3.6	NA	NA
Nagaland	8.7	NA	NA
Orissa	28.3	NA	NA
Punjab	7.9	5.6	5.5
Rajasthan	1.0	17.0	5.5
Sikkim	10.9	11.9	12.3
Tamilnadu	8.3	5.9	6.8
Uttar Pradesh	6.9	9.2	NA
Uttaranchal	13.8	16.6	NA
West Bengal	9.4	14.1	NA

1	2	3	4
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	3.0	32.9	NA
Chandigarh	16.7	12.0	NA
Delhi	13.0	12.2	NA
Puducherry	-21.3	8.3	11.1

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

NA: Not Available

(b) and (c) The number of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda (IEMs) filed by the entrepreneurs in states including Gujarat are given below:

State/UT	2004	2005	2006
	1	2	3
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	370	412	601
Arunachal Pradesh	3	10	6
Assam	58	79	50
Bihar	13	12	79
Chandigarh	2	0	5
Chhattisgarh	404	284	217
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	139	77	110
Daman and Diu	58	77	51
Delhi	9	5	8
Goa	26	46	24
Gujarat	547	750	568
Haryana	221	209	237
Himachal Pradesh	95	119	106
Jammu and Kashmir	90	150	93
Jharkhand	88	179	98
Karnataka	200	244	312
Kerala	22	31	43
Lakshadweep	0	0	0

	1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	109	171	186
Maharashtra	687	724	861
Manipur	1	1	0
Meghalaya	23	37	17
Nagaland	4	0	0
Orissa	220	208	107
Puducherry	43	41	53
Punjab	132	177	189
Rajasthan	174	171	181
Sikkim	3	7	11
Tamil Nadu	341	534	724
Tripura	4	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	425	690	560
Uttaranchal	166	343	467
West Bengal	441	412	295
Total	5118	6203	6260

(d) The Government has a general tax policy and no relief/concessions are given specifically to Industrial Houses.

Modernisation of Traditional Industries

1457. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any programme for the revival and modernisation of traditional industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government, in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), has launched the 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries'

(SFURTI) for the development of around 100 clusters of khadi, village and coir industries over a period of five years beginning 2005-06. The Scheme envisages need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building, etc. The guidelines of SFURTI are available on the website of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at [http://www/msme.nic.in/msme_sfurti](http://www.msme.nic.in/msme_sfurti).

(c) Does not arise.

Broadcasting of Political Activities

1458. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any code of conduct for allotting time-slot for broadcasting/telecasting political activities of the recognized political parties on Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of such political parties and the time-slot for the broadcasting of the news pertaining to their activities on Doordarshan and All India Radio during each of the last three years, AIR and Doordarshan-wise and party-wise;

(d) whether any regulatory authority has been set up by Prasar Bharati to dispose of the cases with regard to discrimination in allotting time-slots for the broadcasting of news pertaining to regional political parties;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether there is any provision for allotting time-slot for such broadcasts to the active recognized political parties in proportion to their representations in Parliament and State Assemblies;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether it is regularly reviewed; and

(j) and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a), (b) and (g) to (j) Prasar Bharati have informed that political telecasts by AIR and Doordarshan are permitted during the

Lok Sabha Assembly Elections only under the Code of conduct/guidelines framed by the Election Commission of India.

(c) Prasar Bharati have informed that no specific time slot for the broadcasting of news pertaining to any particular political party has been mandated as broadcasting of news is based on the newsworthiness of events. However, time slots for the telecasts were allotted to all National and State level recognized political parties during the conduct of Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections as per the Code of conduct/guidelines framed by the Election Commission of India.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati have informed that such cases are looked after by Election Commission of India.

[English]

Allocation for Educational Schemes

1459. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation made for education under various schemes to each State and UT including Andhra Pradesh for the year 2007-08;

(b) the amount released and utilized during the said period, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the amount to be released during the remaining period of 2007-08?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) State-wise allocations are not made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Projects administered by the Ministry. Grants are, however, released to the State Governments keeping in view the proposals received, availability of resources and progress of utilisation of funds earlier released under each scheme. A statement indicating the amount released during 2007-08 (upto November 2007) to the State Governments/UTs under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes administered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is enclosed.

Statement

The amount released to states/UTs under various schemes in the Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2007-08 (upto November 2007).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UT	SSA	TE	DPEP	Mahila Samakhyas	Mid-Day Meal	IEDC	ICT in Schools	Access with Equity	AJMMP	App. of Lang. Teach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18100.00	2996.40	0.00	300.00	22130.21	100.00	3750.00	0.00	0.00	175.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2845.10	104.89	0.00	0.00	557.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	2838.90	2086.38	0.00	250.00	5214.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	81200.96	0.00	0.00	200.00	28463.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	26462.58	602.22	0.00	15.00	7289.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.00
6.	Goa	421.54	222.93	0.00	0.00	146.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	12422.16	722.51	0.00	150.00	11986.77	1427.58	247.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	11150.00	988.35	0.00	0.00	2850.25	627.49	1250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3715.00	350.75	0.00	0.00	2566.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3000.00	579.49	0.00	0.00	3056.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Jharkhand	38309.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	7646.87	0.00	1074.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	22161.34	1438.26	0.00	400.00	19031.67	44.74	3142.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	5137.60	491.26	0.00	50.00	3357.61	355.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31688.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	20522.37	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	16832.18	721.73	0.00	0.00	31039.95	122.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	100.00	271.31	0.00	0.00	410.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	2359.63	141.23	0.00	0.00	1567.03	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1210.00	276.39	0.00	0.00	212.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	885.00	196.50	0.00	0.00	620.26	0.00	443.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	27457.43	748.76	1058.78	0.00	22369.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	3500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6307.25	4.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	50633.00	937.34	5822.03	0.00	32672.69	140.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	99.72	250.76	0.00	0.00	139.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	22808.15	1173.52	0.00	0.00	14223.00	340.42	1312.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	1188.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	940.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	85885.00	1903.20	0.00	880.00	82133.14	0.00	3115.47	0.00	1918.81	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	4943.89	440.28	0.00	155.00	2470.47	0.00	377.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	44182.24	155.78	0.00	0.00	35428.52	0.00	964.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00	18.13	0.00	0.00	92.39	17.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	634.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	252.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	1498.98	249.42	0.00	0.00	880.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.60	19.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	286.68	65.85	0.00	0.00	196.04	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Legend: AIMMP: Area Intensive and Madrasa modernization Programme

SSA: Sarva Shiksha Abhyas IEDC: Integrated Education for Disabled Children

TE: Teacher Education App. of Lang. Teach: Appointment of Language Teachers.

DPEP: District Primary Education Programme.

I.C.T.: Information Communication Technologies

[Translation]

Suggestion on Violence in Police Custody

1460. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Police Academy, Law Commission, National Human Rights Commission and Amnesty International have given certain suggestions/recommendations to the Government to check violence in police custody; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Various recommendations have been made from time to time by various Commissions such as the National Police Commission, the Law Commission and the National Human Rights Commission to check custodial violence/deaths.

The National Human Rights Commission has issued guidelines to all State Governments/Union Territories to inform the Commission of incidents of custodial deaths and custodial rapes within 24 hours of its occurrence. The Commission also recommends disciplinary/departmental action as well as initiation of prosecution against the delinquent police/jail authorities in case where prima-facie case of custodial violence is established. Further the Commission also recommends monetary compensation by way of immediate interim relief to the next of kin of the deceased.

Anti Naxal Activities

1461. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch a campaign against the Naxalites just after the monsoon season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States in the country affected by the Naxalism at present;

(d) whether the Naxalites are in search of political support;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to curb Naxalism in a holistic way so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various issues related to naxalite activities in a State primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government. Taking steps as appropriate and necessary, having regard to the situation obtaining, is a continuous process.

In 2007, till 31.10.2007, 1285 incidents have been reported in 11 States. In 2006, 1509 incidents were reported in areas falling in 395 police stations in 11 States, out of a total number of 8488 police stations in those States.

The concerned State Governments undertake necessary action in respect of naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources through a range of measures, which include deployment of Central paramilitary forces to assist the State police forces, sanctioning of India Reserve Battalions to the States, assistance for strengthening of the State police and intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works.

[English]

Setting up of a National Marine Police Academy

1462. SHRIMATI. P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for setting up of a National Marine Police Academy in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, a Committee has been constituted with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in the lead role to prepare a concept paper and to decide parameters for setting up of training institute for marine police personnel. No location has been identified yet. Government of Kerala has been informed that the proposal of Marine Police Training Institute is still at a conceptual stage and hence the proposal of the State Government to establish Training Institute for marine personnel in Kerala will be considered at appropriate stage.

CBSE Affiliated Schools In Foreign Countries

1463. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) being run abroad;

(b) whether the Government takes little interest in the welfare of the students of these schools;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government has received complaints from these schools in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) whether the Government proposes to introduce new course to expand its world social science curriculum; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) 141 schools in 21 foreign countries are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The names and addresses of the schools are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) CBSE takes care of the interest of the students studying in its affiliated schools located abroad by extending necessary support services to these schools. Also facility of examination centers has been provided in the foreign countries. Further, CBSE has taken initiatives for the academic and curricular improvement of students studying in these affiliated schools by organizing Seminars, orientation courses and various types of student enrichment activities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) CBSE has not come across any such complaint.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) World Social Science Curriculum for the foreign schools affiliated to CBSE has been initiated for introduction from class VI onwards in a gradual manner.

Statement

List of Foreign Schools Affiliated to CBSE

Sr. No.	School Name & Address
1	2
1.	Abu Dhabi Indian School, Abu Dhabi U A E
2.	Ajman Intermediate Eng School, Ajman U A E

1	2
3.	Al Alva International Indian School, Riyadh KSA-11392
4.	Al Ameer English School, Ajman U A E
5.	Al Falah Intl Delhi Public School Jeddah-21023 Saudi Arabia
6.	Al Khor International School, Doha Qatar
7.	Al Khozama Intl School, Khobar KSA-31952
8.	Al Mawarid International School, Jeddah KSA
9.	Al Rashid Indian School, Jaleeb Al Shouyokh Kuwait 85854
10.	Al Taawan Private School, Abu Dhabi U A E
11.	Al Yasmin International School, Riyadh 11391 KSA
12.	Al-Ain Juniors School, Al-Ain U A E
13.	Al-Amal Indian School, Salmiya 22062 Kuwait
14.	L Al-Noor Indian Islamic School, Abu Dhabi UAE
15.	Al-Noor International School, Manama Bahrain
16.	Alok Vidyashram, Naxal Narayan Chau Kathmandu Nepal
17.	Alwurood International School, Jeddah 21446 Saudi Arabia
18.	Asian International Private School, Abu Dhabi UAE
19.	Asian International Pvt School, Abu Dhabi U.A.E
20.	Birla Public School, Doha Qatar
21.	Buds Public School, Dubai UAE
22.	Carmel School, Safat Kuwait (Arabia)
23.	D A V Rukmini Banarsi Kedia School, Shreepur Birganj, Nepal
24.	D A V Sushil Kedia Vishwa Bharti, Kathmandu Nepal
25.	Darul Huda Islamic School, Abu Dhabi UAE
26.	Darussalam International DPS, Riyadh-11322 Saudia Arabia

1	2	1	2
27.	Dedraj Sewali Devi Todi, Biratnagar-17 Nepal	54.	Indian Education School, Kuwait
28.	Delhi Private School, Sharjah UAE	55.	Indian Embassy School, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
29.	Delhi Private School, Jabel Ali Dubai, UAE	56.	Indian English Academy School, Kuwait ,22022
30.	Delhi Public School, Limnimal Bara Biragunj, Nepal	57.	Indian Expatriate School, Kemaman Terengganu Malaysia
31.	Delhi Public School, Institute of Health Sci. Dharan, Nepal	58.	Indian International School, Tokyo Japan-1350004
32.	Doha Modern Indian School, Doha Katar, Abu Hamou Road	59.	Indian International School, Buraidah Al-Qasim Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
33.	East Coast English School, Khorfakkan, Sharjah UAE	60.	Indian Islahi Islamic School, Abu Dhabi UAE
34.	Embassy of Indian School, Rangoon, Myanmar	61.	Indian Language School, Lagos Nigeria
35.	Emirates English Speaking School, Dubai U.A.E.	62.	Indian Modern Science School, Abu Dhabi UAE
36.	Fahaheel Al-Watanieh Indian Pvt. Sch, Ahmadi Kuwait	63.	Indian National School, Addis Ababa Ethiopia
37.	Global English School, Abu Dhabi UAE	64.	Indian Public School, Hawalli 32016 Kuwait
38.	Global Indian International School, Tokyo Japan	65.	Indian Public School, Ras-Al-Khaimah, UAE
39.	Global Indian Intl. School, Singapore, 149253	66.	Indian School, Ras-Al-Khaimah. U A E
40.	Global Indian Intl.School Singapore, 459663	67.	Indian School, Ajman UAE
41.	Global Indian Intl.School Kualalumpur Malaysia	68.	Indian School, Al-Ain Abu Dhabi UAE
42.	Gulf Asian English School, Sharjah UAE	69.	Indian School, Dar-Es-Salaam Tanzania
43.	Gulf Indian High School, Dubai UAE	70.	Indian School, Sultanate of Oman
44.	Gulf Indian School, Fahaheel 64009, Kuwait	71.	Indian School, Sultanate of Oman
45.	Gulf Model School, Dubai UAE	72.	Indian School, Al Ghubra, Sultanate of Oman
46.	Ibn Al Hytham Islamic School, Manama Bahrain	73.	Indian School, Al Wadi Al Kabir, Sultanate of Oman
47.	Ideal Indian School, Doha Qatar	74.	Indian School, Sultanate of Oman
48.	India International School, Dhaka-5 (Bangladesh)	75.	Indian School, Sultanate of Oman
49.	India International School, Kuwait 64013	76.	Indian School, Sultanate of Oman
50.	Indian Central School.Jaleeb Al Shyoukh Kuwait	77.	Indian School, Sultanate of Oman
51.	Indian Community School, Tripoli Libya	78.	Indian School, Sur Sultanate of Oman
52.	Indian Community School, Al-Khoms Libya	79.	Indian School, Ibra Sultanate of Oman
53.	Indian Community School, Liberia	80.	Indian School, Seeb Sultanate of Oman
		81.	Indian School, Muscat Sultanate of Oman

1	2	1	2
82.	Integrated Indian School, Jleeb Al Shuyoukh Kuwait	106.	Oasis School, Al-Ain UAE
83.	International India School, Jeddah Saudi Arabia	107.	Our Own English High School, Al-Ain Abu, Dhabi (U A E)
84.	International Indian Public School, Riyadh, KSA-11414	108.	Our Own English High School, Sharjah U A E
85.	International Indian School, Tabuk Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	109.	Our Own English High School, Fujairah, U.A.E
86.	International Indian School, Al-Khobar-31952 Saudi Arabia	110.	Our Own English High School, Dubai U A E
87.	International Indian School, Riyadh 11692 Saudi Arabia	111.	Our Own English High School, Abu Dhabi (U A E)
88.	International Indian School, Aif Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	112.	Our Own High School, Al Warqa Dubai UAE
89.	International Indian School, Al Jubail 31951 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	113.	Our Own Indian School, Dubai UAE
90.	International Indian School, Ajman UAE	114.	Progressive English School, Sharjah U.A.E.
91.	Jabriya Indian School, Bayan Jabriya Kuwait	115.	Radiant School, Sharjah UAE
92.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Tehran, Iran Tehran Iran	116.	Rai School Kathmandu Nepal
93.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kathmandu Nepal	117.	Scholars Indian School, Al Khaimah UAE
94.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow	118.	Shanti Niketan Indian School, Doha Qatar
95.	Leaders Private School, Sharjah UAE	119.	Sharjah Indian School, Dubai UAE
96.	M E S Indian School, Doha Qatar	120.	Shathi Al Noor International School, Jeddah-21372, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
97.	Middle East International School, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	121.	St Joseph's School, Abu Dhabi UAE
98.	Modern Indian School, Kathmandu Nepal	122.	St Mary's Catholic High School, Fujairah UAE
99.	Modern Indian School, Doha Qatar	123.	Sunrise English Private School, Abu Dhabi UAE
100.	Modern Indian School, Dibba Fujairah UAE	124.	Texmaco DPS International School, Timur 41300 Indonesia
101.	Modern International School, Hafuf Al Ahsa KSA- 31982	125.	The Asian School, Manama Bahrain
102.	Nepal Bhart Maitri Vidyalaya, PPO Pokhara Nepal	126.	The Central School, Dubai UAE
103.	New Indian Model School, Dubai UAE	127.	The Chandbagh School, Kathmandu, Nepal
104.	New Indian Model School, Sharjah UAE	128.	The Elite English School, Dubai UAE
105.	New Millennium School, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain	129.	The Emirates National School, Mai Saloon, Sharjah UAE
		130.	The Ideal English School, Ras Al Khaimah, UAE
		131.	The Indian Community School, Addis, Ababa Ethiopia
		132.	The Indian Community School, Kuwait (Arabia)

1	2
133.	The Indian High School, Dubai UAE
134.	The Indian School, State of Bahrain, Arabian Gulf
135.	The Millennium School, Dubai UAI
136.	The New Indian School, Isa Town Baharain
137.	The New Indian School, Hawally 32053, Kuwait (Arabia)
138.	United Indian School, Abbasiya Hawalli 32016, Kuwait
139.	Western Private Model School, Abu Dhabi UAE
140.	Wisdom High School, Abu Dhabi UAE
141.	Yara International School, Riyadh KSA-11371

Setting up of Agriculture Export Zone

1464. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, APEDA, a nodal agency for providing financial assistance for development of Agri Export Zones has totally failed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is no coordination between the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance for establishing more AEZ in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons for the lack of coordination; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the AEZ programme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) APEDA is not the nodal agency for providing financial assistance for development of the Agri Export Zones (AEZs). The AEZs envisage convergence or coming together of all the ongoing schemes of Central and State Governments including those of APEDA, NHB and other development

agencies in the sector to take care of the financial interventions required at various stages of value chain of an agri product. 60 AEZs sanctioned in 20 States have generated an investment of Rs. 1040.86 crore and exports of Rs. 8824.80 crore over the last five years against an envisaged investment of Rs. 1717.95 crore and export of Rs. 11821.47 crore, respectively.

(c) The concerned Central Government Ministries are working in coordination on issues relating to AEZs. A peer evaluation of the performance of the existing Agri Export Zones (AEZs) with a view to ascertain the reasons for shortfall in achievement of targets and suggest remedial action has been carried out. Based on the findings of the Evaluation and in consultation with the stakeholders including the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and the State Governments it has been decided not to sanction new AEZs till the functioning of the currently sanctioned AEZs is stabilized.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Based on the findings of Peer Evaluation, constitution of State Level Coordination Committee and Monitoring Committee has been laid down. As part of the ongoing process 4 AEZs have been selected for development of infrastructure with funds from Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme of the Department of Commerce. 16 projects entailing investment of Rs. 49 crore are proposed to be funded under the Scheme in these AEZs.

Registration of Cement with Bureau of Indian Standards

1465. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a request from the Builders' Association of India for deleting the items related to cement for registration with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as required under notification issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DGFT has issued a notification for deleting the items related to steel requiring BIS registration;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has directed the DGFT to issue such notification in respect of cement also;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Builders' Association of India has represented that all items pertaining to cement should be deleted from DGFT's notification requiring overseas manufacturers to register themselves with BIS so as to facilitate its import.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The DGFT had issued a Notification No. 21/2003 dated 28.10.2003 deleting all 33 items related to steel requiring BIS registration. These items include galvanized steel sheets, hot rolled steel strips, structural steel, cold rolled carbon steel sheets, etc.

(e) to (g) No Sir. Steel products once manufactured cannot be easily adulterated, whereas there exists a likelihood of adulteration in cement. Any dilution in mandatory BIS certification for imported cement will have serious implications for the quality of cement, thus endangering the safety of structures. Therefore, the import of cement is subject to mandatory BIS Certification.

**Separate Statutory Development Board
for North Maharashtra**

1466. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal in February, 2007 to the Union Government for a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the time by when the decision is likely to be taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.07.2006, has requested

Government of India to take necessary steps to amend Article 371 (2) of the Constitution to set up a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dbule, Nundurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Ahmednagar.

(c) The proposal is under examination.

(d) No definite time-frame can be specified in this regard.

International Co-operation on Fake Currency

1467. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has called for international cooperation to tackle the problem of fake currency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the problem of fake currency poses a major threat to national security;

(d) if so, whether there is increasing evidence of sponsored counterfeiting with the objective of terrorist funding and promoting transnational organized crime; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (d) The Union Government attaches highest importance in the matter of prevention of counterfeiting of Indian currency. The Government enters into Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters (MLAT) with other countries for cooperation to combat various crimes including counterfeiting of currency. India has so far entered into MLAT with the 21 countries namely Switzerland, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Turkey, France, Tajikistan, Bahrain, Thailand, USA, South Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Mauritius, Belarus and Spain. Further, the Counter Terrorism Cell of the Ministry of External Affairs works with the partner countries through the mechanism of Joint Working Group (JWG) on Counter Terrorism. At JWG Meetings India's candidature at FATF (Financial Action Task Force) is lobbied strongly. Representative of FIU-India (Financial

Intelligence Unit), Ministry of Finance has been an integral part of the JWG mechanism. Cooperation between FIU-India and its counterpart countries is actively encouraged at the meetings. A Technical Level meeting between Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) of Pakistan was held in March 2007 where it was agreed to set up a Joint Study Group (JSG) to decide upon the modalities of future cooperation between the two agencies in areas including counterfeit currencies. It was also agreed by the two sides to nominate one officer each as the nodal point to pursue cooperation between CBI and FIA in these areas. The issue has also been taken up regularly with the Government of Bangladesh in various fora like Home Secretary-level talks and Directors General-level Border Security Force (BSF) and Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) conference. Both sides have agreed to strengthen mutual cooperation through exchange of information.

(e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime including counterfeiting of currencies and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them financial assistance for modernization of their Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces. Further, intelligence inputs are regularly shared by the Central Security and Intelligence Agencies with the State Law Enforcement Agencies to prevent crime and law and order related incidents. The State Governments have also been advised from time to time to take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of circulation of counterfeit currencies.

The following steps have been taken by various agencies under the Ministry of Home Affairs to check circulation of counterfeit currencies:

- (i) Round the clock surveillance of the borders by carrying out patrolling (on foot, by boats and vehicle mobile), laying nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border (IB).
- (ii) Upgradation of intelligence network and coordination with sister intelligence agencies.

- (iii) Conduct of special operations, along the borders.
- (iv) Introduction of modern surveillance equipment including night vision devices.
- (v) Erection of fencing along the IB.
- (vi) By increasing the number of BOPs and deployment on the IB.
- (vii) Construction of border roads.
- (viii) Riverine segments of IB are being dominated by deploying vessels/water crafts of BSF water wing.
- (ix) Instructions have also been issued to all State Governments, particularly border States, to be more vigilant in this regard.
- (x) CBI has been nominated as the nodal agency to monitor the investigation and tackling the crime of fake Indian currency notes (FICN). CBI holds periodical meetings with the Ministries/ Departments, police authorities, law enforcement and other security agencies. CBI also coordinates with the State level nodal officers on collection of information as well as for action against FICN.

The steps taken by various agencies under the Ministry of Finance are:

- (i) Dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks.
- (ii) Incorporation of additional security features in the Indian Bank Notes making counterfeiting difficult.
- (iii) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed all banks to equip their branches with Ultra Violet Lamps for detection of counterfeit notes and to report to police authorities in case of detection of counterfeit notes at their branches. The currency chest holding banks have also been advised to install Note Sorting Machines at all the chests in a time bound manner.
- (iv) RBI has installed Currency Verification and Processing Systems (CVPS) in its various offices, each having a processing capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 pieces per hour. These machines have the capacity to detect forged notes and also to sort the notes into non-issuable and re-issuable at the capacities indicated above.

- (v) RBI has advised the Banks to set up Forged Note Vigilance Cells at their Head Offices for monitoring, implementation of RBI instructions etc. on forged notes.
- (vi) RBI has initiated public awareness campaign to widely publicize security features of banknotes in the print and electronic media to help the people to detect fake notes.
- (vii) For the benefit of public, a booklet (Your Guide to Money Matters) has been brought out which describes the features of genuine notes. This booklet has been placed on the RBI's Website, www.rbi.org.in besides being available to the public for sale at RBI's Issue Offices.
- (viii) RBI have organized a number of training programmes for the bank officials, police officials, government departments, Border Security Force and ITBP to sensitize them on various aspects of Indian bank notes. The training of trainers is also undertaken by RBI.

Universalisation of Secondary Education

1468. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme for Universalisation of Secondary Education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funding pattern of the scheme; and
- (d) the time by when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) A centrally sponsored scheme for Universalisation of access to and improvement of quality of education at secondary stage will be implemented during the 11th Plan period. The objective of the scheme is to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 15-16 years. The funding pattern of the scheme has not yet been finalized.

Monitoring of Private Universities

1469. SHRI VJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of private universities established during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is any monitoring body to look into the fees structure, admission policy, yearly assessment etc. of these private universities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There are 19 Private Universities in the country, of which 11 universities were established during the last three years, i.e during 2005, 2006 and 2007. The University Grants Commission, the monitoring body, has constituted a Committee in August 2007 to formulate-

- (i) Regulations with regard to admission and fee for self-financing, private professional institutions, including deemed to be universities.
- (ii) Regulations for admission and fees for self-financing courses in aided Universities/Colleges.
- (iii) Regulations for admission and fees for aided courses in aided Universities/Colleges.

Further, assessment of private universities is done by the UGC, vide the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003,

Community Radio Stations

1470. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the community radio stations are not allowed to broadcast news and current affairs programmes whereas private TV channels are allowed the same;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to change the existing policy in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by when the community radio stations are likely to be allowed to broadcast news and current affairs programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) As per the Policy guidelines on Community Radio, news and current affairs programmes are not allowed to be broadcast on community radio.

(b) The Community Radio Station broadcast is localized and caters to a small area. In the absence of a mechanism to monitor and regulate the content, news and current affairs has not been allowed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Residential Accommodation to Students of NVs

1471. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of requests have been received from the Navodaya Vidyalayas to provide residential accommodation to the students;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the status thereof, area-wise; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are fully residential in nature. For each Vidyalaya, the construction work including that of residential accommodation for students, is taken up in two phases.

[*Translation*]

Export of Flowers

1472. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ASSOCHAM has made an assessment that the country is likely to export flowers to the tune of Rs. 100 crore only and lag behind in achieving the target of Rs. 300 crores by the end of 2010;

(b) if so, the basis on which the assessment has been made;

(c) whether the Government has prescribed any *modus operandi* for the export of flowers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of the assessment made by the ASSOCHAM or the basis on which it has been made.

(c) Government has not prescribed any *modus operandi* for the export of flowers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to promote the exports of flowers include setting up of centers for perishable cargo at International airports at Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai & Trivandrum, wholesale market-cum-flower auction centers at Bangalore, Mumbai, Noida (UP) and Kolkata, Market Facilitation Center in Asalsamer, Netherlands and six Agri Export Zones. Financial assistance has also been extended to registered exporters of APEDA under the Schemes of APEDA for Market Development, Infrastructure Development, Quality Development, and Transport Assistance to promote export of agri produce including floriculture products.

Allocation to Educational Institutions

1473. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of educational institutions functioning in the country including Karnataka which have received grant for 2007-08 so far under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for starting boarding and hostel facilities, States and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the details of grant released during each of the last three years and current year for the said scheme, States and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No grants are directly released to educational institutions by the Ministry of

Human Resource Development under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for starting boarding & hostel facilities. However, grants are released to States/ UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) for setting up girls' residential schools. Besides, grants are also released to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the Centrally Sponsored

Scheme for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girls students of secondary and higher secondary schools.

The details of grants released under these Centrally Sponsored schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II

Statement I

No. of KGBVs sanctioned and funds released by Government of India under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya scheme as on 31st March 2007

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of KGBVs sanctioned	Funds released by GOI in 2004-05	Funds released by GOI in 2005-06	Funds released by GOI in 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342	1823.77	2679.73	2535.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	210.74	258.29	73.13
3.	Assam	15	0.00	350.10	0.00
4.	Bihar	350	4.00	2794.69	2330.44
5.	Chhatisgarh	84	810.33	766.77	473.44
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	52	497.03	326.76	127.50
8.	Haryana	9	0.00	182.18	36.56
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	192.47	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	4.33	186.25	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	187	4.00	4083.03	390.00
12.	Karnataka	61	845.47	1584.17	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	185	700.81	1769.32	975.00
14.	Maharashtra	36	527.61	0.00	109.69
15.	Mizoram	1	0.00	0.00	33.98
16.	Mizoram	1	0.00	33.98	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1	13.32	12.47	5.94
18.	Orissa	114	884.02	2114.09	0.00
19.	Punjab	2	32.55	14.70	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	186	350.65	1272.29	1689.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	53	644.39	0.00	706.30
22.	Tripura	7	32.54	131.40	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	322	676.03	3768.59	1608.75
24.	Uttarakhand	25	291.11	0.00	180.00
25.	West Bengal	60	711.43	34.08	657.94
Total		2180	9256.60	22362.89	11933.05

N.B. The KGBV scheme has been merged with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan w.e.f. 1st April, 2007.

Statement-II

Grants released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girls students of Secondary and higher secondary schools

Amount released to Voluntary Organisation during last three years

Year	Amount
2004-05	Rs.3.72 Crore
2005-06	Rs.3.90 Crore
2006-07	Rs.2.99 Crore

N.B. Grants under the above Scheme is not sanctioned State wise.

Rehabilitation of Militants in NE Region

1474. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of misguided youths operating as militants with different groups in Assam and other North Eastern States have been persuaded to lay down arms;

(b) if so, the number of militants who have so given up arms in different North Eastern States during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken and progress made in the resettlement and rehabilitation of these militants so far and the expenditure incurred by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) The Government has formulated a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants in the North Eastern States which is applicable to those militants who have surrendered/ surrender after 1.4.1998. This scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2005. As per the revised scheme, a monthly stipend of Rs. 2,000/- per month is given to surrenderees for a period of three years after surrender and an immediate grant of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to be kept in the shape of Fixed Deposit Receipts in a bank in the name of the surrenderee which can be drawn by him on completion of three years period subject to good behavior. Incentives for surrendered weapons are also given as per the prescribed rates. Besides, vocational training for self-employment to those who desire to undergo such training is also given.

(b) and (c) The expenditure on the rehabilitation of surrenderees in North Eastern States is first incurred by the State Governments and later claimed as reimbursement from Central Government under the scheme for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE). The details of militants surrendered and amount reimbursed by the Central Government to the concerned State Governments during the last three years are given below:

Year	NE States	
	No. of militants surrendered	Amount reimbursed
2005	555	Rs. 3.85 crore
2006	1430	Rs. 6.54 crore
2007 (upto 31.10.2007)	379	Rs. 4.31 crore

Apart from the monetary benefits, some of the steps taken for rehabilitation include vocational training, induction in Central Security Forces, appointment as Special Police Officers, allotment of land etc., wherever possible and considered necessary.

Import of Pepper, Cardamom and Rubber

1475. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of pepper, cardamom and rubber have fallen in the country;

(b) if so, whether the import of these items through the concessional duty route has made adverse impact on the price level of these items;

(c) whether the Government has made proper evaluation of the situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to impose restrictions on the import of these items;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The prices of Pepper, Cardamom and Rubber have in fact, been showing an increasing trend over the last three years.

(c) to (g) While in the WTO regime, the quantitative restrictions are not possible, the import of pepper, cardamom and rubber carries duty to protect the interest of domestic market. Duty free import of Spices including pepper and cardamom into India is largely taking place for value addition and re-export under Advanced Authorisation Scheme under Foreign Trade Policy and SEZ/EOU Schemes. Though under Free Trade Agreement with Sri Lanka duty free import of pepper is allowed, the quantity of its import has been restricted to 2500 tons per annum. The import of these products also has not impacted their domestic price.

Besides Spices Board is sending weekly local auction prices of cardamom (small) to Customs to rule out any possibility of under invoicing of the product by the importers.

Agreement with Netherlands

1476. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic cooperation between Netherlands and India is going to be a big boost in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present quantum of trade between the two countries; and

(c) the target fixed for trade between the two countries in the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Bilateral trade between India and Netherlands during the year 2006-2007 was US \$ 3825 million comprising India's exports of US \$ 2669 million and India's imports of US \$ 1156 million. No target has been fixed for bilateral trade in the coming years.

There have been several high level Ministerial visits of Netherlands to India. Their Minister for Foreign Trade visited India in September 2006 accompanied by a business delegation, Minister of Economic Affairs visited India in October 2007 with a high-level business delegation. The Dutch Minister of Foreign Trade is visiting India from 24-30 November 2007 leading a business delegation of about 75 members. This keen interest between businesses on both sides is expected to boost bilateral trade and investment flows.

Out-of-School Children

1477. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisional statistics emerging from Child Census 2007 has shown that there are 80,863 out of school children in the age group of 7 to 14 in the Karnataka State;

(b) if so, whether NGOs have pointed out that this figure could be 10 times more;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has taken up this issue seriously and urged the Karnataka Government to implement schemes for improving the position; and

(d) if so, the details of financial assistance to be provided by the Union Government for improving the position in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) (a) Yes, Sir. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme in Karnataka has confirmed the report.

(b) The Ministry has not received any complaint from any quarters in this matter.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has released Rs.22161.34 lakhs upto 31.10.2007 under the SSA programme to Karnataka. Rs.48.53 crores has been earmarked to implement interventions for out of school children in Karnataka under the SSA for 2007-08.

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Victims of Delhi Bomb Blasts

1478. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation plan has been announced for the victims of Delhi bomb blasts which occurred during Diwali two years ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the families of persons killed/injured in the bomb blasts have not received the compensation so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of families/persons who have received the compensation so far; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide compensation to the remaining families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) Victims/families of victims who died/injured in the bomb blasts took place on 9.10.2005 have been sanctioned

ex-gratia relief by the Government of India (through Government of NCT of Delhi) and Government of NCT of Delhi in following manner:

	Govt. of India	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Death cases	Rs. 2.00 Lakh	
		Death of an adult 2.00 Lakh
		Death of a minor 1.00 Lakh
In case of serious injury	—	50,000.00
In case of minor injury	—	5,000.00

(c) and (d) As informed by Government of NCT of Delhi, the above said relief has been paid in all cases except eight death cases and some injured cases. Out of eight death cases, in three cases, no next kin of the deceased could be traced; in two cases, both husband and wife died and their only son (minor) is not traceable at present and three dead persons could not be identified. The compensation to some injured cases could not be paid due to non-availability or because victims' addresses were not traceable. Some new names have been added in the list of Government of NCT of Delhi on the basis of the lists received from Special Cell of Delhi Police after reconciliation with them. Their payment depends upon their verification/receipt of MLCs etc.

(e) and (f) As per the information provided by Government of NCT of Delhi, the compensation has been paid in following cases:

Death	58 cases
Seriously injury	108 cases
Minor injury	71 cases

In respect of remaining cases, the compensation to the victims/family of the victims can be given after resolving of disputes of the claimants, tracing of addresses of the victims with the help of police etc.

[*English*]

Merger of PMRY and REGP

1479. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is overlapping of various projects undertaken under the twin schemes viz. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (REGP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has submitted any proposal to the Planning Commission for merger of PMRY and REGP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure smooth implementation of the above projects and to promote more self-employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The main objective of the two credit-linked subsidy schemes, namely, the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), implemented through the States and Union Territories by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) is promotion and development of micro enterprises in the rural and semi urban areas. While REGP is implemented in rural areas and small towns with population up to 20,000, PMRY is implemented both in rural as well as urban areas.

The cost limit of the village industry units set up under REGP is upto Rs. 25 lakh, while the maximum cost limit of self-employment ventures under PMRY is Rs. 5 lakh for a single entrepreneur. The quantum of margin money/subsidy admissible under these two schemes also differs substantially.

(c) and (d) A proposal for formulation of a new scheme called 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP) by merging the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) has been submitted to the Planning Commission for 'in principle' approval. The proposal is only in its conceptual stage.

(e) KVIC has been advised to closely monitor the implementation of the REGP Scheme with State KVI Boards to ensure meeting the targets of employment generation. Bankers have also been separately requested by the Reserve Bank of India on not insisting on collateral

for loan amount upto Rs. 5 lakh. Regular meetings at the State level are being held by KVIC with Bankers to ensure this. Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) is also monitoring the progress in the implementation of REGP in the Ministry. Similarly, in the case of PMRY also, the progress is monitored regularly by the Ministry centrally and at State levels too, besides monitoring by the Reserve Bank of India.

Export by Micro and Medium Enterprises

1480. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated value and quantum of exports made by the small and medium enterprises during each of the last three years;

(b) whether these enterprises are in a position to face global competition; and

(c) if not, the efforts being made to enhance their competitive capacity?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Specific information on quantum of exports from the small and medium enterprise sector is not maintained centrally. Based on the information collected from Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and others concerned, the estimated value of exports by the micro and small enterprises (MSEs) during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 (latest available) were Rs.97,644 crore, Rs. 1,24,417 crore and Rs. 1,50,242 crore respectively. Data on medium enterprises for the said period is not available.

(b) and (c) A policy package was announced on 30th August, 2000 for the promotion and development of the MSEs and to enhance their competitiveness, both domestically and globally. The policy package, inter alia, consists of enhanced credit support, better infrastructure and marketing facilities and incentives for technology upgradation. In addition, under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme for MSE exporters, direct financial assistance is provided to MSEs, which include:—

(i) reimbursement to individual exporters up to 90 per cent of the cost of to-and-fro air fare and 60 per cent of space rental charges for participation in international trade fairs/exhibitions;

- (ii) financial assistance of upto 25 per cent of the cost of production of overseas publicity material, limited to Rs. 15,000/- in a financial year;
- (iii) financial assistance of upto Rs. 2 lakh for commissioning specific market studies and assistance to SSI Associations for initiating/contesting anti-dumping cases, limited to 50 per cent of total cost or Re. one lakh, whichever is less; and
- (iv) reimbursement of 75 per cent of one-time registration fee paid by MSEs for obtaining bar coding registration.

**Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of
Traditional Industries**

1481. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI);
- (b) the total allocation for this scheme and the mechanism for utilisation of the fund;
- (c) the details of main traditional industries coming under the purview of this scheme; and
- (d) the extent to which the traditional industries have been benefited by the said scheme State and Union Territory-wise particularly in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Under the 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional

Industries (SFURTI)' 122 clusters (34 khadi, 62 village industries and 26 coir) have been approved by the Scheme Steering Committee of the Scheme for their development. 19 reputed national level Institutions with expertise in cluster development methodology have been identified as Technical Agencies to provide technical support to the Nodal Agencies i.e. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board and the Implementing Agencies of the Scheme. Further, the other formalities/activities for development of these clusters like obtaining consent of State Governments, training to staff of Nodal Agencies and Implementing Agencies, appointment of Cluster Development Executives (CDE) and their training, preparation of annual action plan, diagnostic study report, etc, have been completed in most of the clusters.

(b) SFURTI has been launched to develop around 100 clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors with a total plan allocation of Rs. 97.25 crore. Release of funds under this scheme is cluster specific. The Government of India releases funds to the Nodal Agencies i.e. KVIC and Coir Board who are responsible for holding and disbursement of funds to the approved Implementing Agencies and monitoring of the scheme. These funds are released by them to the Implementing Agencies as per their requirement.

(c) Khadi, village and coir industries including leather and pottery are covered under SFURTI.

(d) 122 traditional industry clusters from khadi, village and coir sectors covering all the States/UTs including Kerala have been approved for their development under SFURTI. The State-wise number of clusters approved is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State wise list of approved clusters under SFURTI

Sl. No.	State	Khadi	Village Industries	Coir	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana	1	3		4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1		2
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2		4
4.	Punjab	2	3		5

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Rajasthan	3	2		5
6.	Chandigarh				0
7.	Delhi				0
8.	Assam	1	3	1	5
9.	Manipur		2		2
10.	Meghalaya		1		1
11.	Nagaland	1	1		2
12.	Tripura		2	1	3
13.	Arunachal Pradesh		1		1
14.	Mizoram		1		1
15.	Sikkim		1		1
16.	Bihar	1	2		3
17.	Jharkhand	1	1		2
18.	Orissa		2	2	4
19.	West Bengal	2	3	1	6
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Island			1	1
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2		3
22.	Chhattisgarh		1		1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4	9		13
24.	Uttaranchal	1	1		2
25.	Gujarat	2	1	1	4
26.	Maharashtra	1	3		4
27.	Daman and Diu				0
28.	Goa		1	1	2
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0
30.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	2	8
31.	Karnataka	2	2	4	8
32.	Kerala	2	2	4	8
33.	Tamil Nadu	3	5	6	14
34.	Lakshadweep			1	1
35.	Pondicherry	1		1	2
Total		34	62	26	122

Dengue Cases in MCD and NDMC Areas

1482. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of Dengue and Chikengunia in MCD and NDMC areas in Delhi are increasing every year; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the cases of Dengue and Chikengunia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) No, Sir. Only 7 cases of Dengue have been reported in New Delhi Municipal Council area in 2007, i.e. upto 21st November, 2007 as compared to last year's figure of 38 cases. No case of Chikengunia has been reported in New Delhi Municipal Council area during the year 2006-07 (upto 21st November, 2007).

The year-wise detail of Dengue cases reported in Municipal Corporation of Delhi is as under:

Year	cases
2004	321
2005	601
2006	1932
2007 (upto 21st November, 2007)	475

(b) The details of steps taken are given below:

(A) Surveillance

1. Disease surveillance
2. Vector Surveillance

(B) Early diagnosis and treatment

(C) Integrated Vector Control

1. Anti-larval measure:

- (i) Chemical Method
- (ii) Biological Method
- (iii) Environmental Method

2. Anti-adult measures

These are practiced on selective basis i.e. as and when cases of Malaria/Dengue/Chikengunya are reported and kept reserved for outbreak/epidemic situation. Fogging is also done with the Vehicle Mounted Thermal Fogging Machine. There is one mounted fogging machine in each of the 12 zones of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(D) Health Education

(E) Law Enforcement

(F) Inter Sectoral Co-operation

(G) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Involvement

(H) Capacity Building and Manpower Development.

[Translation]

Import of Cement

1483. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed to import cement during 2007;

(b) if so, the total quantity of cement imported alongwith its value thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether the quality of imported cement has been checked;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the import of sub-standard cement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (c) to (f) The Government has taken a number of measures to facilitate import, e.g., reduction of the import duty on cement to 'Nil', removal of countervailing duty and special additional custom duty, etc. Further, MMTC Ltd, a Government of India enterprise and TANCEM, a State Government enterprise of Tamil Nadu have been given a special dispensation to import cement under the provisions of Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2003 to enable availability of significant quantities of imported cement in the market. To control rising cement

prices and to meet domestic demand cement can be imported only from those foreign cement manufacturers who have been granted licenses by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under Foreign Manufacturers' Certification Scheme. Thus imported cement should conform to specified BIS standards and also carry the standard mark

of BIS. The mechanism of mandatory BIS certification has been put in place to prevent the import of substandard cement in the country.

(b) The details of quantity of cement imported during 2006-07 and 2007-08 (April-May, 2007) are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Country	2006-07		2007-08 (April-May, 2007)	
	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakh)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakh)
Australia	4	2.10	0	0
Bangladesh	20215	616.22	3956	134.74
Belgium	1	0.70	0	0
Bhutan	715	19.9.3	0	0
China	64929	2305.04	30764	767.50
Croatia	13	1.76	0	0
France	909	222.10	126	21.85
Germany	322	49.02	39	12.75
Indonesia	85338	1982.44	16497	376.07
Italy	15	7.23	21	4.47
Japan	30100	641.24	0	0
Korea	98	29.50	0	0
Malaysia	2620	80.93	810	23.51
Nepal	150	4.10	0	0
Netherlands	601	254.31	62	23.69
Oman	702	37.93	0	0
Pakistan	127	67.61	550	23.52
Singapore	85	37.63	16	3.83
Spain	0	0	25	1.39
Switzerland	0	0	4	1.73
Sweden	100	27.09	0	0
U.A.E.	3135	116.86	504	22.09
U.K.	45	9.28	1	0.04
U.S.A.	45	26.14	3	3.59
Total	210269	6539.16	53378	1420.77

*[English]***Issuance of Visa at Airports**

1484. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to introduce the concept of 'visa on arrival' at airports in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the security norms to be followed in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d): A request has come from the Ministry of Tourism for launching of 'visa on arrival' on an experimental basis at Mumbai and Delhi Airports. A considered decision has been taken that it is not feasible to implement 'visa on arrival' at present.

*[Translation]***Women Quota in Higher Education**

1485. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of assistance/efforts being given/made by the Government to promote higher education for filling up the women quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): There is no reservation/quota for admission or recruitment in universities and colleges for women. However, in order to promote higher education among women, the University Grants Commission has launched the following schemes:

1. Construction of Women's Hostel
2. Setting up of Women Study Centre
3. Day Care Centre for Women
4. Infrastructure for Women Students/Teachers

5. Basic facilities for Women**6. Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child****Subsidy on Products of Rural Industries**

1486. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for promotion of sale of products produced by the Rural Industries;

(b) whether subsidy is being given for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of the sales achieved as a result of providing subsidy, State and Union Territory-wise and product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament reporting to the Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, continues its sales promotion endeavour for village industry products through its 12 departmentally run sales outlets and by conducting exhibitions/fairs. It provides financial assistance for organizing District/State/Zonal and National level exhibitions, besides financing special exhibitions/events being organized on various special occasions. During 2006-07, 106 such exhibitions were organized in various parts of the country. The pattern of financial assistance for organizing exhibitions is given below:

Type of Exhibitions	Maximum financial assistance provided per exhibition (Rs. lakh)
National level Exhibitions	40.00
Zonal level Exhibitions	25.00
State Level Exhibitions	10.00
District level Exhibitions	2.50

Summarised details of the exhibitions organized as well as sales generated during 2006-07 are as under:

Nature of Exhibitions	Number of Exhibitions	Sales (Rs. lakh)
National level Exhibitions	3	1,274.93
State level Exhibitions	18	1,770.68
District level Exhibitions	80	1,521.10
Special Exhibitions/Events	5	48.31
Total	106	4,615.02

(b) No, Sir. Subsidy is not given on village industry products promoted by KVIC.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Punishment in Dowry Death Cases

1487. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended to the Government not to prescribe capital punishment in dowry death cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Law Commission has opined that there is no warrant for prescribing death sentence for the offence of dowry death as defined in Section 304-B of Indian Penal Code having regard to presumptive character of the offence, absence of direct connection between the death and the offender and the gravity of culpable conduct as well as the object sought to be achieved thereby.

(c) The recommendations of the Law Commission are only recommendatory/advisory in nature.

Foodgrains for Mid-Day Meal Scheme

1488. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a detailed policy to provide adequate foodgrains at reasonable cost for the welfare of children covered under Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to make available additional quantity of foodgrains to meet the demands of expanded Mid-Day Meal Scheme to upper primary level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) At present, the Government of India is providing foodgrain free of cost under Mid Day Meal Scheme to all States/Union Territories through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The cost of foodgrain is reimbursed to FCI at BPL rates. Foodgrain at the rate of 100 grams for primary (classes I - V) and 150 grams for upper primary (classes VI-VIII) per child/school day is provided under the scheme. For the year 2007-08, in addition to 2155807.11 MTs of foodgrain for the primary stage, 322785.31 MTs of foodgrain has been allocated to States/Union Territories to cover with effect from 1.10.2007 the upper primary stage of education in 3479 educationally backward blocks (EBBs) in the country.

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana

1489. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed and achievement made under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the provisions made for releasing loan under the said scheme;

(c) the details of the loan sanctioned/released and utilized during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(d) the details of the applications received and approved as well as beneficiaries under the said scheme during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(e) whether there is a separate provision for the tribal areas under the said scheme;

(f) If so, the details thereof; and

(g) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The details of the targets fixed and achievement made under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Under PMRY the upper limit of project cost for the industry sector is upto Rs. 5 lakh and for Service/Business Sector it is upto Rs. 2 lakh. The Government

provides subsidy limited to 15 per cent of the project cost restricted to ceiling of Rs. 12,500/- per entrepreneur (For North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir, ceiling on the subsidy is Rs. 15,000). Banks are allowed to take margin money from the entrepreneur varying from 5% to 16.25% of the project cost so as to make the total of the subsidy and the margin money equal to 20% of the project cost and the rest is given as loan by the banks.

(c) and (d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (g) The Scheme is implemented both in the urban and rural areas throughout the country. PMRY guidelines provide that assistance to SC/ST beneficiaries should be targeted in such a manner that they are benefited in proportion to their population in the respective district/State. However, the number of SC/ST beneficiaries should not be less than 22.5% State Governments have been asked to bestow attention to achieving the same.

Statement

State and UT-wise details of target fixed, applications received, loans sanctioned and loans disbursed (released)/ achievement made under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during last three years (2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Union Ter.	2004-05				2005-06				2006-07									
		Target (Pst) (Pst)	Appl. Recd.	Appl./Loan Sanctioned		Disbursed		Target (Pst) (Pst)	Appl. Recd.	Appl./Loan Sanctioned		Appl./Loan Disbursed							
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount			No.	Amount	No.	Amount						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Haryana	5100	14786	9176	5346.91	7756	4294.83	5303	10856	10558	6182.77	9566	5272.34	5480	19011	12615	7346.51	11447	6186.83
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	3975	2977	2422.37	2853	2285.89	3557	4086	3038	2634.17	2829	2438.78	3744	4688	3731	3348.24	3480	3257.56
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000	1732	747	748.31	638	667.47	1588	1190	580	629.46	544	583.89	1461	1395	830	851.20	696	724.31
4.	Punjab	4600	13619	9178	5848.72	8372	5141.36	4063	13252	8942	5716.72	8043	4866.79	4236	13357	9108	6036.14	8320	5147.47
5.	Rajasthan	9100	29533	16429	9411.55	12919	7087.30	8328	28842	16882	9957.04	13868	7820.82	8579	31948	19238	11341.39	15207	8371.16
6.	Chandigarh	300	474	288	186.27	206	123.16	351	390	251	152.30	72	45.89	491	130	60	44.42	47	31.90
7.	Delhi	4500	2785	937	685.39	819	557.12	5179	2345	799	572.29	682	480.89	5457	1777	637	466.12	526	352.71
8.	Assam	7500	15137	10282	8609.95	6256	5724.27	7367	13631	7262	5259.31	5671	3635.93	7643	10803	5985	5189.58	4531	3687.68
9.	Manipur	1500	907	440	400.15	387	304.23	1418	612	420	379.70	383	348.96	1475	861	255	174.15	196	149.91
10.	Meghalaya	400	782	588	556.38	568	520.40	361	919	609	582.81	584	515.14	370	734	486	451.04	454	363.84
11.	Nagaland	400	1054	897	909.45	109	102.45	363	2431	2437	3241.20	2379	3124.97	373	1041	979	1267.92	978	1264.65
12.	Tripura	1000	3149	2126	1649.13	1747	1379.65	1193	3901	2340	2010.51	2032	1642.31	1238	3834	2797	2481.50	1804	1639.22
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	527	443	438.05	440	434.80	173	1013	465	415.55	447	397.55	178	392	328	291.41	312	265.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Mizoram	200	269	144	13450	142	133.20	188	818	485	447.00	472	439.52	195	1146	910	799.39	538	355.84
15.	Sikkim	100	75	37	27.35	32	22.80	66	70	31	20.34	31	19.02	67	54	39	27.02	38	25.40
16.	Bihar	16000	16034	11534	10495.88	16386	8887.83	16003	20256	14049	12516.20	12072	9359.65	16477	12802	8791	8088.77	8016	6723.02
17.	Jharkhand	6500	8955	5492	4586.76	4804	3783.48	6878	9065	5451	4780.04	4586	3580.88	7213	8631	5583	4682.36	4858	3885.59
18.	Orissa	7100	28000	16132	10417.20	11339	6619.02	6823	26409	16348	11549.31	12823	7991.59	7125	28354	15440	11329.87	13821	10347.75
19.	West Bengal	24000	9073	4607	3221.46	3796	2534.39	24574	9282	5112	3412.37	4616	3245.55	25449	6237	3700	2980.44	3415	2714.50
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	150	305	150	116.13	142	109.21	123	317	188	135.56	150	109.26	128	189	119	92.23	118	92.18
21.	Madhya Pradesh	14000	50655	27538	18099.84	20642	12738.88	13507	50965	28942	19263.20	20809	12599.51	13887	51186	29945	20689.42	20771	12573.89
22.	Chhattisgarh	8000	8188	4322	2746.24	3276	1987.85	5429	7301	4384	2829.55	3483	2130.18	6612	11222	6666	4361.86	4128	2586.89
23.	Uttar Pradesh	28000	72335	46867	31965.89	42534	29211.20	28948	66369	43606	31517.72	40040	29746.82	28929	78304	49445	36146.82	43077	31454.31
24.	Uttarakhand	2500	10463	7209	4878.35	6637	4468.32	2119	11416	7758	5634.86	7404	5206.67	2189	11526	7988	5842.32	7085	5142.56
25.	Gujarat	10000	13037	6881	3309.55	6406	3058.89	9579	11818	6828	3484.86	6347	3196.81	9859	10782	6861	3085.10	6020	2614.76
26.	Maharashtra	28000	47188	26798	15596.22	21819	11863.16	24614	44291	28128	15713.51	23817	13098.36	25439	42147	26220	15157.38	20884	11614.04
27.	Daman and Diu	50	7	4	3.51	4	3.51	19	25	14	10.86	14	10.86	20	9	4	3.00	4	3.00
28.	Goa	500	77	53	45.28	45	35.20	486	78	52	46.39	43	36.84	504	56	30	24.81	21	15.89
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50	27	23	16.00	22	15.00	27	53	30	24.00	24	16.00	27	20	8	4.00	3	1.95
30.	Andhra Pradesh	21500	41717	25002	17789.26	22542	14718.59	20767	41054	27343	17194.87	21334	12604.92	20281	30883	20076	12896.45	15275	9880.89
31.	Karnataka	12000	30138	16806	10447.25	13931	8886.82	11046	34819	21380	13261.43	19246	11756.80	11367	31919	21263	13319.43	18512	10886.46
32.	Kerala	17000	30794	22517	11673.02	16553	8487.30	18885	33752	25758	13150.16	21447	10249.66	18180	35581	26177	13615.08	21170	10261.06
33.	Tamilnadu	20000	33636	20579	7917.99	16902	6752.80	21565	34460	22203	8658.07	19534	7531.31	21475	38250	24673	10122.96	21984	8797.84
34.	Lakshadweep	50	17	12	9.99	4	2.72	48	6	5	4.15	5	3.90	50	7	5	4.56	0	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	700	631	363	174.77	329	138.31	722	750	394	173.03	348	154.07	752	784	416	172.27	375	165.34
	Others		3377	1246	1289.74	897	918.19		3412	1799	1527.31	1367	1084.47		2520	1251	1547.85	886	1009.31
	All India	250000	491324	288003	192325.39	25406	154278.51	250000	488944	314876	203029.47	267261	166374.01	255080	494480	312749	203232.04	258207	162074.73

Sources: RBI data

*Provisional

New Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones

1490. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed New Economic Zones (NEZs) and existing Export Processing Zones (EPZs) come under the preview of Indian Labour Laws;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total workforce involved in these zones at present, gender-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact Special Labour Laws to protect the interests of the workforce engaged in such zones; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) All laws including labour laws are applicable in Special Economic. At present there are no Export Processing Zones in the country.

(c) The total workforce employed in the Special Economic Zones at present is above two and a half

lakhs including over 1.7 lakhs employed in Government SEZs. Approximately 40% of the workforce employed in Government SEZs are females.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

Expo Orissa 2007 Fair

1491. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enterprises participated in Expo-Orissa 2007 held recently;

(b) whether a large number of units in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sector are either sick or on the brink of closure in the country;

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

(d) whether SMEs are struggling for survival in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of schemes prepared by the Government for the revival and growth of the SMEs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) More than 260 units participated in Expo Orissa 2007 Fair.

(b) to (e) As per the data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the scheduled commercial banks, the number of sick Micro and Small enterprises (MSEs) and Medium enterprises in the country as at the end of March, 2007 were 1,14,132 and 17,949 respectively. The State/UT-wise data on sick MSEs and Medium Enterprises as at the end of March, 2007 are given in the enclosed statement.

The Government of India has taken various measures to facilitate timely identification and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick MSEs. These include among others, setting up of State Level Inter-institutional Committee in each State under the convenorship of RBI, issue of guidelines to banks on detection of sickness at an early stage & taking remedial measures for rehabilitation of sick SSI units identified as potentially viable etc. In line with the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)", the RBI has issued guidelines to the banks regarding debt restructuring mechanism for SMEs to facilitate restructuring of debt of all eligible SMEs.

Further, a "Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises" has been announced to provide full support in areas of credit, technological upgradation, marketing, infrastructure upgradation, facilities for training and capacity building of entrepreneurs for the growth of MSMEs.

In addition to facilitate the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of MSMEs, the Government has put in place the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which, inter-alia, provides for measures for promotion and development, credit facilities, procurement policy for micro and small enterprises, measures to check delayed payments to micro and small enterprises and establishment of micro and small enterprises facilitation council (MSEFCs), etc.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise sick units at the end of March, 2007.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Sick Micro and Small enterprises	Sick Medium enterprises
1	2	3	4
Eastern Region			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	0
3.	Assam	5459	7
4.	Bihar	5964	24
5.	Jharkhand	2041	34
6.	Manipur	362	1
7.	Meghalaya	44	0
8.	Mizoram	16	0
9.	Nagaland	41	0
10.	Orissa	3602	7
11.	Sikkim	14	0
12.	Tripura	3169	0
13.	West Bengal	28592	9591
Sub Total		49324	9664

1	2	3	4
Northern Region			
14.	Chandigarh	21	12
15.	Delhi	1252	155
16.	Haryana	650	8
17.	Himachal Pradesh	160	0
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	588	0
19.	Punjab	1146	23
20.	Rajasthan	4881	22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13309	233
22.	Uttanchal	784	38
Sub Total		22791	491
Western Region			
23.	Chhattisgarh	1301	1
24.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	50	45
25.	Daman and Diu	31	38
26.	Goa	84	3
27.	Gujarat	3350	7082
28.	Madhya Pradesh	8311	138
29.	Maharashtra	7401	144
Sub Total		20528	7451
Southern Region			
30.	Andhra Pradesh	3520	47
31.	Karnataka	3611	126
32.	Kerala	4426	91
33.	Pondicherry	37	0
34.	Tamil Nadu	9895	79
Sub Total		21489	343
Grand Total		114132	17949

Quality Education in Colleges

1492. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts have expressed disappointment over the quality of college and university education in the country as reported in the Hindu dated October 22, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to put in place a regulatory framework for private commercialization of education, racketeering and exploitation;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to set up a regulatory framework for the same; and

(e) the time by when the regulatory framework is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Central Government is aware of the need to strengthen quality of higher education during the XI Plan. UGC Regulations for maintaining quality already exist. A legislative proposal for preventing commercialization of education, consistent with the national policy and decisions of the Supreme Court of India, is under consideration.

[Translation]

National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganised Sector

1493 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Enterprises in the unorganised sector (NCEUS) has reported that bank credit is being provided only to four non-agro product based industries out of hundred such industries;

- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the details of loans likely to be provided for this sector as per the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India;
- (d) whether NCEUS has sought modifications in RBI norms on small enterprises;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government is considering to create a national fund for the small enterprises and unorganised sector; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) in its report on 'Financing of Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector' has reported that as per the National Sample Survey 55th Round, 1999-2000 on non-agricultural enterprises in informal sector, only 4.13 per cent enterprises have outstanding loans from institutional sources. The report is under examination.

(c) As per the priority sector lending guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the loans of non-farm unorganised enterprises sector would, inter alia, include loans provided to micro enterprises, artisans, village and cottage industries, small road & water transport operators, small business, professional and self-employed, retail trade and advances to Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The NCEUS in its report has recommended earmarking of 12% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) for micro enterprises and other components of non-farm unorganised sector.

(f) and (g) To ensure better flow of credit to micro and small enterprises by reducing the risk perception of financial institutions and banks in lending without collateral security, the Government has set up a Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). The corpus fund of CGTMSE is jointly contributed by the Government and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in the ratio of 4:1. Further, the NCEUS has proposed creation of a National Fund for the non-farm unorganised sector, namely, National Fund for the Unorganised Sector (NAFUS) to cater to the developmental needs of the unorganised sector. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Contribution made by NGOs

1494. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs released grants during 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) the value addition and contribution made by NGOs to the various educational programmes;

(c) whether the Government is now funding NGOs only in select innovative activities; and

(d) if so, the achievements made in the field of those activities, project-wise and the manner in which educational programmes have been benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development releases Grants to NGOs under various schemes. The number of NGOs to which grants were released under some important schemes during 2005-06 and 2006-07 are as under:

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Grants to NGOs during 2005-06 (Total No.)	Grants to NGOs during 2006-07 (Total No.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheme of Support to NGOs in the field of Adult Education	46 (including State Resource Centres)	43 (including State Resource Centres)
2.	Scheme of Studies, Seminar, Evaluation, etc. for Implementation of Education Policy	24	34

1	2	3	4
3.	Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)	62	58
4.	Scheme for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.	67	45
5.	Innovative and Experimental Education Project	30	16
6.	Book Promotional Activities	33	21
7.	Development of Sanskrit Education	23	22
8.	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL)	544	502
9.	Central Hindi Directorate (CHD)	248	130
10.	Central Institute of Indian Language (CIIL)	10	—
11.	Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP)	147	175
12.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	727	757

As per the National Education Policy 1986 (as modified in 1992), Non Government and Voluntary effort including social activist groups will be encouraged and provided with financial assistance. NGOs are accordingly encouraged to participate in various schemes for the promotion of literacy and education related activities with a view to complement and supplement the efforts of the Government and have generally contributed in reaching targetted groups at the grass root level.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Declining Industrial Growth

1495. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the industrial growth rate has shown a decline during each of the last three years, as reported in *Times of India* dated November 14, 2007;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor, sector-wise;

(c) whether a survey has been conducted by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) which showed a dip in production in the manufacturing sector as reported in the *Times of India* dated November 12, 2007;

(d) if so, the reasons for the slow down in manufacturing sector;

(e) the extent to which the rising cost of credit and appreciation of rupee against the dollar is responsible for this; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve a higher industrial growth rate in the manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The *Times of India* report dated November 14, 2007 refers to performance of infrastructure industries, and the CII survey reports performance of the manufacturing sector. The industrial growth rate for the last three years measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), comprising of infrastructure industries and manufacturing sector is given below:

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (April-September)
Overall Industry	8.4	8.2	11.6	9.2
Mining	4.4	1.0	5.4	5.3
Manufacturing	9.2	9.1	12.5	9.7
Electricity	5.2	5.2	7.2	7.7
Infrastructure Industries	5.8	6.1	8.8	6.6

According to the CII-ASCON survey, out of 91 manufacturing sectors, 74 sectors recorded moderate to excellent growth and 17 sectors recorded negative growth.

Performance of individual industries in a market driven economy depends on a number of factors, such as demand and supply conditions, relative prices of inputs, competition, exchange rate movements and the macroeconomic factors. Besides, demand conditions in major importing countries and trade environment also impact performance of industries in which exports constitute a significant proportion of production.

(f) Government has put in place various policies to promote broad based industrial growth. This includes, inter-alia, delicensing of industrial capacity, liberalization of foreign trade regime to provide better access to inputs at competitive prices, rationalization and reduction in duty rates of customs and central excise, better infrastructure support, and liberal FDI regime, etc.

Procedure for Shooting of Films

1496. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has any proposal to simplify the procedure for shooting of films in the country;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the time by when final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Government of India has simplified the procedure for

shooting of films by foreigners in India. Processing of the application for granting permission, in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, will normally take not more than three weeks. If the film requires shooting in sensitive areas of Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern India, border areas of the country, etc., the application will be considered for specific approval in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs. In such cases clearing of applications would require more time to process. Further, if the issue(s) dealt in the feature film is(are) regarding communal subjects, human rights, tribal, nuclear and defence related issues or any other issue dealt in the script is considered provocative or sensitive from economic/social/political angle, permission would require prior consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs.

- Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of Small Mining Blocks

1497. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- whether the allotment of small mining blocks is affecting the economy in the scale of production;
- if so, the steps being taken by the Government to discourage the same;
- whether this practice is not productive as the use of low cost technologies for excavating minerals leads to lower minerals realisation;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government proposes to disband the allotment of small mining blocks;
- if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (d) Economic viability of mining operation depends on demand for a particular mineral in the market, accessibility to the deposit, depth and thickness of the deposit, method of mining and equipment and machinery used for mining, and not necessarily on the size of the mining lease. However, in order to ensure systematic and scientific mining of major minerals for optimum utilization of the mineral resources, the Government has prescribed minimum size of mining lease at four hectares in respect of all major minerals except for beach sand minerals for which the minimum size of mining lease is 2 hectares and for small deposits which are shallow in nature, isolated and do not exceed more than 200 meters in strike length the minimum size of mining lease is 1 hectare.

(e) to (g) Do not arise in view of the reply given to (a) to (d) above.

Decline in Export of Indian Tea

1498. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

- (a) whether export of tea has declined recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has set up a Committee to find out the reasons therefor; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) During the last three years, the quantity of tea exported from India has shown an increasing trend. However, due to decline in exports to countries like Iraq, Pakistan etc. and the appreciation of rupee in dollar terms, the volume of export of tea from India has declined during the 2007-08 over the corresponding period of the year 2006-07. The details of tea exports during the current year and the previous years are given below:

Year/Period	Quantity (M.Kg)	Value (Rs.Crs.)
2004	197.67	1841.14
2005	199.05	1830.98
2006	218.73	2006.53
2007 (Jan-September)*	118.74	1170.78
2006 (Jan-September)	155.90	1427.42

*Estimated and subject to revision
Source: Tea Board

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Tea Board and the Government are taking various measures to boost the export of tea which include conducting promotional activities in the foreign markets and also lending promotional support to Indian tea exporters in their marketing efforts. These activities include: participation in international and or specialized fairs and exhibitions; field sampling at speciality stores and/or principal markets; media publicity; buyer-seller meets; public relation activities to establish closer link between importers and exporters; and exchange of tea delegations between India and Tea importing countries. Tea Board has set up three overseas offices at London, Moscow and Dubai to promote Indian tea in these potential markets.

[Translation]

ISI Activity at Indo-Nepal Border

1499. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the anti-national activities of Pakistani Intelligence Agency, ISI at the Indo-Nepal border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities of ISI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available reports, instances of externally sponsored terrorist and espionage elements using Indo-Nepal border for anti-India activities have come to notice.

(c) The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach to tackle the activities of ISI by strengthening the border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments for neutralizing plans of militants and ISI/ anti-national elements, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system.

Disaster Risk Management Programme

1500. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines to implement the Disaster Risk Management Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given approval to implement the GOI-UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme 2002-07;

(d) if so, the details of the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) Government has approved the implementation of the Government of India United Nations Development Programme, Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) (2002-07) with an estimated outlay of US\$ 34 million. The programme is under implementation in 169 multi-hazard prone districts in 17 States. A subcomponent of this Programme, Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Project (UEVRP) is being implemented in 38 cities with a population of 5 lakh and above falling in seismic zones III, IV & V.

The overall goal of the Programme is "Sustainable Reduction in Disaster Risk in some of the most hazard-prone districts in the selected States of India".

Under the Disaster Risk Management Programme, guidelines have been issued to the various State Governments for:

- (a) Establishment of institutional framework for disaster preparedness and mitigation planning at state, district, taluka, block and community levels;
- (b) Awareness generation for disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation.
- (c) Development of multi-hazard preparedness, response and mitigation plans for disaster risk management at state, district, block, Gram Panchayat, village/urban local body and ward levels;
- (d) Training & capacity building of the government functionaries/ Disaster Management Teams/ other stakeholders at all levels;
- (e) Construction of multi hazard resistant Technology Demonstration Units including Emergency Operation Centres;
- (f) Strengthening of the Emergency Operation Centres at state and district level and enhance the capacity of district administration by providing them with emergency kits to meet the crisis situations;
- (g) Development of earthquake vulnerability reduction plan, awareness campaign, strengthening disaster management information centre & training of engineerings and architectural professionals in the relevant cities.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

1501. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give priority to rehabilitate the displaced persons/repatriates from Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka who are now settled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the number of such persons yet to be rehabilitated;

(c) whether the 'settlement wing' dealing with residuary matters are vigorously monitoring the conditions of these displaced persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Universities with Potential for Excellence

1502. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) of UGC had revealed that only 32 per cent of the Universities in the country offer quality education and only 9 Universities have been ranked as "Universities with Potential for Excellence"; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures the Government had taken or propose to take for quality improvement in all the Indian Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has accredited 140 Universities in the country. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has a scheme for identifying "Universities with Potential for Excellence" with separate parameters, and has identified 9 such Universities upto the end of the X Plan.

(b) Improvement of quality of higher education is a continuous process. The UGC has a number of schemes such as Universities with Potential of Excellence, Colleges with Potential of Excellence, Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Major and Minor Research Projects, Fellowship for doing M.Phil and Ph.D, Emeritus Fellowship, Instrumentation Maintenance Centre and Cultural Exchange Programme. The quality of teaching and research in higher education is ensured by the UGC by regulating the minimum qualification for teachers. Refresher programmes are organized for teachers through the Academic Staff Colleges. The permanent teachers are also supported under Faculty Improvement Programme for doing M.Phil and Ph.D in their respective field of study.

Modernisation of Police

1503. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States have failed to utilise funds provided to them for modernisation of the police force;

(b) if so, the details of those States who have not utilised their modernisation grant during 2006-07 and 2007-08 till date alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the participation of State in acquiring, analyzing and using intelligence to check terror in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The funds released up to 2005-06 to various State Governments under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) have been, by and large, fully utilized by States except for a few instances of unspent funds being carried over to the subsequent year(s). Instructions are issued from time to time to the State Governments to ensure proper and timely utilization of funds released during previous years and funds are released in subsequent years in the light of utilization reports received from the States. The utilization position of the police modernization grants released to the States during 2006-07 and 2007-08 is not available with the Government as the utilization certificates have not yet become due.

(c) With a view to strengthen the intelligence set up in the States, the State Governments have been advised to earmark up to 5% of the total allocation under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police towards special branches in terms of modern equipment for intelligence gathering and upgradation of training infrastructure. In turn, the State Government would be expected to provide adequate manpower for strengthening of the special branches, as may be necessary.

Broadcasting Service Regulation Bill

1504. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the Broadcasting Service Regulation Bill in view of the consumer's interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Editors Guild of India and other stakeholders have rejected the proposed Bill and the draft content code in its present form;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of suggestions received by the Government from the stakeholders and other for the said Bill;

(f) whether the Government proposes to fix the ratio of programmes and advertisements in various channels;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by when the proposed Bill is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (e) Government has been discussing the proposed draft of Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill with stakeholders including consumer forum. Two such discussions were held on 14.8.2006 and 7.9.2007 to solicit the views of stakeholders. There are certain reservations expressed by stakeholders including Editors Guild of India on the draft content code and Broadcasting Bill specifically about role of Prasar Bharati, cross-media ownership issues, content code and autonomy of proposed Broadcasting Regulatory Authority under the proposed draft Bill. Taking in view the comments of stakeholders, the revised Bill has been posted on the website (www.mib.nic.in) for further views in the matter. Comments of States/UTs have also been asked for on the proposed Bill.

(f) and (g) No proposal to fix ratio of programmes and advertisements in various channels is under consideration of the Government. However, Rule 7(11) of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, as amended has provided for a time limits of 12 minutes per hour (i.e. 10 minutes/hour for commercial advertisement and 2 minutes/hour of channels self promotional advertisement) on a broadcast TV channel.

(h) In view of reply to part (a) of the question, no time limit can be given in this regard.

Growth of Economic Development

1505. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received several representations requesting for adequate emphasis being given to value added industries by allocating mining blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate mining block to captive industries on preferential basis as it will lead to growth of economic development in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government would address this issue of discontinuation of allotment of small mining blocks in the new National Mineral Policy;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (d) Mineral rich States have sought to give preference in grant of mineral concession in the interest of developing the backward regions of their States to such applicants who are willing to set up value addition industry based on minerals. The existing mining laws allow a State Government to give preference to an applicant on the criteria that he is setting up a value addition industry, apart from other parameters like financial and technical capability etc.

(e) to (g) The issues of small scale mining have been appropriately addressed in the National Mineral Policy, 2007, which is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Study of Indian Bureau of Mines on Asbestos

1506. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) regarding the likely effects on the health of the labourers engaged in the mining of asbestos;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received the study report from the IBM;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made by IBM thereof;

(d) whether the Government has considered these recommendations so far;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by when the ban on asbestos mining is likely to be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Study recommended imposition of safeguards on pollution level in work environment and other remedial measures.

(d) to (f) Recommendations of the Study have been examined in consultation with all stake holders. Some stake holders have suggested that asbestos mining can be permitted with appropriate safeguards. At present the ban on mining of asbestos has not been lifted.

Khadi Sales Outlets

1507. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Khadi sales outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been closed down;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve and modernise Khadi products for better acceptability and popularity?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken by the Government and KVIC to improve and modernise khadi products for better acceptability and popularity include the following:

(i) KVIC has entered into an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Textiles Committee, a statutory autonomous body set up by the Ministry of Textiles under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, under which the Textiles Committee has agreed to make available their laboratory infrastructure for checking quality of khadi cloth. Interfaces have also been established with reputed Research and Development (R&D) institutes to extend results of their R&D efforts to KVI units.

(ii) Technical manual, specifications and norms for test quality parameters of Khadi have been devised and published in a booklet form with the assistance of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi. The technical manual prescribes the procedure to be adopted while checking samples of raw material, sliver, yarn, fabric etc. used in the production of Khadi, which is expected to ensure the quality of Khadi products.

(iii) In technical collaboration with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, KVIC has introduced special finishing technique in the khadi sector to improve the quality and appearance of khadi products and a process facility has been created at Kshetriya Shri Khadi Ashram, Barabanki (Uttar Pradesh) on a pilot basis.

(iv) KVIC has set up 6 sliver plants in different parts of the country to ensure supply of quality sliver to the khadi institutions.

(v) Rural Industries Service Centres (RISCs) have been established by the KVIC for setting up common facility centres (CFCs).

(vi) Financial assistance is provided under Product Development, Design intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Scheme for improved designs and packaging of khadi products;

(vii) Credit at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum has been provided by banks as per the assessed requirement of the institutions registered with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)/State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) under the

Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme.

- (viii) The 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)' has been launched for developing around 34 khadi clusters throughout the country over five years beginning 2005-06.

[Translation]

Serving of Sub-Standard Food under Mid Day Meal Scheme

1508. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of school children falling ill after eating food served under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and in the current year, State and Union Territory (UT)-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the details of the enquiry report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Certain cases of children falling ill after eating food served under Mid-Day Meal Scheme have come to the notice of the Government, Details of such cases and action taken thereon are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) States/UTs are continuously advised and encouraged to establish systems to avoid recurrence of such incidents and give full attention to the issues of quality and regular supply of food. They have also been urged to involve the parents, community members, Village Education Committee members and Panchayati Raj Institutions to supervise the cooking and serving of mid day meal to children.

Statement

Serving of Sub-Standard Food under Mid Day Meal Scheme

Cases of children falling ill

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detail of cases and action taken
1	2	3

2004-05

1. West Bengal The State Govt. has informed that 60 children of Ramachandrapur Primary School of Nadia District fell ill on 28.2.05 due to food poisoning as the food got infected by insecticide spread by an owner of the banana plantation firm located close to the school. An FIR has been lodged against the owner of the plantation firm.
2. Andaman and Nicobar Island The A&N Administration reported one case of food poisoning. A criminal case was registered against the contractor. Five different committees have been formed to monitor the implementation of the programme from school level to State level.

2005-06

1. Bihar The State Govt. has reported that one child was fallen ill. The State Govt. has also reported that District Magistrate of Banka district has been instructed to take action against school authorities.

1	2	3
2.	Maharashtra	The State Govt. has informed that 208 children fell ill in five district temporary uneasiness and vomiting sensation). 131 in 2004-05 and 7 in 2005-06. After enquiry in Jalgaon district, an FIR was filed.
3.	Orissa	The State Govt. has reported that 39 children of Laxman Nath Primary School of Balasore district fell ill as the cook had mistakenly used ammonium sulphate considering it as edible salt. The cook was removed and the Headmaster of the school was placed under suspension. In another incident, 15 children of Madhupur Primary school of Cuttak district had fallen ill. The State Govt. has reported that the headmaster was placed under suspension.
4.	Rajasthan	The State Govt. has informed that 10 children were reported ill in Rajasmand district. Appropriate steps were taken by State Govt. to terminate the services of the cook and transfer the Headmaster and teachers concerned. In another incident, 61 children were affected in Karauli district State Govt. has reported that disciplinary action has been initiated against the Block Development Officer, Additional Chief Executive of Zila Parishad and School Headmistress and the teacher.
5.	Tamil Nadu	The State Govt. has informed that 77 children were taken ill in Muttavakkam Panchayat Union Primary School of Kancheepuram district. Forensic test revealed that the toor dal used for cooking contained fungus, the presence of which rendered the food unfit for human consumption. The Nutrition Meal Organiser, Cook and Assistant were placed under suspension for negligence.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	The State Govt. has reported that 282 children in four district were taken ill. The State Govt. investigated complaints and it has been reported that FIR has been lodged in two cases with the Police and appropriate action has been taken.
7.	West Bengal	The State Government has reported that 85 children of Metyandahar Primary School of Paschim Midnipur district fell ill. The State Govt. has reported that the incident was inquired and no criminal intention of willful misdeed was found.
2006-07		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The State Govt. has informed that 132 children were fallen ill. The State Govt. has also informed that after inquiry, in cases where it was proved that the children had fallen ill due to negligence of the implementing agencies, such agencies were replaced. Appropriate warning has also been given to the school authorities to be vigilant.
2.	Karnataka	The State Govt. has reported that 1242 children were taken ill in 34 schools. The cooks who were found to be negligent were removed and new cooks appointed.
3.	Uttarakhand	The State Govt. has informed that 2 children of Gandhinagar Primary School of Nainital district fell ill due to consumption of stale food. The headmistress of the school was suspended.
2007-08		
1.	Haryana	The State Govt. has reported that 38 children fell ill and were admitted to hospital. The State Govt. has further reported that an enquiry was conducted by the Additional Director which revealed that the students didn't fall ill due to consumption of mid day meal, but due to eating of Jatropha Plant growing in the campus of the school. To avoid such incidence in future, the State Govt. has directed all the District Education Officers, District Elementary destroy all such plants from all government school premises.

*[English]***Rubber Board**

1509. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of latex and sheets of natural rubber differs;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantity of rubber being made available by the farmers for each of the said category;

(c) whether the Rubber Board is encouraging the difference in pricing;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the recent policy of the Board in this regard;

(e) whether the farmers are free to make and sell natural rubber in the form of their choice;

(f) if not, whether any restriction is being made or suggested by the Board in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The price of natural rubber latex and sheet rubber differs, in India, fresh latex is processed into Ribbed Smoked Sheet (RSS) and centrifuged latex. RSS 4 is the most commonly accepted grade in domestic and world markets. The price of RSS and centrifuged latex differs because of the differences in cost of processing, technology, investment etc.. The price of centrifuged latex also depends on its dry rubber content (drc), which can be 60 per cent and above. During the year 2006-07, the average price of RSS 4 was Rs. 92.04 per kg. and Rs. 111.90 per kg. in respect of latex (60% drc). During the year 2006-07, the production of sheet rubber and centrifuged latex was 612735 tonnes and 86780 tonnes respectively.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Private Security Agencies**

1510. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL: SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of private security agencies is fast increasing in the country;

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

(c) the rules laid down by the Government governing such agencies;

(d) whether these rules are not being followed properly by the State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) In the absence of any systematic assessment of growth rate of the private security sector, this information is not available with the Government.

(c) to (e) However, the Government has enacted the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 is framed thereunder, for the guidance of State Governments, who are required to either adopt or frame their own rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

(f) The Government has advised the State Governments to appoint Controlling Authorities for implementing the provisions of the Act, and for framing of rules.

Online Board Examination

1511. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) proposes to conduct online board examination for 10th and 12th classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) No, Sir. NCERT does not conduct any Board examination.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Misuse of SSI Schemes

1512. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some incidents of misuse of the Small Scale Industries (SSI) Scheme have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the factors responsible for such misuse; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to plug the loopholes and to revamp the implementation of such Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No specific incident of misuse of (SSI) schemes implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has come to our notice.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Waste Management In School Curriculum

1513. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any plan to incorporate waste management in school curriculum to educate the younger generation about managing municipal solid waste in a hygienic and scientific manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accurate waste management information to include in the curriculum;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Concepts of Waste management have already been incorporated in the School Curriculum. NCERT textbooks for Classes VI, VII, X and XI contain Chapters on the subjects such as 'Garbage in Garbage Out', 'Managing the Garbage We Produce', etc.

(c) and (d) NCERT makes all efforts to present accurate and up-to-date information through its textbooks, which are updated periodically.

(e) Does not arise.

Meeting on Anti-terrorism

1514. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second meeting on Anti-Terrorism Mechanism between India and Pakistan was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the light of the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The second meeting on the Joint Anti-terrorism Mechanism between India and Pakistan was held on 22nd October, 2007 in New Delhi. In the meeting, the two sides reviewed the follow up steps taken on the information shared during the first meeting of the Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism held in Islamabad on 6th March, 2007 and in the intervening period. Both sides also shared new information on terrorist incidents including those which

have occurred since the first meeting in March, 2007. They agreed to continue to work to identify measures, exchange specific information and assist in investigations.

[*Translation*]

Progress under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1515. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite spending large amount on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the condition of primary education in the country is still pathetic;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the extent to which elementary education has received a boost from SSA;

(e) the details of the post of teachers created, sanctioned and actually appointed under SSA till date in each State and Union Territory (UT) including Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) the reasons for not sanctioning the posts of teachers created under SSA in some of the States including Uttar Pradesh, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) No Sir. At elementary level, since the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), between 2001-02 and 2004-05, the Gross Enrolment Ratio increased from 82.35 to 93.54. The number of out of school children in the 6-14 year age group has declined from 3.20 crore in 2001 to 76 lakhs in 2007.

(e) and (f) A Statement showing details of teachers sanctioned and recruited under SSA programme State-wise including Uttar Pradesh till 15.10.2007. is enclosed.

Statement
Status of Teacher Recruitment under SSA
(15th October 2007)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Teachers sanctioned upto 31.3.2007	Recruitment upto 15.10.2007
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	67	46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37933	36300
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3054	3464
4.	Assam	5410	3871
5.	Bihar	220046	154863
6.	Chandigarh	785	240
7.	Chhattisgarh	53391	36242
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	750	665
9.	Daman and Diu	66	63
10.	Delhi	28	0
11.	Goa	195	186
12.	Gujarat	1848	1662
13.	Haryana	8090	6074
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3414	3333
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27559	15660
16.	Jharkhand	88157	69385
17.	Karnataka	22404	15873
18.	Kerala	504	0
19.	Lakshadweep	21	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92715	80316
21.	Maharashtra	1236	1236
22.	Manipur	488	0
23.	Meghalaya	7077	2500
24.	Mizoram	961	578
25.	Nagaland	168	0

1	2	3	4
26.	Orissa	68724	49875
27.	Pondicherry	42	0
28.	Punjab	3091	1868
29.	Rajasthan	111132	31433
30.	Sikkim	468	377
31.	Tamil Nadu	20542	8686
32.	Tripura	3425	2796
33.	Uttar Pradesh	251745	224761
34.	Uttaranchal	5851	4241
35.	West Bengal	92681	53962
Total		1134068	810556

Assistance by National Sanskrit Sansthan

1516. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the institutions recognized as model Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Research Institutes for providing financial assistance by National Sanskrit Sansthan;

(b) the details of the criterion followed in recognizing these institutes; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided during the last three years, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (c) A statement indicating the names of the institutions recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Research Institutes and the amount of assistance provided to each of these institutions during the last three years is annexed.

(b) The recognition of an institution as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya is governed by a Scheme "Financial Assistance to the Institutions recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan" being implemented by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, a

deemed university under this Ministry. Any voluntary organization registered either as a Society under the Societies' Registration Act or a Trust, maintaining a Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya or Shodha Sansthan, will be eligible to apply for recognition. Recognition will be considered only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) The Mahavidyalaya should be teaching at the level of Prak-Shastri, Shastri, Acharya or equivalent courses on traditional lines. The Shodha Sansthan should be actively pursuing research in the various traditional Sanskrit disciplines.
- (ii) The Mahavidyalaya Shodha Sansthan should have been in existence for at least seven years at a level mentioned in (i) above.
- (iii) The institutions should be in ownership and in possession of adequate building and campus. Lease of 99 years in favour of the institution will also be acceptable.
- (iv) The registered Parent Body applying for recognition and financial assistance under this Scheme in future would have to deposit in a Fixed Deposit Account a sum of at least Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- (v) The Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan should be affiliated either to a University duly set up by an enactment of the Central Government or a State Government or to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.
- (vi) The Mahavidyalaya should have student strength of not less than 50; a Shodha Sansthan should have not less than 12 active researchers.

An on the spot inspection and assessment of the institution is made by an expert Committee constituted by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi. The recommendation of the expert Committee is then considered by the Government for recognition of the Institution as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan.

The recognized Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans are eligible for financial assistance provided they undertake to abide by the conditions laid down under the said Scheme.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Institution	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
		Amount released (Rupees in lakh)		
1	2	3	4	5
	Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Rani Padmavati Tara Yog Tantra Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi. (U.P.)	35.27	39.60	45.66
2.	Ekarshanand Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Mainpuri (U.P.)	16.26	19.54	18.40
3.	Sh. Ranagalaxmi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Vrindaban, Mathura (U.P.)	16.12	16.11	15.81
	Uttranchal			
4.	Bhagawan Das Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Haridwar	25.66	27.55	25.59
	Haryana			
5.	Harayana Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Bhagola, Palwal, Faridabad	25.45	23.73	21.51
6.	Diwan Krishna Kishore Adarsh Sanskrit College, Ambala Cantt.	22.55	23.06	22.00
	Himachal Pradesh			
7.	Himachal Pradesh Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jangla (H.P.)	27.72	34.35	36.33
8.	S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Doghi, Una (H.P.)	35.86	41.01	38.60
	Bihar			
9.	Raj Kumari Ganesh Sharma Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Kolhanta Patori, Darbhanga. (Bihar)	16.90	20.57	18.28
10.	J.N.B. Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, PO-Lagma, Darbahanga (Bihar)	28.25	24.52	26.37
11.	Dr. Ramji Mehta Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Malighat, Muzaffarpur. (Bihar)	20.50	23.69	24.06
12.	Swami Pramkushacharya Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Hulasganj, Gaya, (Bihar)-804407.	31.55	35.47	37.72
	Jharkhand			
13.	Laxmi Devi Sharoff Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Deoghar.	25.29	30.06	27.29
	Kerala			
14.	Calicut Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Balussery. Calicut Kerala.	38.10	34.54	33.95
	Andhra Pradesh			
15.	Sanskrit Academy, (Sodha Sansthan), Hyderabad.	10.32	10.67	9.20
	Tamil Nadu			
16.	Madras Sanskrit College & S.S.V. Patashala, Chennai.	28.41	32.18	31.92

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Ahobila Matt Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Madurantakam (T.N.) West Bengal	8.55	8.55	—
18.	Kaliachak Bikram Kishore Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Midnapur (W.B)	29.93	24.54	26.40
19.	Sita Ram Vaidic Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kolkatta, Maharashtra	32.79	31.35	36.49
20.	Vaidik. Samsodhana Mandala, Pune.	17.14	16.62	17.83
21.	Mumba Devi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Munshi Marg, Mumbai. Karnataka	22.25	27.95	26.54
22.	Poomaprajana Samsodhana Mandiram, Bangalore	15.72	15.11	14.37

Production of Gold and Diamond

1517. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of gold and diamond produced in the country during each of the last three years till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is making any efforts to ban import of gold and diamonds and propose to increase

their production by exploring abundant gold and diamond reserves available in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by when import of gold and diamond is likely to be banned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) State-wise production of gold is given below:

(In tonnes)

State	Production			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (provisional)	2007-08 (till September) (provisional)
Karnataka	3.501	2.846	2.336	0.014
Jharkhand	0.025	0.201	0.154	1.495
Gujarat (as by product)	5.154	6.710	10.335	5.312
Total	8.680	9.757	12.825	6.821

Production of diamond was limited to one State and details are given below:

(In carats)

Madhya Pradesh	78316	44170	2179	300
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(b) to (d) Import of minerals is guided by the Export-Import Policy notified by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from time to time. As per information supplied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, there is no proposal to ban import of gold and diamond.

**Free Admission and Scholarship to
SC/ST Students**

1518. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR. Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government proposes to offer free admission and scholarships and to waive the fees for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students in all Central/ State Government/ Semi Government/Private educational institutions particularly in medical, engineering, and vocational colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Funds for Free and Compulsory Education

1519. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kapil Sibal Committee constituted by the Central Advisory Board of Education has made any assessment about the requirement of Rs. 3,21,196 crore during 2006-2007 to 2011-2012 to provide free and compulsory education to the age group of 6-14 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the other recommendations of the Committee;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the source from which the said amount is likely to be drawn; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Union Government to provide free and compulsory education to the age group of 6-14 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) The Kapil Sibal Committee had relied on the financial estimate prepared by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) to put in to effect the right to free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. This financial estimate was based on four alternative scenarios, the lowest estimate being Rs. 3,21,196 crores and the highest Rs. 4,36,459 crores over a six year period from 2006-07 to 2011-12. The financial estimate has since been revised by NUEPA in view of (a) the decline in the child population estimates projected by the Registrar General of India, Census, and (b) the investments already made under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The financial estimate now indicates a lower figure of Rs. 2,28,674 crores over a seven year period of 2008-09 to 2014-15. The objectives of universalization of elementary education are being addressed through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme. The Central Government has in the last three years significantly enhanced the budgetary allocations to State Governments as part of its commitment towards universalization of elementary education.

[Translation]

**Encyclopaedia of Revolutionaries and
Freedom Fighters**

1520. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to compile an encyclopaedia of revolutionaries and freedom fighters who participated in the freedom movement and related events;

(b) if so, the details and nature of assistance including financial assistance likely to be provided by the Government for compilation of such encyclopaedia; and

(c) the time by when such encyclopaedia is likely to be compiled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

**Grants for development of Tamil and
Kannada Languages**

1521. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand by eminent Kannada writers, philosophers and political leaders for release of rupees forty thousand crores for the development of Kannada and Tamil languages; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MoU signed by IIT, Kanpur

1522. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IIT-K) has recently signed a MoU with a Latin American University of ADOLFO.JBANEZ (UAE), SANTIAGO, Chile for academic and research collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare Scheme for Tobacco Workers

1523. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented or proposes to implement any welfare scheme for the benefit of farmers and workers involved in the tobacco and other allied industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government through Tobacco Board has been implementing the following extension and developmental schemes envisaging an outlay of Rs 8.52 crore in 2007-08 to enable the tobacco growers to improve their incomes:

- (a) Farm Mechanization,
- (b) Improvement of yield and quality of tobacco,
- (c) Improvement of curing practices,
- (d) Other Extension Programmes,
- (e) On farm tests & experimental trials,
- (f) Model Project Area and
- (g) Alternate uses of tobacco

Other measures include arranging input loans at 5.80 to 6.25% interest, supply of inputs like viz., fertilizers, pesticides, coco-peat medium, etc., at competitive prices to growers, curometers to SC/ST and women growers free of cost and financial assistance (subsidy) to the farmers for fixing Venturi fumace in their barns.

The Board is facilitating coverage under social welfare schemes like Group Personal Accident Policy and Barn & Stock Insurance Policies of willing registered tobacco farmers in Andhra Pradesh and has implemented Group Term Life Insurance Scheme for 38366 registered growers. It has also been extending financial assistance by way of compensation to growers affected by natural calamities.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Leather

1524. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has been chosen as one of the States to set up an Integrated Leather Park in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether United States is very rapidly emerging as a good leather market in the world;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total quantity of leather and leather products exported to US during the last three years and India's share in the US leather market; and

(f) the details of the strategy adopted to compete with China in leather export to United States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Union Government appraised a proposal for setting up of Leather Complex at Nellore. The total project cost is Rs. 144 crore. Govt. of India assistance would be limited to 20% of the cost of common infrastructure subject to ceiling of Rs. 29 crore.

(c) and (d) The United States is the world's largest market for leather & leather products, accounting for a share of 23.12% of the total global leather & leather products import trade. The United States import of leather & leather products had grown at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate of 3.50% from 2001 to 2005.

(e) USA's Import of leather & leather products vis-a-vis India's export and its share during the last three years are as under:

Details	(Value in Million US\$)		
	2003	2004	2005
USA's Import	21155.55	22386.45	24067.92
India's Export	251.58	290.42	318.36
% Share of India	1.19%	1.30%	1.32%

Source: ITC, Geneva DCGI & S, India

(f) In order to compete with China in leather export to United States the leather sector would need to achieve price competitiveness, economy of scales, technology upgradation and design development. In order to make Indian Leather Industry competitive in the global market Union Government has prepared a perspective plan with emphasis on Infrastructure Development, Capacity Building & Human Resource Development, Investment Promotion and Environmental Issues for the industry for 11th Plan Period.

Review of Functioning of IIMs

1525. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a Review Committee to review the functioning of all the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the country as reported in the daily 'Statesman' dated November 08, 2007;

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

(c) whether the motive to set up the Committee is to assess that IIMs keep pace with the changing times and to prompt these Institutes to implement the quota system during admission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) (I) The Review Committee comprises of the following:

1. Shri R. C. Bhargava, former MD, — Chairman
Maruti Udyog Limited
2. Shri Ajit Balakrishnan, Chairman, — Member
BOG, IIM Calcutta and
Chairman and CEO rediff.com
3. Mrs. Anusua Basu, Dy. CAG — Member
(Retd.)
4. Shri Ravi Mathur, Joint Secretary — Member-
(Technical), Department of Higher Secretary
Education, Ministry of Human
Resource Development.

(II) The objective of setting up of this Committee is to review the functioning of IIMs.

(III) The Terms of Reference for the Review Committee are as follows:

- (i) To review the present status of IIMs in fulfillment of their objective as centers of excellence in management education and research.

- (ii) To review the existing courses being offered in IIMs in the light of their relevance and national priorities.
- (iii) To review their organizational and administrative structure and to suggest suitable changes therein with a view to serve better the country's economic and social development needs.
- (iv) To review expansion plans of the IIMs during the next decade, and particularly during the XIth Plan, with a view to optimal utilization of the existing capacities.
- (v) To review the position of the corpus fund in each Institute and to suggest broad guidelines for better utilization of this fund.
- (vi) To review the per student cost on various courses being offered by the institutes and to suggest guidelines for proportionate recovery of this cost from student fees, government grants, interest income from corpus fund etc.
- (vii) To review and suggest measures for easy availability of educational loans to students.
- (viii) To review availability of scholarships, fellowships, freships and other forms of financial assistance to the students.
- (ix) To review the incentive schemes prevailing in various IIMs for faculty and non faculty staff and to suggest suitable modifications therein.
- (x) To give recommendations on the issue of powers and functions of Chairman, Board of Governors of IIMs.
- (xi) To report on any other aspects that are relevant to overall effective and efficient functioning of these institutes.

[Translation]

Security Arrangement at Tis Hazari

1526. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is adequate security arrangements at Tis Hazari Court;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether special attention is focused whenever any VIP appeared on that very court by the police while others get ignored; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action being taken by the Government to ensure adequate security arrangements in lower courts in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) Adequate security arrangements are made in Tis Hazari Court by Delhi Police. A separate Police Post has been functioning in Tis Hazari Court since 1960 to look after the security and law & order arrangements in that area. Separate arrangements are made for the safety and security of VIP whenever he visits/appears in the court. However while doing so, it is ensured that security arrangements made for general public are not disturbed.

Engineering Colleges for Blind

1527. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received to open an Engineering College for the blind;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the location where it is proposed to be opened and the name of the organisation which is likely to open the same;

(d) whether there is any scheme to give encouragement and assistance to such organisations desirous of opening the above mentioned colleges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) As per the information received from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), no such proposal has been received to open an engineering college for the blind and there is no scheme to provide financial assistance for this purpose.

[English]

Poor Standard of Higher Education

1528. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern and Northeast universities funded by the Union Government through the UGC are doing far worse than the varsities run by State Governments according to the National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC);

(b) if so, whether the East and the Northeast have the poorest standards of higher education in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As on 31st March, 2007 the National Assessment And Accredited Council has assessed and accredited 16 universities in the Eastern and 8 Universities in the North East Region, out of which there are only six Central Universities. While accrediting the higher education institutions, the NAAC assesses institutions, in terms of its identified seven criterions and does not rank inter-se or compare one institution with another.

(d) In order to promote and sustain quality measures in the field of higher education, the UGC, through the NAAC has provided rupees 1.00 lakh each to accredited universities and Rs. 50,000 each to accredited colleges.

Foreign Direct Investment in Special Economic Zones

1529. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has raised any objection for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and has proposed for enacting a National Security Exception Law to ensure that hostile countries do not invest in SEZ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Defence has also suggested that consent of the armed forces must be obtained before approving the FDI participation in coastal and sensitive areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) On the basis of the recommendation of Ministry of Defence, an amendment has been carried out in the SEZ Rules, 2006 on 16th March, 2007 for indicating the extent of FDI, source of FDI including country and company details in the application form for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The Board of Approval for Special Economic Zones consists of 19 members, including representatives of the Ministry of Defence. All approvals of the BoA are taken on the basis of general consensus.

Fee Structure of Higher Education

1530. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instructed all the universities through University Grants Commission to meet 20 per cent of their expenditure from the fees to be collected from the students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to these instructions, universities will now be compelled to increase the fees of the students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount of annual savings likely to accrue to the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Foreign Students in India

1531 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign students are studying in the country;

(b) if so, whether some of the students have disappeared;

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

(d) whether some of them are diverting towards criminal/terrorist activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per available information, 23,940 foreign students were studying in the country as on 31.12.2006.

(b) to (e) Law Enforcement Agencies maintain a vigil to intercept overstaying/missing foreigners. The detection and deportation of overstaying foreigners, including foreign students, is a continuous process. Powers to detect and deport such foreign nationals have been delegated to States/UTs under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The States/UTs are also advised, from time to time, to conduct special drives to detect and deport illegally staying foreigners. A total number of 14933 foreigners were deported from India during the year 2006 on various grounds including overstay. The foreigners involved in criminal/terrorist activities are dealt with by the law enforcement agencies in accordance with laws of the land.

[Translation]

Curriculum in Universities

1532. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing system to decide the subject-wise curriculum to be taught in different universities and the year-wise/university-wise details of the curriculum finalised for the current academic session as well as during the last three sessions;

(b) whether there is any course certificate, degree, diploma with regard to Gandhiji in open universities and whether Ph.D thesis have been submitted on it in open universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any official course has been finalised on Gandhism; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Universities enjoy academic freedom and their academic bodies like Board of Studies, Academic Council approve the curriculum for different courses. The University Grants Commission (UGC) had prepared a Model Curriculum in 32 subjects of Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences to provide a broad common framework for the Colleges and Universities across the Country. The Universities are free to adopt the model curriculum or to make necessary changes to suit their requirements.

(b) to (e) The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), has developed a non-credit course on Gandhiji. According to the information furnished by IGNOU, Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University, Rajasthan is offering, Certificate and Post Graduate (PG) Diploma Programmes in Gandhiji's Non-violent Conflict Resolution and P.G. Diploma Programme in Gandhi Method for Beginners. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad is offering M.Phil and Ph. D. Programmes on Gandhian Thoughts.

According to information furnished by the UGC, Gandhian Studies Centres have been established in 24 Universities and 26 Colleges across the country during the Xth Plan.

[English]

Small Industry Cluster Development Programme

1533. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme called "Small Industry Cluster Development Programme" since 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of clusters developed under the said scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises launched Small Industry Cluster Development Programme (SICDP) in August 2003. Subsequent to the announcement of the promotional package for micro and small enterprises, this scheme has been renamed as Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) in October 2007.

(b) The scheme focuses on holistic development of the Micro & Small Enterprise Clusters, encompassing activities like diagnostic study, marketing development, export promotion, skill development, technology upgradation, setting up Common Facility Centres (CFCs), upgradation/creation of industrial infrastructure, etc., in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by extending Government assistance varying from 30% to 80% (upto 90% in case of clusters owned/managed by women entrepreneurs) of the maximum project cost of Rs. 10 crore.

(c) The State-wise number of clusters taken up for development under the said scheme is given in the statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Clusters
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Chattisgarh	2
5.	Delhi	5
6.	Goa	3
7.	Gujarat	7
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	3
12.	Karnataka	11
13.	Kerala	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	5
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Nagaland	2
19.	Orissa	18
20.	Punjab	14
21.	Rajasthan	21
22.	Tamil Nadu	23
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	91
25.	Uttarakhand	3
26.	West Bengal	28
Total		328

Home Secretary Level Talks

1534. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh was held in the month of August, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held on 2-3 August 2007 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) In the said meeting, issues relating to security, border management and enhanced cooperation were discussed. The important issues on which there was an agreement between the two Governments include necessity of real time exchange of actionable information between the security agencies and designation of nodal points for this purpose, action on information received about groups and elements and other fugitive from the

(b) if so, whether some of the students have disappeared;

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

(d) whether some of them are diverting towards criminal/terrorist activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per available information, 23,940 foreign students were studying in the country as on 31.12.2006.

(b) to (e) Law Enforcement Agencies maintain a vigil to intercept overstaying/missing foreigners. The detection and deportation of overstaying foreigners, including foreign students, is a continuous process. Powers to detect and deport such foreign nationals have been delegated to States/UTs under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The States/UTs are also advised, from time to time, to conduct special drives to detect and deport illegally staying foreigners. A total number of 14933 foreigners were deported from India during the year 2006 on various grounds including overstayal. The foreigners involved in criminal/terrorist activities are dealt with by the law enforcement agencies in accordance with laws of the land.

[Translation]

Curriculum in Universities

1532. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing system to decide the subject-wise curriculum to be taught in different universities and the year-wise/university-wise details of the curriculum finalised for the current academic session as well as during the last three sessions;

(b) whether there is any course certificate, degree, diploma with regard to Gandhiji in open universities and whether Ph.D thesis have been submitted on it in open universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any official course has been finalised on Gandhism; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Universities enjoy academic freedom and their academic bodies like Board of Studies, Academic Council approve the curriculum for different courses. The University Grants Commission (UGC) had prepared a Model Curriculum in 32 subjects of Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences to provide a broad common framework for the Colleges and Universities across the Country. The Universities are free to adopt the model curriculum or to make necessary changes to suit their requirements.

(b) to (e) The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), has developed a non-credit course on Gandhiji. According to the information furnished by IGNOU, Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University, Rajasthan is offering, Certificate and Post Graduate (PG) Diploma Programmes in Gandhiji's Non-violent Conflict Resolution and P.G. Diploma Programme in Gandhi Method for Beginners. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad is offering M.Phil and Ph. D. Programmes on Gandhian Thoughts.

According to information furnished by the UGC, Gandhian Studies Centres have been established in 24 Universities and 26 Colleges across the country during the Xth Plan.

[English]

Small Industry Cluster Development Programme

1533. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme called "Small Industry Cluster Development Programme" since 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of clusters developed under the said scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises launched Small Industry Cluster Development Programme (SICDP) in August 2003. Subsequent to the announcement of the promotional package for micro and small enterprises, this scheme has been renamed as Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) in October 2007.

(b) The scheme focuses on holistic development of the Micro & Small Enterprise Clusters, encompassing activities like diagnostic study, marketing development, export promotion, skill development, technology upgradation, setting up Common Facility Centres (CFCs), upgradation/creation of industrial infrastructure, etc., in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode by extending Gol assistance varying from 30% to 80% (upto 90% in case of clusters owned/managed by women entrepreneurs) of the maximum project cost of Rs. 10 crore.

(c) The State-wise number of clusters taken up for development under the said scheme is given in the statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Clusters
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Chattisgarh	2
5.	Delhi	5
6.	Goa	3
7.	Gujarat	7
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	3
12.	Karnataka	11
13.	Kerala	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	5
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Nagaland	2
19.	Orissa	18
20.	Punjab	14
21.	Rajasthan	21
22.	Tamil Nadu	23
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	91
25.	Uttarakhand	3
26.	West Bengal	28
Total		328

Home Secretary Level Talks

1534. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh was held in the month of August, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh were held on 2-3 August 2007 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) In the said meeting, issues relating to security, border management and enhanced cooperation were discussed. The important issues on which there was an agreement between the two Governments include necessity of real time exchange of actionable information between the security agencies and designation of nodal points for this purpose, action on information received about groups and elements and other fugitive from the

law of either country taking shelter in the other country and revival of the mechanism of Joint Working Group at the level of the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs. Steps have been taken to implement the decision of the meeting.

Export of Spices

1535. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of non-traditional spices namely mint, coriander, fennel, etc. exported during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government is providing any assistance to the State Governments for the production and export of these spices;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The total quantity of some non traditional spices namely mint, coriander, fennel etc exported during the last three years is as follows:

Name of the Spice	(Quantity: MTs)			
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (April-Sept)
Mint & Mint products	11143	14544	16250	9000
Coriander	33582	23756	20500	12900
Fennel	7590	5725	3575	2975

(b) to (d) No assistance is given to the State Government for production and export of spices. However, assistance is extended to States for development of export infrastructure under the central scheme of Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure (ASIDE). Incentives and subsidies are provided by the Government to the individual growers/exporters.

[Translation]

Diversion of Foodgrains

1536. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large portion of foodgrains meant for Public Distribution System (PDS) is being smuggled out from some of the States to countries like Bangladesh and Nepal;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry, in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) There are no reports to indicate the smuggling of foodgrains meant for Public Distribution System (PDS) to the neighbouring countries. However, Border Guarding Forces are maintaining constant vigil along the borders to prevent illegal activities including smuggling of foodgrains.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Fake Universities and Colleges

1537 SHRI M. APPADURAI:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from any individuals/organisations regarding functioning of fake universities/colleges in the country;

(b) If so, the number of fake universities/colleges functioning, State-wise identified;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the provisions of UGC Act, 1956 more stringent so as to curb such bogus educational institutes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has so far identified 21 Fake Universities/Institutions that are in existence in the country in violation of Section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956. A State-wise list of such Universities/Institutions is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) In order to curb fake educational institutes, the UGC has proposed comprehensive changes in the UGC Act, which include, inter-alia, inclusion of the expression of the word University/Vishwavidyalaya/Vidyapeeth etc. in various regional languages and also providing for deterrent punishment including imprisonment for a period upto three years and penalty upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs, besides making the offence cognizable as well as non-bailable.

(e) No definite time-frame can be, given in this regard.

Statement

List of Fake Universities/Institutions State-wise as on 16.10.2007

Bihar

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar.

Delhi

2. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP) Jagatpuri, Delhi.
3. Commercial University Ltd. Daryaganj, Delhi.
4. United Nations University, Delhi.
5. Vocational University, Delhi.

6. ADR-Centric Juridical University, ADR House, 8J, Gopala Tower, 25 Rajendra Place, New Delhi 110 008

Karnataka

7. Badaganvi Sarkar World Open University Education Society, Gokak, Belgaum (Karnataka)

Kerala

8. St. John's University, Kishanttam, Kerala.

Madhya Pradesh

9. Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (MP)

Maharashtra

10. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.

Tamil Nadu

11. D.D.B Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.

Uttar Pradesh

12. Manila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Woman's University) Prayag, Allahabad, U.P.
13. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (UP)
14. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (UP)
15. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.
16. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (UP)
17. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (UP)
18. Maharana Partap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratappgarh (UP)
19. Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan, U.P.
20. Indraprastha Shiksha Parishad, Institutional Area, Khoda, Makaanpur, Noida, Phase-II, (UP).
21. Indian Institute of Science and Engineering, New Delhi.

Note: The matter of recognition of degrees like B.ED/ M.ED etc. awarded by the Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow and also its recognition is still subjudice.

Implementation of Recommendations on ICSSR

1538. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the review committee regarding the functioning of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR);

(b) the current funding level of ICSSR and the difficulties and contradictions identified in the structure of the institution;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the review committee on various issues like radical redesigning of ICSSR to restore its credibility, governance and management structure, change in funding avenues including private funding etc. as reported in the *Hindu* dated September 30, 2007;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The recommendations of the 4th Review Committee on re-structuring Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) *inter alia* suggest substantial increase in funding to support research on contemporary social and development issues in the country; major reorientation in programme priorities and funding strategies to ensure better balancing between different activities; stricter mechanisms and procedure to ensure accountability for superior professional quality of projects and their outputs; and restructuring the Council to make it an autonomous and professionally managed statutory body.

The current funding level for the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) during last five years is as follows:

	Amount (Rs. in crores)	
	Plan	Non-Plan
2003-04	17.30	24.00
2004-05	15.75	23.70
2005-06	17.80	24.00
2006-07	18.55	24.00
2007-08	19.98	24.00

There is no decision on the implementation of these recommendations.

Teacher-Student Ratio

1539. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the teacher-student ratio prescribed by the Government at primary, upper primary, high and higher secondary classes, separately;

(b) the actual teacher-student ratio prevalent in each State and Union Territory in the said classes, separately;

(c) whether there is shortage of teachers in schools which affects school results, increase the dropout rate and lead to closure of schools, etc.; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for Primary and Upper Primary Classes, the prescribed norms for teacher-student ratio is 1:40. For Secondary and Higher Secondary stages the teacher-student ratio of 1:30 is considered adequate.

(b) The State/Union Territory and school wise teacher-student ratio as per the latest Selected Educational Statistics for the year 2004-2005 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The dropout rate for class I to V have declined from 39% in 2001-02 to 29% in 2004-05. The dropout rate at elementary level (classes I to VIII) remained as high as 50.8%, a decline of only 4.26 percentage points as compared to that in 2001-02. However, The dropout rate at Secondary level (classes I to X) remained as high as 61.9%, a decline of only 4.1 percentage points as compared to that in 2001-02. The number of primary schools increased from 6.64 lakh to 7.68 lakh, the upper primary schools from 2.20 lakh to 2.75 lakh and high/ higher schools from 1.33 lakh to 1.52 lakh between 2001-02 and 2004-05. School Education primarily comes under State Governments and the difference in student-teacher ratio across the States is mostly due to local factors. Under SSA programme till 15.10.2007, 8.10 lakh teachers have been recruited in order to improve student-teacher ratios.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pupil Teacher Ratio during 2004-05			
		Primary School	Upper Primary School	Secondary School	Higher Secondary School
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	31	33	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	30	28	31
3.	Assam	42	16	20	24
4.	Bihar	104	75	55	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	48	46	38	25
6.	Goa	21	17	24	21
7.	Gujarat	35	39	34	35
8.	Haryana	44	30	27	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24	30	26	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	16	14	17
11.	Jharkhand	81	61	54	20
12.	Karnataka	26	37	18	47
13.	Kerala	28	27	27	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	30	32	16
15.	Maharashtra	37	37	35	42
16.	Manipur	30	20	24	23
17.	Meghalaya	44	16	24	16
18.	Mizoram	17	8	12	12
19.	Nagaland	19	16	23	35
20.	Orissa	53	44	22	31
21.	Punjab	43	19	28	29
22.	Rajasthan	49	34	27	24
23.	Sikkim	22	25	11	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	33	41	29	33
25.	Tripura	54	15	25	25
26.	Uttar Pradesh	58	35	61	45
27.	Uttaranchal	25	18	18	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	54	44	63	50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	18	19	21
30.	Chandigarh	41	29	30	26
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	43	24	28
32.	Daman and Diu	43	29	17	35
33.	Delhi	40	26	30	30
34.	Lakshadweep	21	16	17	22
35.	Pondicherry	24	21	26	29
	India	46	35	32	33

Source: Selected Educational Statistics-2004-2005

Literacy Rate Among SC/ST

1540. SHRI RANEN BARMAN:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the low literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) against the national average in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of schemes introduced by the Government for imparting education to SCs/STs in the country; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government to increase their literacy rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) According to 2001 census the literacy rate of schedule castes was 54.69% and that of schedule tribes was 47.10% as against the national average of 64.84%. A statement showing State-wise, the literacy rates of all persons, SCs and STs as per 2001 census is

enclosed. The reasons for illiteracy amongst various groups in the country including SCs/STs are various socio-economic factors like poverty, lack of awareness on the relevance of education, gender disparity, etc. amongst others.

(c) and (d) The Universalisation of Elementary Education and eradication of adult illiteracy form the two-pronged strategy for improving the literacy rate including those of SCs and STs in the country. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a comprehensive programme for universalizing quality Elementary Education by 2010. To encourage education of SC/ST, free books are provided to such children under SSA programme. In addition, districts which are having significant SC/ST population are identified as special focus districts for targeted SSA inputs. Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, upper primary residential schools for girls give priority to girls from SC, ST, OBC and minority community to a minimum of 75% seats in such schools.

The National Literacy Mission aims to impart functional literacy to adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group. In the XI Plan, special focus would be given to SCs, STs, Minorities and rural women. Focus would also be on low literacy States, tribal areas, other disadvantaged groups and adolescents. Under the programmes of NLM the percentage of enrolment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes learners is 23% and 12% respectively.

Statement*Literacy Rate of Total Population. SC and ST State/UT-wise*

(Census 2001)

S.No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate7+		
		Persons		
		Total Population	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.47	53.52	37.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	67.64	49.62
3.	Assam	63.25	66.78	62.52
4.	Bihar	47.00	28.47	28.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	64.66	63.96	52.09
6.	Goa	82.01	71.92	55.88
7.	Gujarat	69.14	70.50	47.74
8.	Haryana	67.91	55.45	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76.48	70.31	65.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.52	59.03	37.46
11.	Jharkhand	53.56	37.56	40.67
12.	Karnataka	66.64	52.87	48.27
13.	Kerala	90.86	82.66	64.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.74	58.57	41.16
15.	Maharashtra	76.88	71.90	55.21
16.	Manipur	70.53	72.32	65.85
17.	Meghalaya	62.56	56.27	61.34
18.	Mizoram	88.80	89.20	89.34
19.	Nagaland	66.59	—	65.95
20.	Orissa	63.08	55.53	37.37
21.	Punjab	69.65	56.22	—
22.	Rajasthan	60.41	52.24	44.66
23.	Sikkim	68.81	63.04	67.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.45	63.19	41.53
25.	Tripura	73.19	74.68	56.48
26.	Uttaranchal	71.62	46.27	35.13

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56.27	63.40	63.23
28.	West Bengal	68.64	59.04	43.40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.30	—	66.79
30.	Chandigarh	81.94	67.66	—
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	57.63	78.25	41.24
32.	Daman and Diu	78.18	85.13	63.42
33.	Delhi	81.67	70.85	—
34.	Lakshadweep	86.66	—	86.14
35.	Pondicherry	81.24	69.12	—
	All India	64.84	54.69	47.10

Source: Census 2001

Advertisement in Regional Language Newspapers

1541. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) has increased its advertisements in the regional language newspapers;

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

(c) the details of the fresh guidelines issued by the Union Government to various departments; and

(d) the extent to which the small newspapers are likely to be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) New Advertisement Policy effective from 2nd October, 2007, provides 5% more advertisements to regional and other language newspapers, increasing their share from 30% to 35%.

(b) The DAVP New Advertisement Policy, 2007 does not provide for language-wise and State-wise allocations.

(c) The DAVP New Advertisement Policy is available on website www.davp.nic.in.

(d) The DAVP New Advertisement Policy, 2007, also provides for increase of advertisements to small newspapers by 5%, enhancing their share from 10% to 15%.

Proposal for Growth Plan by NALCO

1542. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether NALCO proposes an ambitious growth plan under its second phase expansion project;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the estimate cost of the said project;

(c) the time by when the said project is likely to be completed alongwith the present status thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the capacity of bauxite mining, alumina and aluminium production and power generation are

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. After obtaining Government approval on 26.10.2004, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has started implementation of second phase expansion project of its

integrated aluminium complex at a revised estimated cost of Rs. 5003 crores (March, 2007 price levels) which is to be completed by December, 2008. The present capacity of the various project segments and the projected capacity after 2nd phase expansion is as under:

Project Segment	Unit	Present capacity	Projected capacity after 2nd phase expansion
Bauxite Mines	lakh MT#	48	63
Alumina Refinery	Lakh MT	15.75	21
Aluminium Smelter	Lakh MT	3.45	4.6
Captive Power Plant	Mega Watt	960	1200

#MT- Metric Tonne

The overall physical progress of the various project segments as on October, 2007 is as follows:

Project Segment	Physical progress
Mines & Alumina	48.1%
Smelter	46.5%
Captive Power Plant	66.7%

[*Translation*]

License for Quality of Iron Ore

1543. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently issued licenses to check the quantity and quality of iron-ore reserves;

(b) if so, the details of licenses issued company-wise and State and Union Territory-wise, till date:

(c) whether there is any difference between prospecting license and rate of development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) The quantity and quality of mineral can be ascertained by means of prospecting of an area for which State Governments grant prospecting licences (PL). The Central

Government accords prior approval to the State Governments for grant of PL for iron ore and other minerals listed in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act). During 1.4.2004 to 31.10.2007, Central Government's prior approval has been conveyed on 73 proposals received from various State Governments for grant of prospecting licence for iron ore. The company-wise, State-wise details are available in the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://www.mines.nic.in>).

(c) and (d) As per the definition given in the MMDR Act, 1957 "Prospecting licence" means a licence granted for the purpose of undertaking prospecting operations. As per definition given in the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, "Development" means the driving of an opening to, or in an ore-body or seam or removing overburden or unproductive or waste materials as preparatory to mining or stoping.

Export-Import

1544 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased state:

(a) whether the quantity of exports from the country are continuously decreasing during the last three years and the current year, till-date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total value of exports and imports made during above period separately, item-wise and country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any suggestions from various export promotion councils to boost the exports;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The exports from India increased from US \$ 84 billion in

2004-05 to US \$ 103 billion in 2005-06 and to \$ 126 billion in 2006-07, recording an annual average rate of growth of around 25%. Export growth rate has decelerated to 18.5% in US \$ terms in the first half of the current year. This is primarily on account of appreciation of Indian Rupee vis-a-vis US\$.

(c) The total value of export and import during 2004-05 to 2007-08 (April-September) in US \$ are as under:

*India's Foreign Trade
(In US\$ Million)*

Year	Exports	Imports
2004-05	83536	111517
2005-06	103091	149166
2006-07	126362	185749
2007-08 (April-September)-(P)	72281	109204

(P) Provisional

Details of export and import, item-wise and country-wise, are given in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India—Volume I (Exports including Re-exports) and Volume II (Imports) published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata. This information is also posted on the website of the Department of Commerce at <http://commerce.gov.in>.

(d) and (e) The Government is in touch with the Export Promotion Councils on a regular basis to ascertain the problems faced by them in respect of export of specific commodities. Based on their suggestions appropriate measures are taken from time to time to fine tune export promotion strategy and mitigate the problem faced by the exporters.

(f) To tide over the problem faced by the exporters because of the appreciation of Rupee, Government has recently announced a relief package to exporters comprising enhanced Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) rates, reduction in Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) premium, release of Rs. 600 crore for clearing all arrears of terminal excise duty and Central Sales tax reimbursement, enhancement of duty drawback rates and reduction in interest rates on pre and post shipment credit.

[English]

Functioning of Tata Sky

1545. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that TATA Sky is not exhibiting Delhi Aaj Tak, IBN7 and Rajya Sabha proceedings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any action has been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether TATA Sky is levying charges to view the international cricket matches;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) the details of complaints received by the Government against TATA Sky during each of the last three years, till date and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether cable operators are authorized by the Government to use telephone and electric poles for the transmission of cable programme;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken against the cable operators?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Direct to Home (DTH) has a constraint on Ku Band capacity due to limited transponder space and hence every channel can not be carried by the DTH licensee. M/s Tata Sky Ltd. has informed that they are currently carrying two channels from TV Today Group, namely Aaj Tak and Headlines Today and three channels from the Network 18 Group, namely CNN - IBN, CNBC-TV 18 & CNBC-Awaz. With respect to DD Rajya Sabha channel Tata Sky has informed that they were not clear on which channels are to be compulsorily carried by DTH operators as per clause 7.8 of the License agreement.

(c) A clarification has been issued on 26.1.2007 to Tata Sky regarding the channels to be compulsorily carried. It has been directed that DD Rajya Sabha channel be immediately included in DTH service.

(d) and (e) As informed by Tata Sky all Tata Sky subscribers get to watch the international cricket matches on DD National without paying anything extra for the same. Only the viewers who want to watch cricket with add-on interactive features like match highlights on demand, cricket trivia on demand etc. have the option to subscribe to the Sports Gold pack by paying a nominal charge, with costs about Rs. 17 on a monthly average.

(f) M/s Shanker Singhal Associates have complained against M/s Tata Sky Ltd. for violation of Art. 7 of License agreement by providing Set Top Boxes of proprietary nature. M/s Tata Sky Ltd. has informed the STBs provided by them are interoperable via common Interface slot using Conditional Access Module (CAM) as per EN 50221. Broadcast Engineer Consultant India Limited (BECIL) has been requested to inspect the STBs provided by the Licensee and furnish a report.

(g) to (i) Government does not authorize the cable operators for using telephone and electric poles for the transmission of cable programme. It is for the concerned civic authorities, electricity distribution agencies & telephone operators to grant such permissions and take action wherever required as per their rules/regulations.

Target for Elementary Education

1546. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for elementary education during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the achievements made year-wise, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the funds allocated therefor, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether funds allocated for elementary education were diverted for creation of infrastructure for fulfilling the quota requirements of OBCs in institutes of higher education including IIMs, IITs and Medical and Technological Institutes; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The Working Group of Xth Five Year Plan projected a requirement of 10,66,857 classrooms and 10.66 lakh additional teachers, nationally. Against this, 11,72,883 additional classrooms and 10.12 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme (SSA) and District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) upto 2006-07.

(b) and (c) Under the SSA programme, against the Central Government's budgetary allocation of Rs. 28,295.91 crores an amount of Rs. 27,896.25 crores was expended during the Xth Five Year Plan, nationally.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Import of Waste

1547. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has allowed the importers to import various types of waste;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently asked the Government to come out with a comprehensive policy on various types of waste imports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether large quantity of wastes like plastic, glass, junk food waste etc. are being imported in the country;

(f) if so, the total quantity of various types of waste imported with its value during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government import of such wastes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (g) Import of hazardous waste into India is subject to the provisions of Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Amendment Rules, 1989, as amended in years 2000 and 2003. No hazardous wastes are allowed to be imported

in the country for dumping and disposal. However, such wastes which are recyclable are permitted for import on, a case to cases basis, to the registered re-cycling units. Further, import of hazardous waste or substances containing or contaminated with such hazardous waste as specified in Schedule 8 of Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989, as amended in years 2003, is prohibited.

The category-wise and country-wise imports are given in the publication "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India; Volume-II (Imports) Annual Number" published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, which is available in the library of the Parliament.

Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance has reported an instance of attempt to import a consignment of waste paper mixed with plastic waste, bottle waste, sanitary waste, etc. at Cochin. The consignment was confiscated and ordered to be re-exported on payment of fine and penalty. The importer has paid the fine and penalty and consignment has been re-exported to the supplier on 29.10.2007. The Department of Revenue is maintaining close watch with Pollution Control authorities in dealing with such consignment.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed an Order on 23rd October, 2007, with the directions to work out modalities for dealing with waste oil/used oil and to submit a comprehensive report.

Funds for Higher Education

1548. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested the Planning Commission for providing more resources to fund higher education;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed expenditure in this regard; and

(c) the total amount being sought and the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Subject to the finalization of the Xlth Plan, enhanced allocations are

expected for higher education. The Xlth Plan has not been approved by the National Development Council, so far.

CBI Probe on Sting Operation of Tehelka

1549. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has recommended the Central Bureau of Investigation to probe into the accusations made in the recent sting operation of Tehelka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the commission has also directed the State Government of Gujarat to communicate its consent for CBI probe;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received consent of the Gujarat Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has requested the Government of Gujarat for its consent to be sent to the Central Government and to NHRC for CBI investigation to verify the authenticity of the tapes and the allegations made in the "Operation Kalank", a programme telecasted on 25th October, 2007 by T.V. Channel "Aaj Tak".

(d) and (e) The Government of Gujarat has stated that the Nanavati Commission of Inquiry is inquiring into the Gujarat riots of 2002. Further, criminal offences have already been registered relating to the incidents narrated in the interview contained in the video tapes and the allegations made in the "Operation Kalank". The State Government has submitted the above mentioned VCDs before the Nanavati Commission on 29.10.2007. However, the trial of these cases have been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the petition requesting, inter-alia, to handover the investigation of these cases to the CBI are also pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court since 2003. The Government of Gujarat has also stated that further investigation, if any, can be taken up by the State Police as per provisions of the Cr. P.C and/or as may be directed by the Courts as per requirements of the relevant cases pending for trial.

*[Translation]***Killing of Hindus in J & K**

1550. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Hindus have been killed during the last three years in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the lives of Hindus in J&K and the details of financial assistance provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) 557, 389 and 139 civilians were killed in terrorist violence in Jammu & Kashmir in the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 (till October) respectively. This also includes some members of the Hindu community.

A number of measures have been taken to contain and check terrorist violence in the State, which include vigilance and patrolling on the borders and the LoC to prevent infiltration, deployment of the Security Forces and police in vulnerable areas in the hinterland, and sustained operations by the Security Forces against the terrorist groups and elements. As a result of the various measures taken, the overall level of violence in the State has come down significantly as is also evident from the figures of civilian casualties mentioned above. Together with the various other security arrangements made in the State, pickets of the Security Forces have been deployed/established in the villages/clusters inhabited by the minority community, Village Defence Committees have been established in far-flung habitations and frequent patrolling is being done in such areas by the Security Forces with a view to providing security and protection.

*[English]***Irregularities in Indian Education System**

1551. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by UNESCO'S International Institute for Educational Planning has revealed

that various shades of corruption afflict the Indian education system as reported in the Hindustan Times dated August 13, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the shortcomings, including teachers' absenteeism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Government has seen a Report published in 2007 by UNESCO/ International Institute of Educational Planning (IIEP) entitled "Corrupt Schools, Corrupt Universities; what can be done?" This report is not India specific and highlights the issues related to corruption in education and the consequent loss to the system in terms of its adverse effect on access, equity and quality, in developed and developing countries around the world. The report includes references to teacher absenteeism and private tuitions by teachers, etc. These references have been made on the basis of a number of studies undertaken by different researchers during the last five years or so and also from the press reports appearing from time to time. The Report also suggests strategies to reduce corruption and improve governance in education.

(c) and (d) Central Government is continuously engaged, thorough consultations with State Governments and apex bodies such as University Grants Commission, the Central Board of Secondary Education and others, in eliminating malpractices in the educational system. Government of India has also commissioned an independent study to ensure student and teacher attendance in select major States. Preliminary data from this study has shown that average teacher attendance in primary and upper primary schools is about 80%. Government also recognizes that eliminating the kinds of malpractices mentioned in the UNESCO/IIEP Report will require not only the continuous and committed participation of State Governments but also increased public awareness, and greater transparency and accountability in the public bodies.

Report of UN Security Council

1552. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has made remarks in its reports about India's anti-terrorism preparedness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As a sequel to its visit to India in November, 2006, the Team of the Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate of the United Nations Security Council has submitted its evaluation report. The Team, in its report, has, inter-alia, noted India's counter terrorism structure and institutional/investigating mechanisms and has made some suggestions in this regard and the Government has sent its comments thereon to them.

[Translation]

Power to States for Mining

1553. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR) and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (MCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given powers to the States for according approval in regard to the minerals contained in the part 'A' and 'C' of First Schedule of MMDR;

(d) if so, whether the Government has achieved unanimity in this regard with State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (f) The National Mineral Policy, 2007 is under consideration of the Government. Any changes in the Act and Rules will be contingent upon the final approval of the Government.

NHRC Suggestion to Courts and Union Government

1554. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has recently given some suggestions to the Courts and the Government to make the laws regarding jail reforms, malnutrition, beggary, prohibition of dowry etc., more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NHRC has recently issued notice to the top officials of various State Governments in the country regarding violation of human rights as reported in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated November 7, 2007; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Taking suo moto cognizance of newspaper report published in Dainik Jagran dated 01.11.2007 about begging by villagers (Adiwasis) in Madhubani District of Bihar due to poverty, the National Human Rights Commission, a statutory body set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, has directed the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and District Magistrate, Madhubani, Bihar to send the factual report to the Commission. Under the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the NHRC is empowered to issue directions/recommendations to various State authorities.

Killing of Persons by Blue Line buses

1555. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGHE PATIL:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of men and women including children killed/injured by the blue line buses in the NCT of Delhi during each of the last three years, till date, separately;

(b) the action taken against the accused persons;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding taking of bribes by Delhi Police personnel from the Blue Line Bus operators;

(d) if so, the details of such complaints and the total number of such officials arrested during the above period;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such practices;

(f) whether the Union Government/High Court of Delhi has issued any directions/guidelines to the Government of NCT of Delhi for running the blue line buses under the kilometre scheme and bring down the increasing number of accidents in NCT of Delhi; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government of NCT of Delhi in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) The details of total number of men and women including children killed/injured/by the blue line buses during 2005, 2006 and 2007 (upto 15th November) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During 2005,2006 and upto 15th November, 2007, 641, 555 and 546 persons were arrested respectively. Moreover, action taken in case of such accidents includes prosecution of persons/drivers responsible for accidents, seizure/cancellation of driving licences of drivers and suspension/cancellation of permits of vehicles involved in accidents.

(c) and (d) The requisite information is given below:

Year	No. of complaints received	No. of complaints substantiated
2005	31	Nil
2006	30	Nil
2007 (upto 20th November)	46	1

During 2007 (upto 20th November), one complaint was substantiated and based on which two constables have been suspended and Departmental enquiry has been ordered against them. In addition, one traffic Inspector has been issued show cause notice for lack of supervision. Besides, three traffic Police personnel were caught red handed/arrested by Anti Corruption Branch of Government of NCT of Delhi in the year 2005, 2006 and upto 15th November, 2007 one each year while taking bribe from Blue Line Bus Drivers/operators.

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check corrupt practices in Traffic Police are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) No Sir. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Criminal Writ Petition No. 878 of 2007 in the matter of Court of its own motion is monitoring the menace of blue line buses since July 10, 2007 and has issued several directions to this effect. Even before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, *suo-motu*, took the cognizance of the menace of blue line buses, the Government of NCT of Delhi has already decided to phase out existing blue line buses in such a manner so as to synchronize with the induction of buses to be operated by the Corporate Entities and also Cooperative Societies of SC/ST. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi is monitoring the phasing out of existing blue line buses in a time bound manner.

Statement-I

Year	Killed					Injured				
	Male	Female	Boy	Girl	Total	Male	Female	Boy	Girl	Total
2005	138	14	5	0	157	256	19	5	4	284
2006	97	11	1	0	109	273	38	11	8	330
2007 (upto 15th November)	93	15	9	0	117	250	18	17	1	286

Statement-II

The Delhi Police has taken various steps to check the corrupt practices in Traffic Police, Delhi Police which include:

1. Regular surveillance/watch by Vigilance Branch of Police Headquarters to prevent/detect the corrupt practices by police personnel.
2. Installation of a Help Line No. 2337888 at Traffic Control Room for general public to lodge complaint against Traffic Police.
3. Ensuring prompt action against errant Police Officials found guilty.
4. Emphasis on accessibility of senior officers to the members of public.
5. Introduction of facility of P. O. Box No. 171 since July 1999 through which public can send the complaints against corrupt policemen.
6. Giving publicity to the telephone numbers of Senior Officers along with their Fax Numbers. All officers have been directed to maintain a register with a gist of all such message received on the Fax and wherever necessary they must be acted upon immediately.
7. Providing the facility to Public to send their complaints through E-mail against the corrupt Police personnel of Traffic police.
8. Keeping a close watch on the police personnel suspected to be indulging in malpractices and any police personnel found to be involved is transferred to non-sensitive posts and a close watch is kept on the conduct of such persons.
9. Setting up of the Complaints Monitoring and Tracking System (CMTS) comprising of a computerized net work at various locations and monitoring its progress by the senior officers at PHQ.
10. Deployment of Gazetted Officer during night to keep a watch on the illegal/unauthorized checking of vehicles and attend any emergency on roads of Delhi.

*[English]***School of Open Learning**

1556. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to promote education through school of open learning and distance education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked and allocated for the purpose during the current financial year, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide adequate funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) National Institute of Open Schooling (N.I.O.S.) provides open and distance learning system at the School stage to the students who are unable to complete high school and/or senior secondary courses from the formal system of education.

(c) and (d) There is adequate provision of Rs. 6 crore in this Ministry's "Plan" budget during 2007-08 for N.I.O.S., which also has its own source of revenue. The amount is not earmarked or allocated State and Union Territory-wise.

*[Translation]***Grants to Private Educational Institutions**

1557. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central grant has been given directly to any private social and educational institutes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) if so, the objectives of the above grants;

(c) whether any agency has been deployed to monitor the use of grants in the above institutes;

(d) if so, whether any complaint has been received against any of the above institutes;

(e) if so, the number of complaints received during the above period; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development gives Grants in-aid to Educational and Social Institutes including NGOs under various schemes for specific purposes such as Education in Human Values, Construction of Girls' Hostels, Organising Seminars, Conferences etc. Details of grants given including names and addresses of these institutes/NGOs are available in the Annual Reports of this Ministry as well at the Ministry's web-site @www.education.nic.in.

(c) to (f) All the schemes being run through private institutes/NGOs have an in-built mechanism for post sanction monitoring review. Whenever any complaint is received against any private institute/NGO, these are verified through concerned State Governments. Where misuse of funds by such organizations is substantiated, they are proceeded against in consultation with State Governments. The Government from time to time also reviews and modifies the existing schemes with a view to plug the loopholes in the scheme, if any.

[English]

Tsunami Rehabilitation Project

1558. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have requested for additional central assistance to undertake Tsunami Rehabilitation Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) The revised Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) was approved by the Empowered Group of Minister (EGoM) on 10.01.2007 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9822.10 crore to be implemented over a four year period from 2005-06 to 2008-09. For the State of Tamil

Nadu, a total outlay of Rs. 4165.33 crore, comprising Rs. 2678.27 crore as Externally Aided Project (EAP) component and Rs. 1486.96 crore as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) component has been approved. For the Union Territory of Puducherry (earlier Pondicherry), a total outlay of Rs. 663.73 crore, comprising Rs. 185.10 crore as EAP component and Rs. 478.63 crore as ACA component has been approved. The EGoM also decided that no major fluctuations in the programme now approved should be allowed and the implementing agencies should complete the work in a scientific manner with a view to providing relief and rehabilitating people. No requests have been received from the Governments of Tamil Nadu or Puducherry for grant of Additional Central Assistance beyond the outlay approved under TRP.

Promotion of Education for Girls

1559. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of boys and girls admitted in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools in the country, separately, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of schemes for promoting girl education; and

(c) the assistance/incentives provided to girl students in each State including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Statement-I showing enrolment of Boys and Girls during 2004-05 at Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools level as per Selected Educational Statistics 2004-05 is enclosed.

(b) The Government of India has launched two focused interventions-National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Education (NPEGEL) to reach out to never enrolled/dropout girls, working girls, older girls who have not completed elementary education and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) for girls from marginalized social groups.

(c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, free textbooks are provided to all girls and SC & ST children. In addition, depending on local requirements, State Governments have innovation funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the National Programme for Education of Girls at

Elementary Level (NPEGEL) for providing uniforms to girls where necessary. Details of assistance provided to States

during each of the last three years under NPEGEL and KGBV in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

S.No.	States/UTs	Total Enrolment during 2004-05					
		Primary (Classes I-V)		Upper Primary/Middle (Classes VI-VIII)		High/Secondary (Classes IX-X)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3894649	3797762	1918363	1724667	956965	311362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100064	84609	32698	26972	15692	11651
3.	Assam	1794039	1716626	737094	652661	349501	275000
4.	Bihar	5938345	4103774	1430687	778302	643374	285457
5.	Chhattisgarh	1776950	1628552	687761	522233	255247	165608
6.	Goa	55713	51115	38830	34616	19457	18589
7.	Gujarat	3702105	2850917	1431810	1041725	734240	492261
8.	Haryana	1097631	976308	656396	528418	313626	225795
9.	Himachal pradesh	350760	320047	219699	199103	190007	160710
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	504792	464687	253629	203268	123451	92710
11.	Jharkhand	1911035	1535949	544507	379752	218039	132096
12.	Karnataka	3040721	2843186	1549520	1396782	720266	636309
13.	Kerala	1298261	1245161	850689	777341	532417	525247
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5491292	4859801	2156596	1670352	849295	471653
15.	Maharashtra	5918639	5466844	3277661	2910891	1571569	1320464
16.	Manipur	180660	168237	72315	64985	37465	36100
17.	Meghalaya	232537	235418	65594	71246	23284	24753
18.	Mizoram	64803	58902	26301	25213	13295	13500
19.	Nagaland	117054	107192	44547	41073	15508	14413
20.	Orissa	2718222	2500346	997910	843023	478876	365142
21.	Punjab	1010079	891329	555492	486602	292738	258474
22.	Rajasthan	5063707	4266085	2003374	1153437	858722	364666
23.	Sikkim	43337	42812	13529	15154	5260	5506
24.	Tamil Nadu	3321365	3082051	1934301	1763557	998016	900633

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	240599	220610	99196	88394	46793	41019
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13241089	11338549	4168396	2929626	2683797	1430012
27.	Uttaranchal	616672	574833	287620	264632	182391	133650
28.	West Bengal	5065416	4815936	1945462	1676564	834198	637675
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20852	19422	12442	10987	6391	5923
30.	Chandigarh	34233	28675	20257	17459	11927	10500
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18085	15539	7192	4665	3332	2062
32.	Daman and Diu	8696	7625	4345	3815	2417	2076
33.	Delhi	744712	716002	422128	400364	213499	196772
34.	Lakshadweep	3736	3317	2298	1812	1573	1376
35.	Pondicherry	53693	50306	35018	32078	19632	19237
	India	69674543	61088524	28503657	22741769	14222260	10108401

Source: Selected Educational Statistics-2004-2005

Statement-II*Funds released under National programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)*

Sl. No.	State	Funds released by GOI in 2004-05	Funds released by GOI in 2005-06	Funds released by GOI in 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000.00	2000.00	4383.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.50	4.50	67.64
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	92.74
4.	Bihar	1770.00	1770.56	5544.39
5.	Chattisgarh	1189.74	1189.76	521.71
6.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2827.00	2454.14	302.25
8.	Haryana	196.55	196.55	314.95
9.	Himaehal Pradesh	58.00	28.66	55.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.94	568.60	34.80

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	1068.50	1068.50	3783.00
12.	Karnataka	824.48	336.95	868.93
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4636.40	4636.00	6599.46
14.	Maharashtra	489.79	605.79	853.70
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	9.24
16.	Meghalaya	9.62	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	7.47	31.47
18.	Orissa	2000.00	1592.63	3442.48
19.	Punjab	40.00	90.08	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	549.39	1484.06	671.76
21.	Tamil Nadu	489.54	370.45	852.12
22.	Tripura	2.40	6.58	24.05
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	13824.06	11682.00
24.	Jharkhand	470.71	241.00	263.00
25.	West Bengal	538.36	718.25	670.00
Total		23219.92	33194.59	41068.93

No. of KGBVs sanctioned and funds released by Government of India under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of KGBVs sanctioned	Funds released by GOI in 2004-05	Funds released by GOI in 2005-06	Funds released by GOI in 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342	1823.77	2679.73	2535.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	210.74	258.29	73.13
3.	Assam	15	0.00	350.10	0.00
4.	Bihar	350	4.00	2794.69	2330.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	84	810.33	766.77	473.44
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	52	497.03	326.76	127.50
8.	Haryana	9	0.00	182.18	36.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	192.47	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	4.33	186.25	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	187	4.00	4083.03	390.00
12.	Karnataka	61	845.47	1584.17	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	185	700.81	1769.32	975.00
14.	Maharashtra	36	527.61	0.00	109.69
15.	Manipur	1	0.00	0.00	33.98
16.	Mizoram	1	0.00	33.98	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1	13.32	12.47	5.94
18.	Orissa	114	884.02	2114.09	0.00
19.	Punjab	2	32.55	14.70	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	186	350.65	1272.29	1689.38
21.	Tamil Nadu	53	644.39	0.00	706.30
22.	Tripura	7	32.54	131.40	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	322	676.03	3768.59	1608.75
24.	Uttarakhand	25	291.11	0.00	180.00
25.	West Bengal	60	711.43	34.08	657.94
Total		2180	9256.60	22362.89	11933.05

[*Translation*]

Progress in Higher and Compulsory Education

1560. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress actually made by the Government during the Tenth Five Year Plan with reference to Management and perspective financing and its relevance to the higher and compulsory education by making an assessment towards its professional accreditation and out reach activities of various communities;

(b) the number of men and women belonging to SC/ST communities benefited as a result of the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the budget allocated, item-wise, for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced/implemented the following schemes for the under-privileged sections of the society:

- (i) Remedial Coaching at under graduate and post-graduate level for SC/ST students
- (ii) Coaching scheme for Entry in Services for Students belonging to SC/ST
- (iii) Establishment of Special Cells for SC/ST in Universities
- (iv) Coaching for SC/ST candidates to prepare for National Eligibility Test (NET)

(v) Establishment of Centres in Universities for study of social Exclusion and Inclusive policy.

According to the UGC the grants released to various institutions under the above schemes during the period

from 2004-05 to 2006-07 is Rs. 4709.54 lakhs. As per the data contained in the "Selected Educational Statistics the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Higher Education was as follows:

Section	Gender	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Scheduled Castes	Boys	752838	807607	791806
	Girls	324158	385423	469190
	Total	1076996	1193030	1260996
Scheduled Tribes	Boys	234349	269034	276731
	Girls	106981	139932	157484
	Total	341330	408966	434215

Conference of Police Chiefs and Heads of PMF

1561. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of police chiefs and heads of para-military forces was held in October, 2007; and

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed in the meeting alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Annual Conference of Directors General of Police/Inspectors General of Police of States/ UTs and Heads of Central Police Organizations was held from October 3 to 5, 2007 in New Delhi.

(b) The issues discussed in the Conference relate to various aspects of National Security. This Conference is held every year to deliberate on new challenges, exchange ideas on best practices and formulate strategies and measures to strengthen various aspects of management of internal security.

[English]

Implementation of CIPA Scheme

1562. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to implement a scheme called "Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) Scheme" in all the States;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the said scheme;

(c) whether under the above scheme police stations can accept FIRs through Internet;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing a Scheme called "Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)" in all the States in a phased manner. The Scheme is aimed at automation of police station functions such as computerized registration and printing of First Information Reports, maintenance of important forms, records and crime related data in the police stations.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, the Government envisages widening the scope of CIPA project in terms of the applications and by extending it from the police stations to the other higher level formations in the police hierarchy, and provide network connectivity.

Exploration of Minerals

1563. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has 1,50,000 square kilometer mine site in Indian Ocean for exploration of mineral resources;

(b) if so, whether deep ocean resources represent an exceptionally large and potentially important mineral resource;

(c) the steps taken to develop an integrated system for exploration, exploitation, mining and processing of these resources; and

(d) the details of target fixed/achievement made by the Government in respect of exploration of mineral resources from Indian Ocean during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise and mineral-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) As per information given by Ministry of Earth Sciences, an area of 150,000 square kilometer in the Central Indian Ocean under United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was allotted to India for carrying out exploration and developmental activities for polymetallic nodules programmes of which, after obligatory relinquishment of 50% of area, 75,000 square kilometer has been retained by India. The resource potential in the retained area is of the order of 380 million tonnes of polymetallic nodules which contain minerals like copper, nickel, cobalt and manganese.

(c) Central Government has enacted the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 and framed Offshore Areas Mineral Concession Rules, 2006, to provide for development and regulation of mineral resources in the territorial water, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones of India and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(d) As per information given by Ministry of Earth Sciences, as part of polymetallic nodules programme, multibeam bathymetry survey has been carried out in the 75,000 square kilometer area in the Indian Ocean to study the topography, and sampling has been carried out at different grid intervals in selected blocks.

Manufacturing Investment Region Policy

1564. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently formulated any Manufacturing Investment Region Policy;

(b) if so, whether the said Policy is likely to have any impact on the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and industrial parks;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Setting up of the Manufacturing Investment Regions (MIRs) in the country is one of the initiatives towards providing quality infrastructure and efficient & transparent regulatory systems in order to encourage manufacturing growth. The contours of the policy and legal framework in respect of the scope and establishment of such regions is under consultation with all stakeholders including the State Governments.

[Translation]

Mercy Petition

1565. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases pending as on date for pardon where courts have awarded death sentence;

(b) the details of such cases disposed of during the last three years, till date;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for waiver of the death penalty and time-frame policy for taking a decision in such matters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) A statement containing the details of mercy petitions pending as on November 21, 2007 is enclosed.

(b) Only in the case of Kheraj Ram, a condemned prisoner from Rajasthan, the death sentence awarded by the court has been commuted into that of life imprisonment by the Hon'ble President of India in the year 2006.

(c) to (e) No specific guidelines and time limit can be prescribed for examining the mercy petitions as the power under Article 72 of the Constitution is of the widest amplitude, can contemplate myriad kinds and categories of cases with facts and situations varying from case to

case. However, the broad guidelines generally considered while examining the mercy petitions relate to personality of the accused such as age, sex or mental deficiency or circumstances of the case, conduct of the offender, medical abnormality falling short of legal insanity and so on.

Statement

S.No.	Name of condemned prisoner/s	Date of receipt from the State Government/Pending for disposal
1.	Piara Singh, Sarabjit Singh, Gurdev Singh and Satnam Singh- Punjab	2003
2.	Shyam Manohar, Sheo Ram, Prakash, Suresh, Ravinder and Harish—U.P.	1998
3.	R. Govindasamy—Tamil Nadu	1998
4.	Mohan and Gopi—Tamil Nadu.	1999
5.	Murugan, Santhan and Arivu—Tamil Nadu	2000
6.	Jai Kumar—Madhya Pradesh	1999
7.	Mahender Nath Das—Assam.	2000
8.	Sheikh Meeran, Selvam and Radhakrishnan—Tamil Nadu	2000
9.	Shobhit Chamar—Bihar	1999
10.	S.B. Pingale - Maharashtra	2001
11.	Dharmender Kumar and Narendra Yadav—U.P.	1999
12.	Dharam Pal—Haryana	1999
13.	Molai Ram and Santosh—Madhya Pradesh	2000
14.	Suresh and Ramji—U.P.	2002
15.	Devender Pal Singh—Delhi	2003
16.	Om Prakash—Uttaranchal	2003
17.	Praveen Kumar—Karnataka	2004
18.	Simon, Ghanaprakash, Madalah, Bilavendra.—Karnataka	2004
19.	Kunwar Bahadur Singh and Karan Bahadur Singh—U.P.	2005
20.	Sushil Murmu—Jharkhand	2004
21.	Lal Chand, Shivlal—Rajasthan	2004
22.	JafarAli—U.P.	2006
23.	Mohd. Afzal—Delhi	2006
24.	Gurmeet Singh—Uttar Pradesh	2006
25.	Satish—U.P.	2007
26.	Saibanna—Karnataka	2007
27.	Sonia & Sanjeev—Haryana	2007
28.	Bandu Baburao Tidake—Karnataka	2007

*[English]***Preservation of Languages**

1566. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of languages presently included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to salvage the minor languages from possible extinction;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of 22 languages viz. (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Bodo, (4) Dogri, (5) Gujarati, (6) Hindi, (7) Kannada, (8) Kashmir (9) Konkani, (10) Maithili, (11) Malayalam, (12) Manipuri, (13) Marathi, (14) Nepali, (15) Oriya, (16) Punjabi, (17) Sanskrit, (18) Santhali, (19) Sindhi, (20) Tamil, (21) Telugu, (22) Urdu.

(b) to (d) Sahitya Akademi under the Ministry of Culture has established a language Development Board to advise the Akademi in implementing literary programmes in the languages that are not recognized by it. (the Akademi has recognized 24 languages—22 languages as enumerated in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, Rajasthani and English as written by Indians). The programmes include seminars, workshops, publishing of books in such languages etc. Literary pieces from such languages are published in the Akademi's two bimonthly journals, one in English "Indian Literature" and the other in Hindi "Samkaleen Bhartiya Sahitya" as well. The Sahitya Akademi has established a project office to promote oral and tribal Literature. The Akademi has published 16 books in the unrecognized languages. The Akademi also awards Bhasha Samman annually to writers/scholars in recognition of their contribution to languages that are not recognized by the Akademi.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) is implementing several projects for development of languages which are not included in the Eighth Schedule.

Handmade Paper Manufacturing Unit

1567. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the oldest handmade paper manufacturing unit in the country started in 1940,

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide urgent financial assistance to save the said Institute; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Handmade Paper Institute, Pune, established in 1940, is a departmental centre of the Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board, a statutory body of the Maharashtra Government and thus this institute is under the administrative control of Govt. of Maharashtra.

As ascertained from Govt. of Maharashtra, the Handmade Paper Institute, Pune, has taken up the development of handmade paper in Maharashtra with a view to encouraging the development of handmade paper and to preserve this traditional village industry in Maharashtra. The Institute carries out the work of development of handmade paper industry through its 3 divisions, i.e., Production Division, Research & Development Division, and Training Division. The Production Division looks after the production of high quality Handmade Paper, Research Division undertakes research to produce Handmade Paper from various types of eco-friendly raw materials, Training Division imparts training of scientific ways in production of handmade paper.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Jail Reforms

1568. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU.LAXMAN:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI KIREN RIJUJU:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prisoners languishing in various jails of the country including their tenure at present, State-wise, jail-wise and gender-wise;

(b) the details of basic facilities provided to the prisoners including training, security, rehabilitation programme, computer education and medical facilities etc.;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to modernise and reform the jails in the country and make the jails less crowded;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the total funds provided to each State and utilized in this regard, State-wise, separately;

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to look into the matter of modernisation and jail reforms;

(f) if so, whether the Government has received such report; and

(g) if so, the details of the recommendations made and reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Prisons is a State subject as per List II of the Seventh schedule of the Constitution. As per statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, there were 345648 prisoners in various jails of the country as on 31.12.2005. Jail-wise and tenure-wise distribution of prisoners is not maintained centrally. However, State-wise and gender-wise details of undertrial prisoners and convicts by period of detention at the end of 2005 are given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively.

(b) The facilities provided to the prisoners in jails include vocational training in various activities such as agriculture, carpentry, tailoring, weaving, canning etc. A total number of 59361 prisoners were given various vocational training during 2005. Further, 1262 prisoners

were provided financial assistance on release. 1538 convicts were rehabilitated during 2005. 30090 prisoners were provided elementary education, 38979 were provided adult education, 1650 prisoners were provided higher education and 1658 were provided computer education in jails during 2005. Medical assistance to the prisoners is provided by the jail doctor. In case of serious illness, prisoners are taken to a hospital outside the jail for treatment. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs 33.21 crore was spent on medical assistance to the prisoners.

(c) and (d) Although "Prisons" is a state subject, the Central Government has launched the scheme for Modernization of Prisons in 2002-03 for construction of additional prisons to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply and living accommodation for prison staff. The scheme is being implemented over a period of five years with an outlay of Rs 1800 crore on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively. The scheme has since been extended by another two years w.e.f. 1.4.2007.

The release of funds to the State Governments depends upon the progress made and submission of utilization certificate by the respective State Governments. Statement-III indicating the amounts released by the Central Government and the amount utilized by the State Government is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Yes, sir.

(g) The Committee has prepared a draft policy document and has made wide ranging recommendations pertaining to changes in present prison related laws, improvement in the living conditions of prisons and prisoners including women prisoners, young offenders & mentally ill prisoners, correctional programmes in jail, training of the prison officials, alternatives to imprisonment, setting up of separate directorate of prisons etc. The report has been sent to the respective State Governments/ UTs for their views.

Statement-I

Number of Undertrial Prisoners by Period of Detention at the end of 2005

Sl.No.	State/UT	Upto 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			1-2 years		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5716	562	6278	2361	84	2445	633	29	662	167	6	173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	3165	76	3241	600	19	619	540	12	552	424	16	440

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	8000	300	8300	9500	304	9804	10510	312	10822	5545	158	5703
5.	Chhattisgarh	2411	101	2512	1497	67	1564	903	36	941	406	24	430
6.	Goa	94	2	96	47	13	60	43	1	44	31	1	32
7.	Gujarat	2106	120	2226	1252	62	1314	1335	37	1372	930	19	949
8.	Haryana	2137	85	2222	1643	77	1720	1853	73	1926	1183	58	1241
9.	Himachal Pradesh	145	6	151	110	4	114	170	4	174	84	1	85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	374	20	394	270	8	276	229	4	233	277	9	286
11.	Jharkhand	4648	188	4836	3335	166	3501	2491	93	2584	1672	67	1739
12.	Karnataka	2811	92	2903	1503	76	1579	1802	93	1895	971	22	993
13.	Kerala	2580	49	2629	1123	56	1179	160	12	172	43	6	49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8227	247	8474	3771	101	3872	2510	92	2602	1404	64	1468
15.	Maharashtra	6391	530	6921	2893	123	3016	2445	76	2521	2621	94	2715
16.	Manipur	182	16	198	53	1	54	61	0	61	58	0	58
17.	Meghalaya	208	0	208	75	0	75	71	4	75	58	4	62
18.	Mizoram	345	28	373	58	18	76	32	13	45	27	0	27
19.	Nagaland	187	4	191	154	7	161	98	5	103	23	0	23
20.	Orissa	4412	138	4550	1760	119	1879	1547	40	1587	1073	31	1104
21.	Punjab	4036	175	4211	1625	156	1781	1220	98	1318	648	63	711
22.	Rajasthan	3070	109	3179	1464	58	1522	1364	49	1413	777	15	792
23.	Sikkim	54	1	55	20	4	24	22	0	22	19	0	19
24.	Tamil Nadu	1108	11	1119	762	27	789	638	16	654	316	6	322
25.	Tripura	329	15	344	143	5	148	86	1	87	39	0	39
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16832	430	17062	8497	271	8768	7975	223	8198	4807	89	4896
27.	Uttaranchal	503	13	516	445	8	453	315	5	320	141	7	148
28.	West Bengal	7388	661	6047	1984	190	2174	1808	96	1904	961	52	1013
Total (States)		87287	3979	91236	46948	2022	48967	40861	1426	42287	24706	812	26617
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	2	119	7	0	7	7	0	7	11	1	12
30.	Chandigarh	152	8	160	85	3	88	48	4	52	26	3	29
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	0	5	5	0	5	10	0	10	7	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	Daman and Diu	7	0	7	8	0	8	2	0	2	0	1	1
33.	Delhi	6110	116	6226	1188	73	1261	1160	62	1222	404	51	455
34.	Lakshadweep	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	143	1	144	8	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total (UTs)		6540	127	6667	1301	76	1377	1227	66	1293	452	66	508
Total (All-India)		93797	4106	97903	48246	2096	50344	42088	1492	43580	25187	868	26025

1	2	2-3 years			3-8 years			Above 5 Years			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	3	32	0	2	2	0	0	0	8906	686	9592
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	82	10	92	37	0	37	19	0	19	4887	133	5000
4.	Bihar	3019	87	3106	1700	20	1720	547	17	564	36621	1198	40019
5.	Chhattisgarh	50	2	52	8	0	8	2	0	2	5277	232	5509
6.	Goa	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	17	246
7.	Gujarat	320	3	323	204	4	208	58	1	59	6205	246	6451
8.	Haryana	292	20	312	154	13	167	129	0	129	7391	326	7717
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	16	536
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	154	9	163	128	7	135	50	2	52	1482	57	1539
11.	Jharkhand	802	25	827	402	7	409	43	0	43	13393	546	13939
12.	Karnataka	321	13	334	219	0	219	56	0	56	7683	296	7979
13.	Kerala	3	0	3	7	0	7	2	1	3	3918	124	4042
14.	Madhya Pradesh	361	12	373	180	4	184	18	0	18	16471	520	16991
15.	Maharashtra	490	12	502	179	26	205	65	1	66	15084	862	15946
16.	Manipur	9	1	10	9	1	10	4	0	4	376	19	395
17.	Meghalaya	28	0	28	24	0	24	14	1	15	478	9	487
18.	Mizoram	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	59	542
19.	Nagaland	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	468	16	484
20.	Orissa	349	6	355	193	8	201	44	0	44	9378	342	9720

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
21.	Punjab	632	40	672	523	4	527	345	7	352	9029	543	9572
22.	Rajasthan	361	8	370	71	6	77	9	1	10	7116	247	7363
23.	Sikkim	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	5	122
24.	Tamil Nadu	82	0	82	42	0	42	0	0	0	2948	60	3008
25.	Tripura	32	0	32	5	0	5	1	0	1	635	21	656
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2690	29	2719	1174	6	1180	254	1	255	42029	1049	43078
27.	Uttaranchal	109	1	110	26	0	26	5	0	5	1544	34	1578
28.	West Bengal	464	9	473	297	1	298	105	3	108	13005	1012	14017
Total (States)		10731	292	11023	5584	109	5693	1770	38	1806	217863	8876	226828
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	10	3	0	3	0	0	0	155	3	158
30.	Chandigarh	21	2	23	9	0	9	10	0	10	351	20	371
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	29	0	29
32.	Daman and Diu	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	24
33.	Delhi	250	43	293	243	22	265	68	3	69	9421	370	9791
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
35.	Pondicherry	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	1	169
Total (UTs)		301	45	346	268	22	278	76	3	79	10163	395	10648
Total (All India)		11032	337	11369	5840	131	5971	1846	38	1884	228006	9070	237076

*Jails do not exist

Statement-II*Gender-wise Distribution of Convicts by Period of Sentence at the end of 2005*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Capital Punishment			Life Imprisonment			10-13* Years			7-9* Years		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2858	86	2944	133	1	134	262	3	265
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	10	0	10	1995	58	2053	352	0	352	347	6	353

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Bihar	57	0	57	3464	78	3542	594	20	614	306	11	317
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2925	147	3072	355	13	368	277	9	288
6.	Goa	1	0	1	48	2	50	39	0	39	25	0	25
7.	Gujarat	18	0	18	2555	92	2647	463	20	483	367	13	380
8.	Haryana	3	0	3	1822	80	1902	1004	43	1047	547	21	568
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	245	5	250	222	10	232	53	2	55
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	2	110	7	117	22	1	23	8	0	8
11.	Jharkhand	12	0	12	3518	78	3598	661	37	698	339	23	362
12.	Karnataka	14	0	14	2589	98	2687	208	11	219	191	7	198
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	1297	18	1315	113	14	127	203	4	207
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	0	9	8494	152	8646	1652	61	1713	1204	29	1233
15.	Maharashtra	14	0	14	4730	234	4964	626	15	641	498	12	510
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	22	0	22	5	0	5	1	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	10	0	10	4	0	4	4	0	4
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	17	0	17	10	0	10	4	0	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	5	0	5	9	0	9	9	0	9
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	1925	44	1969	258	4	262	310	3	313
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	890	50	940	598	45	643	395	26	421
22.	Rajasthan	8	0	8	3184	120	3304	611	32	643	367	24	391
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	26	0	26	7	0	7	6	2	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	0	8	2739	74	2813	371	26	397	365	27	392
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	431	4	435	76	5	81	56	0	56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	79	5	84	6204	154	6358	1024	51	1075	1334	31	1365
27.	Uttaranchal	2	0	2	483	6	489	74	4	78	25	2	27
28.	West Bengal	21	1	22	1420	94	1514	497	21	518	374	29	403
	Total (States)	258	6	264	54006	1681	55687	9986	434	10422	7877	264	8161
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	23	1	24	6	0	6	3	0	3
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	28	5	33	13	1	14	13	0	13
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	10	0	10	1	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33.	Delhi	9	0	9	870	49	919	304	5	309	413	33	446
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	65	1	66	0	1	1	2	1	3
Total (UTs)		9	0	9	996	56	1052	324	7	331	431	34	465
Total (All-India)		267	6	273	56002	1737	56739	10312	441	10753	8308	318	8626

Sl. No.	State/UT	5-6* Years			2-4* Years			1-Less Than 2 Years			6 Months-Less Than 1 Year		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	289	3	292	296	22	318	259	31	290	261	21	302
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	277	7	284	157	5	162	97	1	98	67	1	68
4.	Bihar	403	6	409	286	6	292	122	3	125	98	0	98
5.	Chhattisgarh	171	10	181	129	8	137	81	2	83	86	1	87
6.	Goa	9	0	9	10	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	350	13	383	125	6	131	168	1	169	54	0	54
8.	Haryana	295	18	313	313	16	329	245	10	255	150	0	150
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	1	26	30	0	30	18	0	18	13	0	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	0	18	17	0	17	18	0	18	11	2	13
11.	Jharkhand	187	3	190	166	1	167	135	2	137	64	0	64
12.	Karnataka	149	5	154	177	4	181	168	4	172	172	7	179
13.	Kerala	118	3	121	212	4	216	148	5	153	203	20	223
14.	Madhya Pradesh	916	20	936	648	24	672	429	5	434	249	5	254
15.	Maharashtra	580	8	588	495	54	549	377	26	403	361	19	380
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	0	9	5	0	5	3	2	5	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	6	0	6	12	0	12	16	0	16	21	2	23
19.	Nagaland	26	0	26	32	2	34	21	1	22	8	1	9
20.	Orissa	286	3	289	240	2	242	174	2	176	136	0	136
21.	Punjab	438	26	464	502	20	522	512	25	537	486	24	510
22.	Rajasthan	372	2	374	369	0	369	168	1	169	114	1	115
23.	Sikkim	6	0	6	19	0	19	5	0	5	2	0	2

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
24.	Tamil Nadu	761	28	789	602	23	625	574	0	574	1070	35	1105
25.	Tripura	56	1	57	37	1	38	19	0	19	15	0	15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	916	25	941	1320	15	1335	483	6	489	425	1	426
27.	Uttaranchal	28	2	30	61	0	61	23	0	23	26	0	26
28.	West Bengal	357	8	365	157	8	165	129	7	138	75	6	81
Total (States)		7048	192	7240	6419	222	6641	4392	134	4526	4106	146	4334
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	6	0	6	5	0	5	8	0	8
30.	Chandigarh	6	0	6	4	0	4	6	0	6	4	0	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	204	16	220	184	7	191	171	0	171	71	1	72
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	11	0	11	12	0	12	4	0	4	6	0	6
Total (UTs)		222	16	236	206	7	213	186	0	186	89	1	90
Total (All-India)		7270	208	7478	6625	229	6854	4578	134	4712	4277	147	4424

Sl. No.	State/UT	3 Months-Less than 6 Months			Less than 3 Months			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227	26	253	208	5	213	4813	198	5011
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	55	0	55	40	0	40	3397	78	3475
4.	Bihar	78	0	78	77	0	77	5485	124	5609
5.	Chhattisgarh	53	0	53	31	1	32	4108	191	4299
6.	Goa	1	0	1	1	0	1	135	3	138
7.	Gujarat	85	0	85	113	2	115	4298	147	4445
8.	Haryana	116	0	116	110	0	110	4605	188	4793
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	6	2	0	2	614	18	632
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	2	3	0	3	211	10	221

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
11.	Jharkhand	29	0	29	31	8	39	5142	152	5294
12.	Karnataka	122	4	126	115	4	119	3905	144	4049
13.	Kerala	310	4	314	125	5	130	2729	77	2806
14.	Madhya Pradesh	215	1	216	278	0	278	14094	297	14391
15.	Maharashtra	333	67	430	722	28	750	8766	463	9229
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1	31	0	31
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	7	2	9	42	4	46
18.	Mizoram	47	16	63	18	2	20	151	20	171
19.	Nagaland	3	0	3	0	0	0	113	4	117
20.	Orissa	95	2	97	684	28	712	4108	88	4196
21.	Punjab	360	10	370	654	11	665	4835	237	5072
22.	Rajasthan	108	0	108	90	1	91	5391	181	5572
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	2	73
24.	Tamil Nadu	727	33	760	0	0	0	7217	246	7463
25.	Tripura	26	3	29	21	1	22	737	15	752
26.	Uttar Pradesh	578	1	579	628	4	632	12991	293	13284
27.	Uttaranchal	14	0	14	15	0	15	751	14	765
28.	West Bengal	169	19	188	429	27	456	3628	220	3848
Total (States)		3789	186	3975	4403	129	4532	102368	3414	105782
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	5	8	0	8	65	1	66
30.	Chandigarh	4	0	4	0	0	0	78	6	84
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
33.	Delhi	47	4	51	120	2	122	2393	117	2510
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	9	2	11	5	0	5	114	5	119
Total (UTs)		65	6	71	133	2	135	2661	129	2790
Total (All-India)		3854	192	4046	4536	131	4667	105029	3543	108572

*Jail do not exist.

Statement-II

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of State	Total Amount released Central share	Cumulative Exp.
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.780	69.274
2.	Assam	28.664	14.708
3.	Bihar	102.302	72.539
4.	Chhattisgarh	21.798	18.376
5.	Goa	10.193	4.180
6.	Gujarat	36.447	37.751
7.	Haryana	77.078	78.197
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.143	11.237
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.670	16.600
10.	Jharkhand	12.675	6.760
11.	Karnataka	40.351	46.949
12.	Kerala	24.555	12.973
13.	Madhya Pradesh	87.764	80.332
14.	Maharashtra	96.860	92.902
15.	Manipur	10.650	11.350
16.	Meghalaya	9.810	13.080
17.	Mizoram	13.313	14.200
18.	Nagaland	11.850	13.430
19.	Orissa	80.550	90.844
20.	Punjab	33.503	14.890
21.	Rajasthan	44.750	47.715
22.	Sikkim	13.635	10.058
23.	Tamil Nadu	69.312	58.748
24.	Tripura	18.994	15.579
25.	Uttar Pradesh	173.438	197.851
26.	Uttaranchal	22.725	24.240
27.	West Bengal	47.143	48.206
Total		1188.948	1120.768

Highlighted figures indicates expenditure incurred including States share also

*[Translation]***Shortage of Teachers in Residential Schools**

1569. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the shortage of teachers in residential schools, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether this shortage is adversely affecting the studies of students and their examination results;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to evolve any scheme to meet the said shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya is a residential school system having classes 6 to 12 that is funded by this Ministry and managed by an autonomous organization called Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS). The State-wise details of posts of teachers lying vacant in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are given in the enclosed statement. This Ministry also supports Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) which are residential schools with classes 6 to 8. There is no report of shortage of teachers in KGBVs.

(b) to (e) Recruitment of teachers to fill up vacancies is a continuous process. Pending the recruitment of regular teachers, qualified contract teachers are appointed in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas to ensure that the studies are not affected.

Statement*Vacancy Position of Teachers in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas*

S.No.	Name of State	Total Number of Sanctioned Posts	Total Number of Posts Vacant as on 30.9.2007
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	513	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	230	30
3.	Assam	494	52
4.	Bihar	754	120

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	264	44
6.	Delhi	49	1
7.	Goa	44	5
8.	Gujarat	368	92
9.	Haryana	393	35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	245	16
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	285	29
12.	Jharkhand	405	70
13.	Karnataka	616	58
14.	Kerala	320	16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1028	150
16.	Maharashtra	684	72
17.	Manipur	200	7
18.	Meghalaya	122	18
19.	Mizoram	73	24
20.	Nagaland	130	17
21.	Orissa	536	101
22.	Punjab	390	59
23.	Rajasthan	758	89
24.	Sikkim	64	1
25.	Tripura	76	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1371	91
27.	Uttrakhand	224	34
28.	West Bengal	167	45
29.	Chandigarh	25	00
30.	UTs (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Lakshadweep)	148	20
31.	UTs (Daman and Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli)	53	14
Grand Total		11029	1358

*[English]***Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867**

1570. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to amend the Press and Registration of Books (PRB) Act, 1867 in consultation with various stakeholders;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments; and

(c) the time by when the said legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Since Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 is very old, various provisions of the Act are proposed to be amended to bring it in line with the present times. No specific time for the proposed amendments can be given since, it is to be processed at various stages and passed by the Parliament.

Registration of Online News

1571. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to register all online news and sites on current affairs in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has worked out the feasibility of registration of online newspapers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Registration of only such online sites which desire the Domain Name under ".IN" is done by National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI), Department of Information and Technology.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Counselling Centres in Universities

1572. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up counselling centers for giving proper guidance/assistance to educated youth in each University to start their own business;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government has been providing, through University Grants Commission, non-recurring grants up to 2.25 lakh to each eligible University for establishment of student Counselling/Placement/Career Guidance Centre under adult continuing education and extension field outreach programme. There are 86 Universities at present running adult continuing education and field outreach programme.

[English]

Collection of Interest free Loan from Students

1573. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Schools in Delhi are illegally collecting interest free loan from students and diverting funds in violation of Delhi High Court orders; and

(b) if so, the details and names of such schools alongwith the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On conducting inspection, following schools were found to be collecting interest free loan from students:-

(i) Delhi Public School, Dwarka, Delhi

(ii) Delhi Public School, Vasant Kunj, Delhi

(iii) Delhi Public School, R.K Puram, Delhi

(iv) Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, Delhi

Of these, two schools have been ordered by the Directorate of Education, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to refund the loan. Action against the other two schools is in progress.

On inspection, following schools have been found to be diverting the funds in violation of Delhi High Court orders:

(i) St. Columbus, Bangla Sahib Road

(ii) The Indian School, Sadique Nagar

Orders have been issued by the Directorate of Education, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to get back the funds, so diverted.

Adult Illiteracy

1574. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illiterate persons and the present illiteracy rate of rural and urban women and men, separately from 2001-02 to 2006-07, State and Union Territory- wise;

(b) the percentage of adult illiterates living in the country;

(c) the reasons for high illiteracy in the country;

(d) the number of students enrolled in Primary, Secondary, Senior Secondary and Higher Secondary classes during the above period, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to make education for all a reality by 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The literacy data in the country is collected only through the decennial census operations. According to the last census held in 2001, the illiteracy rate for the population aged 7+ was 35.16%. Statement-I showing State-wise, the number of illiteracy rate in rural and urban areas for male and females is enclosed.

(c) The reasons for illiteracy in the country includes various socio-economic factors like poverty, lack of

awareness on the relevance of education, gender disparity, etc. amongst others.

(d) The information relating to the number of students enrolled at various stages is available for the years 2001-02 to 2004-05. Statement showing State-wise the number of students enrolled at the Primary (Class I-V), Upper Primary (Class VI-VIII), Secondary (Class IX-X) and Higher Secondary (Class XI-XII) classes for the period (2001-02 to 2004-05) is enclosed.

(e) The Universalisation of Elementary Education and eradication of adult illiteracy from the two-pronged strategy for improving the literacy rate of the country. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a comprehensive programme for universalizing quality Elementary Education by 2010.

The National Literacy Mission aims to impart functional literacy to adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group. The Approach Paper to the XI Plan of the Planning Commission has set a target of achieving 85% literacy rate by the end of the Plan period.

Statement-I

India/State/UT		Illiterates			Illiteracy Rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
India	Total	304,102,917	110,623,853	193,479,064	35.16	24.74	46.33
India	Rural	254,149,325	92,643,385	161,505,940	41.26	29.30	53.87
India	Urban	49,953,592	17,980,468	31,973,124	20.08	13.73	27.14
Jammu and Kashmir	Total	3,850,611	1,534,904	2,315,707	44.48	33.40	57.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Rural	3,220,019	1,287,225	1,932,794	50.22	38.35	63.26
Jammu and Kashmir	Urban	630,592	247,679	382,913	28.08	20.00	38.02
Himachal Pradesh	Total	1,243,142	391,128	852,014	23.52	14.65	32.58
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	1,184,235	367,405	816,830	24.92	15.49	34.32
Himachal Pradesh	Urban	58,907	23,723	35,184	11.05	7.96	14.97
Punjab	Total	6,430,200	2,778,951	3,651,249	30.35	24.77	36.64
Punjab	Rural	4,911,331	2,115,363	2,795,968	35.28	28.95	42.28
Punjab	Urban	1,518,869	663,588	855,281	20.90	16.95	25.51

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	Total	141,777	61,588	80,189	18.06	13.86	23.53
Chandigarh	Rural	18,974	9,324	9,650	24.42	19.02	33.63
Chandigarh	Urban	122,803	5,264	70,539	17.36	13.22	22.60
Uttaranchal	Total	2,023,535	604,100	1,419,435	28.38	16.72	40.37
Uttaranchal	Rural	1,672,568	471,022	1,201,546	31.93	18.22	45.30
Uttaranchal	Urban	350,967	133,078	217,889	18.56	12.95	25.23
Haryana	Total	5,715,350	2,050,089	3,665,261	32.09	21.51	44.27
Haryana	Rural	4,618,659	1,647,906	2,970,753	36.81	24.63	50.73
Haryana	Urban	1,096,691	402,183	694,508	20.84	14.17	28.66
Delhi	Total	2,168,894	826,769	1,342,125	18.33	12.67	25.29
Delhi	Rural	172,616	58,497	114,119	21.95	13.40	32.61
Delhi	Urban	1,996,278	768,272	1,228,006	18.07	12.61	24.78
Rajasthan	Total	18,154,176	5,793,238	12,360,938	39.59	24.30	56.15
Rajasthan	Rural	15,500,000	4,994,037	10,505,963	44.66	27.84	62.67
Rajasthan	Urban	2,654,176	799,201	1,854,975	23.80	13.55	35.33
Uttar Pradesh	Total	58,854,009	22,154,923	36,699,086	43.73	31.18	57.78
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	50,029,342	18,536,849	31,492,493	47.47	33.41	63.10
Uttar Pradesh	Urban	8,824,667	3,618,074	5,206,593	30.25	23.24	38.27
Bihar	Total	35,082,869	13,946,714	21,136,155	53.00	40.32	66.88
Bihar	Rural	33,041,301	13,160,897	19,880,404	56.08	42.91	70.39
Bihar	Urban	2,041,568	785,817	1,255,751	28.07	20.06	37.41
Sikkim	Total	144,321	59,582	84,739	31.19	23.96	39.60
Sikkim	Rural	135,682	55,986	79,696	33.18	25.55	41.99
Sikkim	Urban	8,639	3,596	5,043	16.09	12.19	20.84
Arunachal Pradesh	Total	407,312	171,827	235,485	45.66	36.17	56.47
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	365,774	156,035	209,739	52.17	42.35	63.06
Arunachal Pradesh	Urban	41,538	15,792	25,746	21.74	14.81	30.51
Nagaland	Total	568,035	259,416	308,619	33.41	28.84	38.54
Nagaland	Rural	523,126	239,016	284,110	37.21	32.42	42.48
Nagaland	Urban	44,909	20,400	24,509	15.26	12.56	18.58

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions)	Total	547,669	184,486	363,183	29.47	19.67	39.47
Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions)	Rural	443,863	156,429	287,434	32.71	22.69	43.05
Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions)	Urban	103,806	28,057	75,749	20.72	11.29	29.99
Mizoram	Total	83,394	35,828	47,566	11.20	9.28	13.25
Mizoram	Rural	68,762	28,899	39,863	18.73	15.07	22.74
Mizoram	Urban	14,632	6,929	7,703	3.87	3.57	4.20
Tripura	Total	740,658	269,516	471,142	26.81	18.98	35.09
Tripura	Rural	687,501	252,464	435,037	30.28	21.60	39.00
Tripura	Urban	53,157	17,052	36,105	10.79	6.79	14.51
Meghalaya	Total	692,968	324,600	368,368	37.44	34.57	40.39
Meghalaya	Rural	639,975	303,263	336,712	43.7	40.76	46.76
Meghalaya	Urban	52,993	21,337	31,656	13.70	10.95	16.50
Assam	Total	8,142,096	3,299,224	4,842,875	36.75	28.72	45.39
Assam	Rural	7,695,588	3,131,490	4,564,098	40.27	31.78	49.30
Assam	Urban	446,511	167,734	278,777	14.66	10.26	19.76
West Bengal	Total	21,565,574	8,189,379	13,376,195	31.36	22.98	40.39
West Bengal	Rural	17,789,916	6,708,811	11,081,105	36.58	26.87	46.84
West Bengal	Urban	3,775,658	1,480,568	2,295,090	18.75	13.87	24.26
Jharkhand	Total	10,211,801	3,716,144	6,495,657	46.44	32.70	61.13
Jharkhand	Rural	9,138,032	3,357,334	5,780,698	54.26	39.06	70.11
Jharkhand	Urban	1,073,769	358,810	714,959	20.86	12.97	30.04
Orissa	Total	11,608,795	3,923,685	7,685,110	36.92	24.65	49.49
Orissa	Rural	10,678,460	3,613,506	7,064,954	40.16	27.07	53.34
Orissa	Urban	930,335	310,179	620,156	19.16	12.07	27.13
Chhattisgarh	Total	6,105,738	1,962,410	4,143,328	35.34	22.62	48.15
Chhattisgarh	Rural	5,407,510	1,764,784	3,642,726	39.52	25.91	53.01
Chhattisgarh	Urban	698,228	197,626	500,602	19.42	10.61	28.89
Madhya Pradesh	Total	17,973,246	6,191,531	11,781,715	36.26	23.94	49.71
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	15,164,877	5,285,362	9,879,515	42.20	28.30	57.24
Madhya Pradesh	Urban	2,808,369	906,169	1,902,200	20.61	12.61	29.53

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	Total	13,310,863	4,552,156	8,758,707	30.86	20.34	42.20
Gujarat	Rural	10,316,829	3,533,703	6,783,126	38.71	25.89	52.16
Gujarat	Urban	2,994,034	1,018,453	1,975,581	18.16	11.66	25.50
Daman and Diu	Total	30,026	10,835	19,191	21.82	13.24	34.39
Daman and Diu	Rural	21,179	8,603	12,576	24.17	15.17	40.67
Daman and Diu	Urban	8,847	2,232	6,615	17.69	8.88	26.59
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	76,387	29,209	47,178	42.37	28.82	59.77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	69,710	26,853	42,857	50.66	35.50	69.17
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Urban	6,677	2,356	4,321	15.64	9.16	25.45
Maharashtra	Total	19,241,558	6,069,201	13,172,357	23.12	14.03	32.97
Maharashtra	Rural	14,035,549	4,347,798	9,687,751	29.64	18.07	41.60
Maharashtra	Urban	5,206,009	1,721,403	3,484,606	14.52	8.97	20.91
Andhra Pradesh	Total	26,103,827	9,895,304	16,208,523	39.53	29.68	49.57
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	21,737,816	8,333,939	13,403,877	45.50	34.65	56.50
Andhra Pradesh	Urban	4,366,011	1,561,365	2,804,646	23.91	16.81	31.20
Karnataka	Total	15,233,500	5,546,749	9,686,751	33.36	23.90	43.13
Karnataka	Rural	12,181,541	4,467,310	7,714,231	40.67	29.55	51.99
Karnataka	Urban	3,051,959	1,079,439	1,972,520	19.42	13.34	25.88
Goa	Total	216,138	70,878	145,260	17.99	11.58	24.63
Goa	Rural	123,138	38,410	84,728	20.33	12.63	28.08
Goa	Urban	93,000	32,468	60,532	15.61	10.54	21.02
Lakshadweep	Total	6,876	1,979	4,897	13.34	7.47	19.53
Lakshadweep	Rural	4,212	1,228	2,984	14.96	8.51	21.73
Lakshadweep	Urban	2,664	751	1,913	11.38	6.23	16.87
Kerala	Total	2,562,540	779,985	1,782,555	9.14	5.76	12.28
Kerala	Rural	2,063,394	636,409	1,426,985	9.96	6.37	13.31
Kerala	Urban	499,146	143,576	355,570	6.81	4.06	9.38
Tamil Nadu	Total	14,645,974	4,865,631	9,780,343	26.55	17.58	35.57
Tamil Nadu	Rural	10,369,539	3,505,810	6,863,729	33.79	22.85	41.72
Tamil Nadu	Urban	4,276,435	1,359,821	2,916,614	17.47	11.03	24.01

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry	Total	160,819	48,638	112,181	18.76	11.38	20.10
Pondicherry	Rural	73,884	23,502	50,382	26.02	16.50	35.67
Pondicherry	Urban	86,935	25,136	61,799	15.16	8.82	21.43
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	58,2.36	23,256	34,980	18.70	13.67	24.76
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Rural	44,423	17,916	26,507	21.30	15.86	2774
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Urban	13,813	5,340	8,473	13.43	9.35	18.53

Statement-II*No. of students enrolled during 2001-02*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary (Classes-I-V)	Upper Primary (Classes VI-VIII)	Secondary (Classes (IX-X))	Hr. Secondary (Class XI-XII)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8626241	3089951	1355406	1089661
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162495	53917	23391	11143
3.	Assam	4080610	1518648	592647	329888
4.	Bihar	7809112	1913707	846095	286865
5.	Chhattisgarh	2972595	1061631	343967	226008
6.	Goa	120066	73653	38724	22868
7.	Gujarat	6494625	2380787	1105532	606600
8.	Haryana	1969544	988889	527646	349282
9.	Himachal Pradesh	718310	402171	217760	123318
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1059305	476102	230221	114224
11.	Jharkhand	2854183	776449	313339	12279
12.	Karnataka	6516535	2756206	1263117	608036
13.	Kerala	2523879	1765699	1056441	401851
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8265147	2687300	960318	556095
15.	Maharashtra	11528282	5724999	2727677	1521865
16.	Manipur	298371	126905	67244	16982
17.	Meghalaya	327132	96110	36151	20420
18.	Mizoram	134547	49572	27162	8975

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	212454	65683	28429	10831
20.	Orissa	4769000	1505000	684000	493000
21.	Punjab	2073388	992701	553909	302584
22.	Rajasthan	7932456	3306503	993954	440332
23.	Sikkim	77003	24622	8246	4577
24.	Tamil Nadu	5673757	3524036	1586257	898429
25.	Tripura	460507	165591	76559	27583
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13378223	4671768	2314361	1003861
27.	Uttaranchal	1047798	489440	268216	112230
28.	West Bengal	10151362	3210627	1376231	588274
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40022	21692	11208	5524
30.	Chandigarh	58050	36998	22336	17420
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	28604	9844	3373	1696
32.	Daman and Diu	15877	7777	3444	2303
33.	Delhi	1394230	783232	354714	220654
34.	Lakshadweep	8002	4768	2336	804
35.	Pondicherry	101348	66257	33575	16767
	India	113883060	44828235	20053986	10453229

No. of students enrolled during 2002-03

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary (Classes I-IV)	Upper Primary (Classes VI-VIII)	Secondary (Classes IX-X)	Hr. Secondary (Classes XI-XII)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8615608	3368950	1463352	1105571
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171792	58417	24715	13252
3.	Assam	3128986	1058295	497500	192586
4.	Bihar	9413646	1756898	777856	453054
5.	Chhattisgarh	2751573	1146145	371441	186703
6.	Goa	111926	74555	38531	21793
7.	Gujarat	6335398	2602609	1093789	623379
8.	Haryana	2124184	1099410	553236	376927

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	720842	439613	222975	142687
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1090939	502915	215311	119362
11.	Jharkhand	2919790	698085	287932	200583
12.	Karnataka	6286455	2787659	1265117	485519
13.	Kerala	2496100	1704991	1040489	436047
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7710358	3068217	1121822	493930
15.	Maharashtra	10900033	5957208	2815398	1597493
16.	Manipur	356799	124910	62921	37826
17.	Meghalaya	391730	104420	44056	29456
18.	Mizoram	134150	51349	21878	11341
19.	Nagaland	167972	59244	21579	8239
20.	Orissa	4509693	1473245	679272	272671
21.	Punjab	1890013	1007386	502393	331868
22.	Rajasthan	7846501	2513345	982525	474380
23.	Sikkim	79058	28083	11507	6178
24.	Tamil Nadu	6468257	3517039	1680747	984516
25.	Tripura	449465	180513	82637	29861
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22712307	6553162	3801052	1678046
27.	Uttaranchal	1155717	523383	309842	143914
28.	West Bengal	9774543	3398454	1374153	678797
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39625	21835	11232	6093
30.	Chandigarh	65483	40930	24207	21831
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32476	11081	3797	1850
32.	Daman and Diu	16258	8374	3507	2065
33.	Delhi	1425508	834908	351350	230891
34.	Lakshadweep	7353	4867	2555	961
35.	Pondicherry	97177	66712	35061	18695
	India	122397715	4684520	21795735	11418365

No. of students enrolled during 2003-04

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary (Classes I-V)	Upper Primary (Classes VI-VIII)	Secondary (Classes IX-X)	Hr. Secondary (Classes XI-XII)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7975659	3502469	1596861	1294617
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180253	57374	25833	13231
3.	Assam	3232547	1338210	621025	345806
4.	Bihar	9471186	1815562	845835	373282
5.	Chhattisgarh	3397795	1158587	396228	260479
6.	Goa	107875	73465	37642	23743
7.	Gujarat	6551770	24530071	1167651	570008
8.	Haryana	2010659	1089747	540992	366853
9.	Himachal Pradesh	666938	419878	222961	151315
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	950296	429229	198913	137007
11.	Jharkhand	3140252	847119	329731	44334
12.	Karnataka	6267825	2896719	1284137	662914
13.	Kerala	2492430	1662436	1065738	85185
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8830733	3122698	1228265	651870
15.	Maharashtra	11175756	6087790	2876255	1670121
16.	Manipur	339110	132910	70910	21238
17.	Meghalaya	360907	122027	38396	25834
18.	Mizoram	127057	51096	25685	10539
19.	Nagaland	210410	76539	25074	15291
20.	Orissa	4918067	1428256	844795	170599
21.	Punjab	1979294	1038388	553388	290526
22.	Rajasthan	9479755	2837004	1110161	545466
23.	Sikkim	76799	24802	9288	5744
24.	Tamil Nadu	6591113	3600870	1760110	1015229
25.	Tripura	451731	186651	87298	30708
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24080867	6948243	4030214	1779404
27.	Uttaranchal	1164485	542742	311226	148823

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	10327725	3818261	1498889	735883
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40388	22448	11382	6674
30.	Chandigarh	66034	39036	23540	18684
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32912	11719	4293	1785
32.	Daman and Diu	16222	8120	3735	1632
33.	Delhi	1442259	831791	389967	237355
34.	Lakshadweep	7161	4553	2594	1068
35.	Pondicherry	102021	67258	36943	20147
	India	128266291	48746998	23275955	11733394

No. of students enrolled during 2004-05

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary (Classes I-V)	Upper Primary (Classes VI-VIII)	Secondary (Classes IX-X)	Hr. Secondary (Classes XI-XII)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7692411	3643030	1768327	1391722
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	184673	59670	27343	14176
3.	Assam	3510665	1389755	624501	174891
4.	Bihar	10042119	2208989	928831	374153
5.	Chhattisgarh	3405502	1209994	420855	278888
6.	Goa	106828	73446	38046	23820
7.	Gujarat	6553022	2473535	1226501	477180
8.	Haryana	2073939	1184814	539421	344313
9.	Himachal Pradesh	670807	418802	350717	339732
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	969479	456897	216161	138720
11.	Jharkhand	3446984	924259	350135	30621
12.	Karnataka	5883907	2946302	1356575	782665
13.	Kerala	2543422	1628030	1057664	323286
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10351093	3826948	1320948	701066
15.	Maharashtra	11385483	6188552	2892033	1779999
16.	Manipur	348897	137300	73565	23178

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	467955	136840	48037	26162
18.	Mizoram	123705	51514	26795	10283
19.	Nagaland	224246	85620	29921	17750
20.	Orissa	5218568	1840933	864018	518480
21.	Punjab	1901408	1042094	551212	302086
22.	Rajasthan	9329792	3156811	1223388	569637
23.	Sikkim	86149	28683	10766	7217
24.	Tamil Nadu	6403416	3697858	1698649	1053705
25.	Tripura	461209	187590	87812	31097
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24579638	7098022	4113809	1812250
27.	Uttaranchal	1191505	552252	316041	154577
28.	West Bengal	9881352	3622026	1471873	731059
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40274	23429	12314	6323
30.	Chandigarh	62908	37716	22427	20764
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33624	11857	5394	2006
32.	Daman and Diu	16321	8160	4493	1766
33.	Delhi	1460714	822492	410271	258712
34.	Lakshadweep	7053	4110	2949	1191
35.	Pondicherry	103999	67096	38869	21250
	India	130763067	51245426	24330661	12744725

**Telecasting of Educational Programmes
by IGNOU**

1576. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University telecasts educational programmes in English and Hindi through Gyan Darshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time since when;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to telecast such educational programmes in other Indian languages as well; and .

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), at present, telecasts the Educational Programmes, in Hindi and English since January 2000, in Sanskrit since September 2003 and in Urdu since October 2005 through Gyan Darshan. IGNOU manages telecast of Educational Programmes prepared by itself and other organizations such as University Grants Commission (UGC)'s Educational Multimedia Research Centre, National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT)'s Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Indian

Institutes of Technology (IITs) etc. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has finalized the production of programmes in other Indian languages such as Bengali, Tamil and Kannada.

Opening of New Polytechnics

1577. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out a plan to open new Polytechnics during the 11th Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the number of such institutions likely to be opened by State Governments and private sector separately;

(d) the details of such polytechnics likely to be opened during 11th Plan period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has also chalked out a plan for upgradation of the existing polytechnics in the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and total expenditure likely to be incurred for sitting up of new Polytechnics and upgradation of old ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Yes Sir. The Government has initiated a Scheme for providing one time financial assistance for establishment of new polytechnics in certain Special Identified Districts in the country where there is no polytechnic at present. The Scheme also aims at providing one time financial assistance for infrastructure development in the existing polytechnics for Special Identified Districts.

Import of Sandalwood

1578. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of sandalwood is freely allowed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of applications received for the grant of import licence and number of applications processed so far;

(d) whether the processed applications fulfil all the criteria of the import policy;

(e) whether there is any restriction on import of sandalwood from those countries where export is banned; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop the illegal import of sandalwood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Import of sandalwood is restricted. Import is permitted against an import licence issued by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The import licences are to be issued by DGFT in consultation with Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(c) and (d) DGFT received 41 applications for issuance of import license for sandalwood for the financial year 2006-07. Import licence has been issued in one case in consultation with Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(e) and (f) As per the import Policy, the Certificate of Origin from exporting country is to be submitted along with the application for import license; accordingly importers are also asked to submit, at the time of custom clearance, a certificate from the exporting country that sandalwood export is legally allowed by that country.

[Translation]

Infiltration in Jammu and other Areas

1579. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuous and large scale intrusion by Pakistan Intelligence Agencies through Jammu and Kathua and other sensitive districts of the Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Intelligence Agencies and other Security Agencies have also found out the consignments of narcotics, gold biscuits and arms and ammunitions coming from Pakistani side bordering sensitive districts of Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of the country during the last three years till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for the failure of Indian Intelligence Agencies and Security Forces in stopping intrusion in Jammu area;

(f) whether the Central Government has informed or proposes to inform world organizations about the heinous activities of Pakistan till date; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) According to available information, estimated infiltration in the State of Jammu & Kashmir during the last 3 years has been as under:

Year	Estimated infiltration
2005	597
2006	573
2007 (till October)	499

These figures include those militants who were apprehended or killed while crossing the LoC/borders.

Besides, as per available information, 54 espionage modules have been busted in different parts of the country during the period from 2005 to 31.10.2007.

(b) A number of measures have been taken to check infiltration of terrorist and subversive elements into the country. These include fencing on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, intensive patrolling and surveillance in the border areas, action to strengthen the arrangements for coastal patrolling and continuous sharing of intelligence and information between the Central and State Agencies which have enabled the neutralisation of a number of terrorist and espionage modules in different parts of the country.

(c) and (d) As per available information, over 4000 illegal weapons, including AK-47 Rifles, Pistols/Revolvers, UMGs/LMGs, Rocket Launchers/Boosters and huge quantities of ammunition and explosives/IEDs have been recovered in J&K. Recoveries of such items have also been made on a regular basis in other parts of the country. According to available information, around

450 kgs. of narcotics/heroin, suspected to have been sourced from Pakistan, have been seized in the Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab sectors during the last 3 years.

(e) The security situation in the State of Jammu & Kashmir in terms of the number of terrorist incidents and casualties has improved significantly during the last 3 years. As such, the question of failure of the Security and Intelligence Agencies does not arise.

(f) and (g) The Government has been regularly apprising the international community and organisations through various fora and mechanisms about the sponsorship of terrorist activities in India from across the border, and emphasising the need for mutual cooperation and meaningful measures to contain this menace:

[English]

Evaluation of School Readers and Text Books

1580. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to evaluate and scrutinize the School Readers and Text Books being followed by the Government and Private Educational Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any irregular aspects have been brought to the notice of the Government in the content of the text books prescribed by the private educational institutions in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any qualitative changes in the existing Text Books in Uttar Pradesh have been recommended; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) A Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on "Regulatory Mechanism for the Textbooks and parallel textbooks taught in schools outside the Government System" was constituted on 10.09.2004 with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To study and report on textbooks in Government schools not using the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) syllabus;
- (ii) To study the textbooks and curriculum of schools outside the Government system, including those run by the religious and social organisations;
- (iii) To suggest an appropriate regulatory mechanism for institutionalizing the issue of preparation of textbooks and curricular material.

(c) and (d) The report of the Committee highlighted instances of urban bias, gender bias, communal bias, etc. especially in the textbooks published by private publishers including religious and social organisations.

(e) The Committee suggested, inter alia, that curricular materials should adhere to the core principles of egalitarianism, democracy and secularism, and that a National Textbook Council be instituted to monitor textbooks. The recommendations of the Committee are general in nature and not specifically related to Uttar Pradesh.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply at (e).

[Translation]

Revival of Small Scale Industries

1581. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes implemented by the Government for the revival of small scale industries;

(b) the number of small scale industries which got revival package as a result of implementation of the above schemes, State-wise, Union Territory-wise and industry-wise; and

(c) the total contribution of the small industries to the Gross Domestic Product of the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises does not provide any direct financial assistance for rehabilitation of sick micro and small enterprises (MSEs). However, financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including

fresh loans, for the rehabilitation of sick MSE is provided by the primary lending institutions (PLI), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. For this purpose, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness in MSE at an early stage and taking remedial measures and for rehabilitation of sick MSEs identified as potentially viable. Further, RBI has issued guidelines on 8th September 2005, based on the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)" announced by the Central Government on 10th August 2005. These guidelines relate, inter alia, to viability criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for working out the restructuring package and its implementation.

As per the data compiled by the RBI from the scheduled commercial banks, 588 viable sick MSEs were put under nursing at the end of March 2007. The State/ Union Territory-wise is given in the enclosed statement. The industry-wise information on sick MSEs put under nursing is not compiled by the RBI.

(c) The total contribution of MSE sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country during the year 2005-06 (latest available) is estimated at 5.83 per cent. The contribution of MSE sector to the GDP, State/UT-wise, is not maintained centrally.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise number of viable sick MSEs put under nursing at the end of March 2007

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Viable sick MSEs put under nursing (as at the end of March, 2007)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
2.	Himachal Pradesh	—
3.	Punjab	7
4.	Chandigarh	—
5.	Uttaranchal	—
6.	Haryana	8

1	2	3
7.	Delhi	7
8.	Rajasthan	4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18
10.	Bihar	1
11.	Sikkim	—
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
13.	Nagaland	—
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Mizoram	—
16.	Tripura	—
17.	Meghalaya	—
18.	Assam	—
19.	West Bengal	17
20.	Jharkhand	9
21.	Orissa	1
22.	Chhattisgarh	2
23.	Madhya Pradesh	66
24.	Gujarat	11
25.	Daman and Diu	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
27.	Maharashtra	167
28.	Andhra Pradesh	6
29.	Karnataka	14
30.	Goa	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Kerala	107
33.	Tamil Nadu	137
34.	Pondicherry	—
35.	Andaman & Nicobar	—
All-India		588

*[English]***Review of India's Trade Policy**

1582. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether WTO has undertaken a review of India's trade policy recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of review by WTO; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB) of WTO of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has conducted the fourth Trade Policy Review of India in its meeting held in Geneva from 23-25 May, 2007.

(b) and (c) The Review of India's trade policy undertaken by the Membership of World Trade Organisation (WTO) noted that India's economic performance had been impressive. The Review commended India's tariff reform and the active role played by India in the multilateral trading system.

Registration of Births and Deaths

1583. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entries in the register maintained under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (RBD Act) are final particularly pertaining to date of Birth and name of either of the parents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the inbuilt flexibility provided under the rules and the procedure to get the entries rectified in respect of date of birth and name of father/mother?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the entries made including the date of birth and name of either of the parents in respect of a child in the register maintained under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 are final. However, the provision under Section 15 of RBD Act and the Rules

framed under it by the respective State Government, permit correction or cancellation of the entry made in the register of birth and death if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the entry of birth/death in the register is erroneous in form or substance or has been fraudulently and improperly made. In that case, suitable entry in the margin would be made without altering the original entry.

Specialised Design Centre

1584. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has offered land free of cost for setting up of a specialized design centre at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to set up four new design institutes on the pattern of NID, Ahmedabad; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa had requested in March 2007 for opening of a branch of National Institute of Design (NID) at Bhubaneswar. The State Government had indicated its willingness to provide necessary infrastructure like land for this purpose.

(c) to (e) The National Design Policy envisages raising of Indian design education to global standards of excellence. The Action Plan for implementation of the Policy involves setting up of new design institutes. The number of such Institutes and their exact locations are yet to be finalized.

Clearance at Borders

1585. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any problem is being faced by the passengers due to long delay in getting clearances for passengers and goods also at various international check posts particularly at Attari border;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up state-of-the-art customs point at the international borders in the country and also to upgrade the infrastructure there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Expeditious immigration and customs clearance for passengers and goods is provided at all International Check Posts, including the Check Post at Attari border. While granting such clearances, security concerns are duly taken care of.

(c) to (e) The Government has decided to set up state-of-the-art Integrated Check Posts at 13 Land Customs Stations (LCS) including the Customs Station at Attari Road. Necessary infrastructure and equipments for Customs examination at LCSs are provided and upgraded from time to time as per the requirement.

Reforms in Higher Education

1586. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a broad consensus has emerged from the meeting between the Prime Minister and the Union Minister favouring involvement of corporates for resource mobilization on reforms in higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a campaign of Full Planning Commission on Education in the month of September for reforms in institutions like UGC and AICTE took a decisive shape and there was an overwhelming support for the adoption of Chinese model on the expansion of higher education; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the higher education system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) encourages non-governmental and voluntary effort in education while preventing the establishment of institutions which intend to commercialise education. In the meeting of the Full Planning Commission on education held on 13.9.2007, the need for systematically exploring the scope for private participation for supplementing public funding for higher education was emphasized. The Meeting also highlighted the need for a review of the role and functions of apex institutions like the University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education and Medical Council of India, in the context of the large number of changes that have taken place in the higher, professional and technical education in the last many years and the demands of a knowledge economy. Attention was also drawn to the need to consider innovative approaches including those reportedly taken in China.

A substantial increase in Plan allocation is envisaged in the XI Plan for the expansion of higher education, for setting up of institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, establishment of World Class Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and Schools for Planning and Architecture. Expansion of capacity of the existing institutions, incentivising State Governments for increasing State outlays on higher education, strengthening of science based research in Universities, frequent updating of curricula, introduction of semester system, Faculty Improvement Programmes and other reforms are also proposed for being taken up during the XI Plan for improving the quality and relevance of higher education.

Rubber Plantations

1587. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether excess rain and shortage of labour have adversely affected the production natural rubber in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consumption of rubber has been increasing in the current year as compared the corresponding period of the previous year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to control the prices of rubber in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tapping days were lost because of the incapacitation of tappers due to the disease and prolonged rains. The yield of rubber plantations was affected by high incidence of abnormal leaf fall, especially, in the northern districts of Kerala. The production of natural rubber during April-October 2007 is estimated to be 400,070 tonnes as compared to 465,180 tonnes during the same period in the previous year, a decline to the extent of 14 per cent.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The consumption of natural rubber during April-October 2007 is estimated to be 496,915 tonnes as compared to 473,285 tonnes during the same period in the previous year, registering a growth of five per cent.

(e) The lifting of quantitative restrictions (QRs) and introduction of other liberalisation measures led to integration of the domestic Natural Rubber (NR) sector into the world market. The domestic NR prices more or less follow the trends in the international market. The reduction in NR production during the current year did not lead to deficit in the market because of comfortable stock position.

[Translataion]

FM Radio Frequency

1588. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of FM radio frequencies of Aakashvani and private broadcasters functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has offered to introduce more FM radio frequencies in the country;

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

(d) the time by when these are likely to be made operational;

(e) the details of revenue earned as one-time entry fees from various broadcasters by the Government during each of the last three years till date, State-wise; and;

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to earn more revenue through FM radio?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The details of FM Radio Stations of AIR and Private Broadcasters functioning in the country at present are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The Government has also signed agreements with Private Broadcasters for operationalisation of 122 channels. These channels are likely to be operational by March 2008. Besides, Government has also invited tenders for allotment of 97 vacant channels. The details of these channels are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) The details are indicated in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) The main objective of the policy of expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-II) is to attract private agencies to supplement and complement the efforts of All India Radio by operationalising radio stations that provide programmes with local content and relevance, improve the quality of fidelity in reception and generation, encouraging participation by local talent and generating employment. In furtherance of these objectives in Phase-II, number of new measures have been taken to facilitate growth of FM Radio Industry like introduction of 20% FDI in FM industry, allowing networking in C & D category cities within the same region, shifting from fixed licence fee model to revenue sharing model etc.

Statement-I

Details of existing AIR/Private FM Radio Stations

S. No.	State/UTs	No. of AIR FM Stations	No. of Private FM Stations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	5	3
4.	Bihar	4	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	1
6.	Goa	1	3
7.	Gujarat	5	12
8.	Haryana	3	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	2
11.	Jharkhand	5	1
12.	Karnataka	14	8
13.	Kerala	7	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	11
15.	Maharashtra	16	14
16.	Meghalaya	2	—
17.	Mizoram	2	—
18.	Manipur	1	—
19.	Nagaland	2	—
20.	Orissa	7	3
21.	Punjab	3	10
22.	Rajasthan	12	11
23.	Tamil Nadu	9	17
24.	Tripura	3	—
25.	Uttarakhand	1	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10	15
27.	West Bengal	8	8
28.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	1	—
29.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	—	1
30.	Delhi (U.T.)	2	8
31.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	1	—
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (U.T.)	1	—
Total		168	144

Statement-II

Details of Private FM for which agreement signed and Vacant Channels for which tenders have been invited

S.No.	State/UT	Number of FM channels for which agreement signed	Vacant channels for which tenders have been invited
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3
4.	Assam	1	—
5.	Bihar	—	6
6.	Chandigarh	2	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	2
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1
9.	Delhi	—	1
10.	Gujarat	4	1
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	5

1	2	3	4
13.	Jharkhand	6	1
14.	Karnataka	7	5
15.	Kerala	17	—
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4
17.	Maharashtra	22	12
18.	Manipur	—	4
19.	Meghalaya	2	2
20.	Mizoram	1	3
21.	Nagaland	—	4
22.	Orissa	2	3
23.	Puducherry	3	—
24.	Punjab	2	—
25.	Rajasthan	8	6
26.	Sikkim	3	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	4
28.	Tripura	1	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6	10
30.	Uttaranchal	—	4
31.	West Bengal	7	—
Total		122	97

Statement-III

Details of Revenue Earned as One Time Entry Fees from Private FM Broadcastors

S.No.	State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	814,740,860.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	12,291,090.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	52,810,000.00	0.00
4.	Chandigarh UT	0.00	261,210,590.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	63,430,006.00	0.00
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	1,105,002.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Delhi	0.00	1,111,261,094.00	000
8.	Goa	0.00	42,168,990.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	0.00	660,350,968.00	2,105,002.00
10.	Haryana	0.00	32,624,490.00	0.00
11.	Himacha Pradesh	0.00	25,840,090.00	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	16,227,180.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	42,666,979.00	0.00
14.	Karnataka	0.00	998,368,574.00	0.00
15.	Kerala	0.00	682,862,734.00	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	320,467,870.00	5,100,000.00
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	1,288,656,386.00	1,506,000.00
18.	Manipur	0.00	1,303,000.00	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	3,014,000.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	0.00	1,207,000.00	0.00
21.	Orissa	0.00	22,045,180.00	0.00
22.	Pondichery	0.00	85,910,990.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	206,420,270.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	0.00	352,235,405.00	0.00
25.	Sikkim	0.00	5,307,101.00	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	976,617,950.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	0.00	1,620,000.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	580,781,090.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	283,721,885.00	0.00

Unspent amount under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(c) the reasons therefor?

1589. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made by the Union Government to each State and Union Territory under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years and in the current year till date;

(b) the details of amount lying unspent; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) State-wise details of Central funds released during the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and unspent balance available with State/UTs as on 31.03.2007 are given in the enclosed Statement Unspent balances remaining out of SSA grants at the end of a financial year are adjusted in grants payable in next financial year.

Statement

State-wise Central funds released during the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 upto November, 2007 alongwith unspent balances brought forward as on 31.03.2007

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (upto 15.11.2007)	Unspent balance as on 31.3.2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28000	37999	48245.56	18100.00	3403.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3009	4442.51	7143.74	2845.10	1418.67
3.	Assam	20654	13850	51464.72	2838.90	16602.33
4.	Bihar	31970.56	32399.56	107744.39	81200.96	12338.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	20786.76	30184.39	50182.2	28462.58	4590.54
6.	Goa	0	728.12	724.12	421.54	0.00
7.	Gujarat	14072	15084.84	14806.97	12422.16	550.54
8.	Haryana	12881.55	10196.55	25647.12	11150.00	4349.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6144	7614.66	6250.75	3715.00	371.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7747.18	18530.65	22083.37	3000.00	1113.84
11.	Jharkhand	16568.5	28568.5	51515	38309.99	2948.51
12.	Karnataka	26280.7	28303.78	54206.98	22161.34	506.11
13.	Kerala	8939	5939	6382	5137.60	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44608.919	77173.12	110879.68	31888.87	11607.48
15.	Maharashtra	35489.79	50235.31	52158.56	16832.18	10541.55
16.	Manipur	1225	3208.44	9.24	0.00	170.42
17.	Meghalaya	2930.81	1921	4294	2359.63	2304.29
18.	Mizoram	3300.24	2559.15	3441.89	1210.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	2088.49	2323.01	2315.2	885.00	2824.31
20.	Orissa	21807.27	32792.5	44010.96	27457.43	10223.33
21.	Punjab	3040	14883.89	12879.92	3500.00	1047.82
22.	Rajasthan	23549.397	60313.43	75809.82	50833.00	980.49
23.	Sikkim	1000.25	1062.5	402.14	99.72	448.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	28517	35329.53	37329.65	22808.15	26.14
25.	Tripura	4703.96	7070.19	5330.01	1188.63	436.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	87761	182799	206654	85885.00	35027.97
27.	Uttarakhand	9144.705	10004	16934	4943.69	3728.15
28.	West Bengal	46024.36	34199.79	61736.8	44162.24	3414.74
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	272.58	163	419.82	50.00	204.37
30.	Chandigarh	447.95	350	300	634.95	255.54
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	111.91	0	100	25.00	24.94
32.	Daman and Diu	0	111.91			247.15
33.	Delhi	0	1100	4230.24	1499.98	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	12.03	0	87.47		131.95
35.	Pondicherry	225.53	529.4		286.68	243.71
Total		511314.441	751770.73	1083719.9	523915.32	132132.53

[English]

Committee to Study Naxalism

1590. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee to study the causes and spread of Naxalism in different parts of the country and particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the said committee;

(c) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to extend assistance to each State affected by Naxal problem; and

(d) the details of allocations made to each State and unspent amount with the States to deal with Naxal problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various issues related to naxalite activities in a State primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State

Government. The Central Government has been maintaining a close and continuous watch on the activities of the naxalites, including periodic visits to the various States and detailed consultations with the State Government authorities about various developments and the steps required to check and control naxalite activities.

The concerned State Governments undertake necessary action in respect of naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources by various measures, which include deployment of Central paramilitary forces to assist the State police forces, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions to the States, assistance for strengthening of the State police and intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence, brining about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries. Unspent balances at the end of a financial year under various schemes of different Ministries are generally utilized in the succeeding financial year by the State Governments.

Cold Storage Facility

1591. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Government of Orissa for setting up a Common Cold Storage facility at Bhubaneswar under the assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Export Scheme?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Marine exporters of Orissa are facing difficulties due to shortage of Common Cold Storage facility to compete in the global market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A project profile "for special purpose vehicle cold storage project" seeking financial support of Rs. 4.25 crore under Central Component of 'Assistance to States for Creating Infrastructure for the Development and Growth of Exports (ASIDE) scheme' for setting up of common cold storage facility at Bhubaneswar, Orissa has been received.

(c) No representation from sea food exporters of Orissa has been received by Marine Products Export Development Authority.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras

1592. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras approved by the Government during the last three years, till date, location-wise, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to set up these stations, till date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Three Doordarshan transmitters have been commissioned. The remaining projects of both Doordarshan & AIR are at different stages of implementation. Sites for most of the projects have been identified/taken over and orders for major TV equipments placed. Purchase of 1 kW FM transmitter for North Eastern Region is under process. Order for 100 w FM transmitters has been placed.

Statement

(A) Stations approved during the last three years

Sl.No.	All India Radio		Doordarshan	
	State	Location of FM Transmitters	State	Location
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang Bomdilla Daporijo Khonsa Anini	Andhra Pradesh	Studio, Tirupati
2.	Assam	Lumding Goalpara Karimganj	Assam	HPT, Kokrajhar

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	Tamenglong Ukhrul	Andaman and Nicobar Island	HPT, Port Blair HPT, Port Blair (DD News), LPT, Car Nicobar (DD News), VLPTs at Kadamtala, Long, Island, Harinagar, Neil, Island, Ramakrishnapuram, Chowra, Terresa, Gandhinagar, Diglipur (DD News), Rangat (DD News), Hutbay (DD News), Nancowry (DD News), Cambell Bay (DD News).
4.	Meghalaya	Dawki	Lakshadweep	VLPTs (DD News) at Minicoy, Agatti, Amini, Kadmat, Andrott, Kalpeni.
5.	Mizoram	Chemphei, Tuipang, Kolasib	Uttarakhand	LPT, Haridwar (DD News)
6.	Nagaland	Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto		
7.	Tripura	Udaypur Nutan Bazar		
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda, Mau Nath Bhanjan, Lakhimpur Khiri, Raibarelli		
9.	Punjab	Fazilka, Amritsar		
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Mehboobnagar, Suryapet		

(B) 100 w FM transmitters at 100 places in North East states have also been approved.

[English]

SEZ for higher education

1593. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal of the United States Chief Executive Officers Forum to set up a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for higher and vocational education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No proposal by the United States Chief Executive Officers Forum for setting up of Special Economic Zone has been received.

Dividend Earned by BALCO

1594. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dividend and profit earned by the Government as stakeholder of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) during 2001 to 2007 till date, year-wise; and

(b) the details of contribution made by the Government as stakeholder of BALCO regarding various expansion plans of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) The dividend received by the Government on its shareholding of 49% of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) during 2001 to 2007 is as follows:

Year	Rs. in crores
2001-2002	NIL
2002-2003	NIL
2003-2004	5.41
2004-2005	NIL
2005-2006	NIL
2006-2007	10.81

(b) The Government has not contributed additional funds for the expansion undertaken by BALCO after its disinvestment on 2.3.2001.

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes under SISI

1595. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes executed by the Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), towards entrepreneurship development in the country including Assam and the achievement made during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of entrepreneurs who got self-employed after availing such programme, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the response of the banks regarding the proposals received and actual fund sanctioned during the said period; and

(d) the target set for the said programme for the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The detailed achievement of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) and Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) implemented by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises-Development Institutes (MSME-DIs) (formerly known as Small Industries Service Institutes-SISIs) in the country, including Assam, during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) MSME-DIs do not maintain the record of persons who got self-employed after availing the above said programmes and the response of banks regarding the proposals received from them. However, as per the information provided by the Reserve Bank of India, the outstanding loan at the end of March 2007, from the Public Sector Banks to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) stood at Rs. 1,04,703 crore.

(d) Since the 11th Plan outlay has not been finalized, the target can not be indicated for the said programme at this stage.

Statement

State-wise Persons trained during last three years

Sl. No.	States	Persons trained 2004-05	Persons trained 2005-06	Persons trained 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	732	734	498
2.	Assam	984	944	777

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	695	681	717
4.	Chhattisgarh	292	415	523
5.	Delhi	422	408	812
6.	Goa	135	139	130
7.	Gujarat	440	487	1010
8.	Haryana	973	815	504
9.	Himachal Pradesh	226	223	226
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	88	102	125
11.	Jharkhand	464	393	292
12.	Karnataka	784	1056	1071
13.	Kerala	1554	2155	2339
14.	Madhya Pradesh	410	697	645
15.	Maharashtra	1541	1429	1336
16.	Manipur	319	242	353
17.	Orissa	626	698	975
18.	Punjab	490	652	810
19.	Rajasthan	553	1144	1939
20.	Sikkim	153	104	145
21.	Tamil Nadu	1613	1580	1551
22.	Tripura	262	295	134
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1680	4114	7852
24.	Uttaranchal	462	567	143
25.	West Bengal	546	926	789
Total		16446	21000	25694

Plantation Sector

1596. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the benefit of plantation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds allocated to the States for the plantation sector during the last three years and the current year till date, plantation-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to

promote generic promotion campaign for plantation sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A number of developmental Schemes are being implemented by the Government through the Commodity Boards i.e. Tea Board, Rubber Board, Coffee Board and Spices Board for enhancing productivity, quality and marketability of their respective products produced in the Country. The outlay of these Boards for undertaking various activities for the benefits of the plantation sector has been increased to about Rs. 3000 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan from about Rs. 1200 crore during the 10th Five Year Plan.

(c) Government of India does not allocate any fund to the States directly for plantation sector. Funds are provided to the Commodity Boards under various Five Year Plan Schemes such as replantation, rejuvenation, market promotion schemes, quality development, research and development etc.

(d) and (e) Steps have been taken for Generic Promotion of various plantation products by motivating the farmers for planting, replanting and to adopt latest scientific technologies with the objectives of productivity enhancement and improvement of quality. The various research measures undertaken are also popularised through the generic promotion campaign. Special efforts are being made in the North-Eastern Region to enhance production of plantation crops.

Spying by Bangladeshi Intruders

1597. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the Bangladeshi intruders indulged in spying activities in this country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last three years, Statewise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the Bangladeshi intruders in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, three Bangladeshi nationals were arrested, one by the Government of NCT Delhi and the two Bangladeshi nationals by the Government of West Bengal, for indulging in spying activities during the last three years.

(c) The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach to tackle such activities by strengthening the border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments for neutralizing plans of militants and anti-national elements, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system.

[Translation]

Setting up of Auto Tracing Track

1598. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval for setting up Auto Tracing Track in Dhar and SEZ in Gwalior of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by when the work on these two projects are likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MPSEDC) has been granted formal approval for an IT/ITES Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Gwalior. Operationalisation of the SEZ is possible only after it is notified. An auto testing track for which the implementation agency is the National Automotive Testing and R & D Infrastructure Project (NATRIPS) has been approved in Dhar.

[Translation]

Administrative Reforms Commission on Anti-terrorism Mechanism

1599. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission with regard to the total technological overhaul of the anti-terror machinery and to streamline the intelligence network;

(b) whether the Government is planning to associate civil society in the drive against such activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on "Public Order" has recommended formulation of a new law to define/investigate/trials certain offences such as organized crime, terrorism, acts threatening national security, trafficking in arms and human being, sedition, assassination of (including attempts on) major public figures, serious economic offences, etc. which is having inter-State of national ramifications. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been considering this issue in consultation with the State Governments. Most of the States, from which comments have been received, have expressed reservations/apprehensions on this issue, 'police' and 'public order' being subjects in the State list in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. In this report, recommendation has also been made for strengthening intelligence gathering by way of combining human intelligence with information derived from adverse sources, developing multi-disciplinary capability by utilizing services of experts in various disciplines, installation of video cameras/CCTVs at public places, revival of beat police system etc.

In order to optimize intelligence flow and coordination between multifarious agencies at the Centre and in the States in the field of counter terrorism and counter intelligence, a Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) and Joint Task Force on Intelligence (JTFI) have been created in Intelligence Bureau at Delhi, supported by Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centers (SMACs) at almost all State capitals. Steps have also been taken to strengthen counter intelligence apparatus in Intelligence Bureau.

Further, the States have been asked to revamp the Special Branches by way of filling up of vacancies; posting of competent officers in Special Branches; mandatory tenure preferably of 5 years for personnel in special

Branches and linkage of this requirement with promotion; system of incentives/disincentives; dedicated staff for intelligence work right upto the police stations level and re-activating beat constable system; making available modern equipment and gadgets for interception; special training for personnel posted in Special Branches and to earmark upto 5% of their annual allocations under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) for strengthening of special Branches.

(b) and (c) The Government acknowledges the civil society to be an important partner in fight against terrorism. The States have been taking steps to encourage community policing and elicit people's participation in prevention of crimes and maintenance of public order.

TV Channel rates vis-a-vis Foreign Country

1600. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of Rs. 5 per pay channel per month of Television is very high;

(b) if so, whether the rate fixed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is not based on cost based pricing;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the rates per channel fixed in other countries;

(d) if so, the rates per channel in other countries, country-wise;

(e) whether the TRAI has conducted/proposes to conduct any study regarding the rates prevailing in our neighbouring countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fix the rate of pay channel at par with foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) vide its

Telecommunication Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Third) (CAS Areas) Tariff Order, 2006 (6 of 2006) dated 31.08.2006 has fixed Rs. 5 per pay channel per month as ceiling at consumer level in CAS notified areas only. The Multi System operators/Local Cable Operators are free to charge less than the maximum ceiling price of Rs. 5. While fixing a ceiling of Rs. 5/- per pay channel per month for CAS notified areas of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, the Authority has considered the following:

- (i) The prices made available by the stakeholders during the process of consultation.
- (ii) Inference drawn from the agreements between the broadcaster and the MSO;
- (iii) Available data from CAS areas in Chennai;
- (iv) Offers made by DTK operators. The determination methodology adopted by TDSAT in its judgement in the case involving ASC Enterprises limited and Star India Private Limited.
- (v) Reported mismatch between the actual subscribers and chargeable subscribers (inference drawn from the prevailing practices).
- (vi) Arrangements of revenue sharing with reference to advertisement, carriage and revenue generated from the subscribers.

(c) and (d) TRAI has intimated that no authentic information is available with TRAI in this regard. However, it has been observed that most of the countries have not fixed individual channel prices.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Loan for Self-employment

1601. PROF. M. RAMADASS:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to provide loans for self employment to the handicapped persons and lower income groups is being run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of the persons benefited in each State during each of the last three years, category-wise;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any new scheme in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints of corruption/irregularities under the Scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise, and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a Central sector credit-linked subsidy programme, titled the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of the respective States/ Union Territories (UTs). Under this Programme, eligible entrepreneurs are assisted in establishing village industries, by availing of loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, cooperative banks, etc., and also margin money assistance (subsidy) from the KVIC, for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. Entrepreneurs belonging to the categories of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, physically handicapped, ex-servicemen, women, etc., are entitled to a higher margin money assistance. The State/Union Territory-wise number of the total village industry units set up under the REGP along with the number of village industry units set up by the physically handicapped persons, during 2004-05, 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) KVIC has reported that two complaints (one each from Assam and West Bengal) have been brought to their notice during the last three years regarding alleged irregularities/misutilisation of margin money and both are under investigation in KVIC.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of total village industry units set up as well as those set up by physically handicapped (PH) beneficiaries under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Number of units.)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Total	By PH	Total	By PH	Total	By PH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. North Zone							
1.	Chandigarh	8	0	3	0	2	0
2.	Delhi	9	0	15	0	13	0
3.	Haryana	1140	10	1058	20	869	3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	469	3	650	1	803	4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	922	2	1402	28	1716	5
6.	Punjab	864	3	440	8	1022	15
7.	Rajasthan	1537	14	2133	3	1340	33
II. East Zone							
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	598	11	127	0
9.	Bihar	254	1	692	13	849	2
10.	Jharkhand	240	0	217	2	221	0
11.	Orissa	991	9	650	10	857	25
12.	West Bengal	2584	24	2078	41	2290	6
III. North East Zone							
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	0	76	0	88	0
14.	Assam	1658	1	2229	44	1599	47
15.	Manipur	102	0	65	0	139	0
16.	Meghalaya	146	0	206	0	165	0
17.	Mizoram	162	0	365	0	990	0
18.	Nagaland	151	0	316	0	156	0
19.	Tripura	233	1	306	1	212	0
20.	Sikkim	139	0	106	0	89	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. South Zone							
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1988	18	2278	11	2113	12
22.	Karnataka	934	9	1314	26	1689	50
23.	Kerala	914	8	1217	21	912	2
24.	Lakshadweep	0	0	26	0	0	0
25.	Puducherry	7	0	56	0	164	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	925	8	1036	8	1075	27
V. West Zone							
27.	Goa	138	0	136	0	104	0
28.	Gujarat	376	2	516	10	412	2
29.	Maharashtra	1773	17	3120	61	2296	64
VI. Central Zone							
30.	Chhattisgarh	656	6	551	0	691	2
31.	Madhya Pradesh	1361	5	736	14	934	2
32.	Uttarakhand	513	0	527	1	641	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2210	20	1532	25	1509	2
Total		23453	161	26650	359	26087	303

Allocation to Education Sector

1602. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has increased the allocation for the education sector for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has classified education budget into elementary, adult and secondary, and higher education;

(d) if so, details of sector-wise break-up therefor; and

(e) the percentage of increase as compared to the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The allocations for education sector for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) are yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Losses suffered by Exporters

1603. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI KIREN RIJUJ:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the increase in exchange rate of the Rupee in comparison to the Dollar has adversely affected export trade;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment of its impact on the country's export trade and the extent to which India's exports have been affected during each of the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to the exporters; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the adverse effect of the said trend on the exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The exports from India increased from US\$ 103 billion in 2005-06 to US\$ 126 billion in 2006-07 recording an annual average growth rate of around 23%. During the current year, export growth rate has decelerated to 18.5% in US\$ terms in the first half of the current year. India's exports in US\$ and growth during 2005-06 to 2007-08 (April-September) is given below:

India's Foreign Trade (US\$ Million)

Year	Exports	Growth Rate in percentage
2005-06	103091	23.4
2006-07	126362	22.6
2007-08 (April-September)-(P)	72281	18.5 (against the same period last year)

As per preliminary estimates, during the first half of the current year, there was a Negative growth in export of a number of items including textiles, handicrafts, Tea, Coffee, Fruits and Vegetables, Carpet, Plastic and Linoleum, Cashew, Cotton, Yarn, Fabrics and Made-Ups, Jute Manufacturing including Floor Covering etc.

(d) and (e) With a view to provide relief to the exporters to check the adverse effect of rupee appreciation, Government has taken many steps which

include accelerated reimbursement of certain dues to exporters, reduction in the rate of interest on pre-shipment and post-shipment credit, revision in drawback rates and Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB) rates, refund/exemption of service tax in respect of certain services involved in exports, provision of payment of interest on EEFC balances, reduction of Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) premia rates.

[English]

Leak Free Examinations by Anna University

1604. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Anna University is going to hold leak free examinations with the help of ANUSAT;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to implement this system for examinations in all other universities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Anna University, which is a State University of Tamil Nadu, has intimated that it is developing a micro satellite named ANUSAT in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for conduct of leak free examination. As the project is not final, the question of implementing the system does not arise.

[Translation]

Evaluation of Answer Sheets

1605. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of irregularities in evaluation of answer sheets which came to the notice of the Government during the last two years;

(b) the action taken so far by the Government against the persons and Universities found involved therein;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure fair evaluation of answer sheets; and

(d) the action taken so far by the Government to help the affected students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Universities are autonomous institutions and they take appropriate action in the event of any irregularities in evaluation of answer sheets as per their respective Acts, Statutes and Rules. Information in this regard is not maintained centrally.

Broadcasting in Non-empanelled Programmes of DAVP

1606. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several TV Broadcasters are telecasting advertisements in non-empanelled serials/programmes of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP);

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years till date, TV Broadcaster-wise;

(c) whether these Broadcasters are violating guidelines and norms of DAVP;

(d) if so, the details of action taken by the Government against these Broadcasters;

(e) whether DAVP proposes to recover advertisements cost from these channels;

(f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir. DAVP empanels only TV Channels and not serials or programmes.

(b) to (g) Does not arise.

[English]

Funds Sanctioned for Advertisement

1607. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government for release of advertisement through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) to news papers published from Jammu and Kashmir during the financial years 2005-06 and 2006-07, news paper-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the fund for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) There is no special budgetary provision earmarked for release of advertisements for any State, including the State of Jammu & Kashmir. However, details of amount spent on Government advertisements in newspapers published from Jammu & Kashmir during 2005-06 and 2006-07, newspaper-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) In the New DAVP Advertisement Policy, effective from 2nd October, 2007, clause 28 provides that efforts will be made to release more advertisements to newspapers with special emphasis on North-East, Jammu & Kashmir and other remote areas.

Statement

List of Actual Expenditure of Newspapers from the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the Financial year-2005-06

Report run on: November 6, 2007 3:56 PM

Np Code	Newspaper Name	Edition	Periodicity	Circ Accepted	Space	Pass Amount (Rs.)
1		2	3	4	5	6
128074	Gopal Krishan	Jammu	Daily (E)	5000	417.20	3,888.00
160634	Barqi Dunia	Jammu	Daily (M)	48984	17869.27	9,06,959.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	
127664	Early Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	5000	1814.43	26,285.00
100070	Exelsior	Jammu	Daily (M)	157107	30614.78	44,83,258.00
100507	Glimpses of Future	Jammu	Daily (M)	44448	4670.16	2,20,292.00
100705	Himalayan Mail	Jammu	Daily (M)	68236	3440.89	2,17,779.00
160029	Imarat	Jammu	Daily (M)	13480	9580.69	2,00,302.00
100760	Journey Line	Jammu	Daily (M)	25000	2989.94	82,585.00
100069	Kashmir Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	162015	41633.21	57,00,345.00
122711	Kashmir Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	65664	22048.85	14,85,648.00
100879	Nav Jammu	Jammu	Daily (M)	18000	8054.26	2,16,622.00
127919	Nav Jammu	Jammu	Daily (M)	17000	2908.24	81,624.00
160681	Rahe Manzil	Jammu	Daily (M)	25000	5055.87	1,28,028.00
160584	Sandesh	Jammu	Daily(M)	36297	10400.76	4,01,961.00
160037	Sharada	Jammu	Daily (M)	20045	11223.89	2,96,492.00
100704	State Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	166732	37297.38	57,22,189.00
160382	Taskeen	Jammu	Daily (M)	45037	39427.14	19,39,207.00
100922	The Latest	Jammu	Daily (M)	5000	1440.76	15,521.00
100610	Greater Kashmir	Srinagar	Daily (M)	36680	2669.28	1,28,708.00
100904	Kashmir Images	Srinagar	Daily (M)	25000	1953.55	70,465.00
100938	Kashmir Observer	Srinagar	Daily (M)	3500	2900.90	38,745.00
160033	Khidmat	Srinagar	Daily (M)	5073	6379.25	1,44,956.00
160028	Roshani	Srinagar	Daily (M)	9025	22576.01	4,23,908.00
161128	Sadaqat Rehbar	Srinagar	Daily (M)	1870	4188.52	52,682.00
161081	Srinagar News	Srinagar	Daily (M)	19750	12786.76	3,43,504.00
100768	The Kashmir Monitor	Srinagar	Daily (M)	25000	13674.46	3,92,799.00
100919	The Rehmat	Srinagar	Daily (M)	4000	21.60	338.00
128052	State Samachar	Jammu	Weekly	2200	467.11	6,109.00

List of Actual Expenditure of Newspapers from the state of Jammu and Kashmir during the Financial Year 2006-07.

NP Code	Newspaper Name	Edition	Periodicity	Circ Accepted	Space	Pass Amount (Rs.)
128074	Gopal Krishan	Jammu	Daily (E)	5000	2176.68	29,947.00
160634	Barqi Dunia	Jammu	Daily (M)	46888	21422.66	12,31,079.00
127664	Early Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	19250	4556.49	1,41,265.00
100070	Exelsior	Jammu	Daily (M)	157107	37300.31	51,99,827.00
100507	Glimpses of Future	Jammu	Daily (M)	44448	5089.51	3,04,446.00
100705	Himalayan Mail	Jammu	Daily (M)	66236	3587.03	2,80,813.00
160029	Imarat	Jammu	Daily (M)	18860	14170.37	4,39,310.00
100760	Journey Line	Jammu	Daily (M)	25000	3886.96	1,52,046.00
100069	Kashmir Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	162215	42242.75	52,92,860.00
122711	Kashmir Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	65664	29240.02	22,22,632.00
161164	Kishtwar Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	5000	5011.81	87,979.00
160588	Mother-e-Hind	Jammu	Daily (M)	5000	2474.89	43,367.00
100879	Nav Jammu	Jammu	Daily (M)	17780	5045.99	1,25,900.00
160681	Rahemanzil	Jammu	Daily (M)	25000	5719.54	1,80,864.00
160584	Sandesh	Jammu	Daily (M)	36297	15043.40	5,87,530.00
160037	Sharada	Jammu	Daily (M)	20045	6621.19	1,89,749.00
100704	State Times	Jammu	Daily (M)	166732	31680.19	39,45,934.00
160382	Taskeen	Jammu	Daily (M)	45037	29711.28	18,58,930.00
100922	The Latest	Jammu	Daily (M)	25000	8774.09	2,89,570.00
100610	Greater Kashmir	Srinagar	Daily (M)	36680	9324.90	5,27,706.00
100904	Kashmir Images	Srinagar	Daily (M)	25000	3084.11	1,21,897.00
160033	Khidmat	Srinagar	Daily (M)	8883	8941.07	2,30,589.00
161168	Mission Kashmir	Srinagar	Daily (M)	2977	1314.32	25,280.00
160028	Roshani	Srinagar	Daily (M)	9025	30806.25	7,51,661.00
161128	Sadqat Rehbar	Srinagar	Daily (M)	1870	4381.30	62,643.00
161081	Srinagar News	Srinagar	Daily (M)	19818	15900.32	4,52,714.00
100768	The Kashmir Monitor	Srinagar	Daily (M)	25000	8484.38	2,66,268.00
160987	Uqab	Srinagar	Daily (M)	5000	1379.97	23,147.00
128052	State Samachar	Jammu	Weekly	2200	596.85	5,619.00

Legislation on Ragging

1608. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of students who drop out due to ragging every year from different institutions in the country;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to bring ragging within the criminal law;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No information regarding students dropping out of higher educational institutions due to ragging is being maintained centrally. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code 1860 apply to all offences whether they are committed by way of ragging or otherwise.

[Translation]

Proposed Dialogue between Naxals and the Government

1609. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether naxalites and terrorists organisations have proposed for dialogue with the Union Government and State Governments for releasing the arrested people and withdrawing the police and para military forces from villages in many naxalites and terrorists affected States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Union Government and the State Governments in this regard;
- (c) the total fund spent by the Union Government to stop naxalites and terrorists related incidents in each State of the country during each of the last three years, till date; and
- (d) the total fund spent by the Union Government for the welfare of naxalites and terrorists organisations and to bring such organisations into the mainstream of the society during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various issues related to naxalite activities in a State primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government. Taking steps as appropriate and necessary, having regard to the situation obtaining, is a continuous process.

The concerned State Governments undertake necessary action in respect of naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources by various measures, which include deployment of Central paramilitary forces to assist the State police forces, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions to the States, assistance for strengthening of the State police and intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries. Some States have their own State-specific surrender and rehabilitation policies for naxalites, which are implemented by the State Governments concerned.

TV/Radio Relay Centre

1610. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of T.V./Radio relay centers presently installed in the country including in tribal areas, location-wise, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the details of amount allocated/spent on the said centers during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;
- (c) the number of T.V./Radio relay centers not working properly in the country in tribal areas, location-wise, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve their functioning; and
- (e) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The details in respect of Doordarshan and All India Radio are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) Expenditure incurred during the last three years is as under:

(Exp. (Rs. Cr.))

Year	Doordarshan	AIR
2004-05	167.36	6.14
2005-06	92.77	4.64
2006-07	195.11	7.55

State-wise expenditure figures are not maintained by Doordarshan and AIR.

(c) to (e) All the relay stations of All India Radio are functioning properly. TV transmitters in Doordarshan network, including the transmitters in the tribal areas, are functioning satisfactorily. Faults, whenever they occur, are attended to promptly. However, 51 LPTs (including 21 LPTs in tribal areas) are presently relaying partial transmission due to non availability of adequate staff.

Statement-I

TV Relay Centres (Transmitters) in the country

State/UT	Location of relay centre (transmitter)	
1	2	
Andhra Pradesh	HPTs(13)	
	Anantapur	Vishakhapatnam*
	Hyderabad	Warangal*
	Kurnool	Hyderabad (DD News)
	Nandyal	Vijaywada (DD News)
		Vishakhapatnam (DD News)*
	Rajamundry*	Rajamundry (DD News)*
	Tirupati	
	Vijaywada	
	LPTs(81)	
	Achampet	Markapur

1	2
Adilabad*	Medak
Adoni	Mehboobnagar
Alagadda	Miryalaguda
Amalapuram*	Nagar Karnul
Banswada	Nalgonda
Belampally*	Narayanpet
Bhadrachalam*	Nellore
Bhainsa*	Nirmal*
Bheemadoku*	Nizamabad
Bheemavaram*	Ongole
Bobbili*	Pedapalli
Chittoor	Proddutur
Cuddapah	Pulamaner
Darsi	Punganur
Devarkonda	Rajampet
Emmiganur	Ramagundam
Gadwal	Siddipet
Giddalur	Sirisilla
Guntakal	Sirpur*
Hindupur	Srikakulam*
Jadcherla	Talakondapally
Jagtial	Tambalapali
Kadiri	Tandur
Kakinada*	Tekkali*
Kamareddy	Tirupati
Kandukur	Tuni*
Karimnagar	Udaigiri
Kavali	Veldanda
Khammam*	Vemalvada
Kolhapur	Vinukonda
Koegi	Vishakhapatnam*

1	2
Kothagudam*	Wanaparthy
Kuppam	Yellandu*
L.R. Pally	Zahirabad
Macherla	Atmakur (DD News)
Machilipatnam	Kakinada (DD News)*
Madnapalli	Narsaraopet (DD News)
Madugula	Nellore (DD News)
Mandassa*	Pedanandipadu (DD News)
	Vishakhapatnam (DD News)*
VLPTs (RLS) (10)	
Chintapalli*	Maripadu
Duttakur	Paderu*
Ichapuram*	Parvatipuram*
Kanigiri	Seetampeta*
Madipardu	Srisalem
Transposer (1)	
Vijaywada	
Anunachal Pradesh	
HPT(2)	
Itanagar	Itanagar (DD News)
LPTs(3)	
Miao	Tezu
Passighat	
VLPTs(39)	
Along	Mariyang
Barijō	Mechuka
Basar	Mukto
Boleng	Namong
Bomdilla	Namsai

1	2
Changlang	Palin
Chayangtajo	Raga
Daporizo	Roing
Derak	Rupa
Deomali	Sagalee
Dirang	Sangram
Geku	Seijosa
Gensi	Seppa
Hawai	Taliha
Hayuliang	Tawang
Hunli	Tirbin
Inkiyong	Tuting
Kalaktang	Yomcha
Khimiyong	Ziro
Khonsa	
Transposer(1)	
Sankhiview	
Assam	
HPTs(6)	
Dibrugarh*	Silchar*
Guwahati*	Guwahati (DD News)*
Kokrajhar (int. setup)*	Silchar (DD News)*
LPTs(21)	
Bokakhat*	Lumding
Bongaigaon	Margheritta*
Dhubri*	Nagaon
Diphu	Nazira*
Goalpara*	North Lakhimpur
Gohpur*	Satrasal*

1	2	1	2
	Golaghat*		Lakhisarai
	Sonari*		Gaya (DD News)
	Hailong		Madhepura
	Tezpur*		Darbhanga (DD News)
	Hatisinghmani*		Madhubani
	Tinsukhia*		VLPTs(2)
	Hojai		Masrath
	Dibrugarh (DD News)*		Manhaura
	Jorhat*	Chhattisgarh	
	VLPT(1)		HPTs(4)
	Digboi*		Jagdalpur*
	Transposer(1)		Ambikapur*
	Guwahati*		Raipur*
			Raipur (DD News)*
Bihar			LPTs(16)
	HPTs(5)		Baladilla*
			Kurasi*
	Katihar		Bilaspur*
	Patna (DD News)		Manindergarh*
	Muzaffarpur		Narayanpur*
	Muzaffarpur (DD News)		Champa*
	Patna		Dungargarh*
			Pandaria*
	LPTS(35)		Kanker*
			Pendra Road*
	Aurangabad		Kherod*
	Mothari		Raigarh*
	Banka		Korba*
	Munger		VLPTs(8)
	Begusarai		Bilaspur*
	Nawada		Koylbede*
	Bettiah		Devbhog*
	Phoolpanas		Palkhanjore*
	Bhabhua		Jashpuragar*
	Ramnagar		Pathalgaon*
	Raxaul		Kondagaon*
	Buxar		Sarangarh*
	Rosera	Goa	
	Sahasra		HPTs(2)
	Darbhanga		Panaji
	Sesaram		Panaji (DD News)
	Daudnagar	Gujarat	
	Forbesganj		HPTs(11)
	Shaildhpura		Ahmedabad
	Gaya		Vadodra (Int.)*
	Sikandara		Bhuj
	Gopel Ganj		Ahmedabad (DD News)
	Simeri Bakhtiarpur		Dwarka
	Jamui		Rajkot (DD News)
	Sitamarhi		
	Khagaria		
	Siwan		
	Kahanganj		
	Supaul		

1	2
Rajkot	Surat (DD News)*
Radhanpur	Vadodra (DD News) (int.)*
Surat*	
LPTs(54)	
Ahwa*	Limbdī
Ambaji*	Lunawada*
Amod*	Mahuva
Amreli	Mangrol (Junagarh)
Bantva	Mangrol (Surat)*
Bharuch*	Mehsana
Bhavnagar	Modasa*
Botad	Morvi
Chhota Udaipur*	Palanpur*
Dediapara*	Palitana
Deesa*	Porbander
Devgadh Baria*	Punandro (Mobile)
Dhandhukha	Rajpipla*
Dharangadhara	Rajula
Dhari	Reper
Dharampur*	Sanjoli*
Dhorajee	Shamlaji*
Dohad*	Songarh*
Godhara*	Surendranagar
Idar*	Tharad*
Jamjodhpur	Umernagar*
Jamnagar	UNA
Jhagadia*	Valsad*
Junagarh	Veraval
Kevadia Colony*	Bhavnagar (DD News)
Khambelia	Jamnagar (DD News)

1	2
	Khambat
	Gandhinagar (DD News)
	VLPTs (RLS) (3)
	Kakrapar*
	Sagwara*
	Netrang*
Haryana	
	HPT(3)
	Karnal
	Hissar (DD News)
	Hissar
	LPTs(28)
	Bhiwani
	Rohtak
	Charhdi Dadri
	Sirsa
	Fatehabad
	Tohana
	Firozpur Jhirka
	Amala (DD News)
	Jind
	Bhiwani (DD News)
	Kaithal
	Karnal (DD News)
	Mahendargarh
	Kurukshetra (DD News)
	Meham
	Mandi Dabwali (DD News)
	Narnaul
	Narnaul (DD News)
	Rewari
	Yamunanagar (DD News)
Himachal Pradesh	
	HPTs(4)
	Kasauli
	Shimla (DD News)
	Shimla
	Kasauli (DD News)
	LPTs(8)
	Bilaspur
	Rampur
	Dharamshala
	Sunder Nagar
	Kullu
	Sujanpur
	Manali
	Mandi (DD News)
	Mandi
	VLPTs(38)
	Ajhu Fort
	Keja*
	Ashpur
	Kalpa*

1	2	1	2	
	Awah Devi	Karsog	Dumka*	Sarakolla*
	Bainnath	Keylong*	Ghatshila*	Chatra
	Bandla	Khara Pathar	Girdh	Bokaro (DD News)
	Banjar	Kotkhai	Godda	Dhanbad (DD News)
	Bharmour*	Nehri	Gumla*	
	Bharthi	Nicher*	VLPT(3)	
	Biji Mahadev	Palampur	Sindoga*	Garhwa (DD News)*
	Chamba*	Parwanoo	Rangarh Hill	
	Chaupal	Pitbhaiyanu	Jammu and Kashmir	
	Chauri Khas*	Rohru	HPTa(19)	
	Chirgaon	Sarlaghat	Jammu	Jammu (DD News)
	Dalhausi*	Shivbadar	Kathua	Naushera (DD News)
	Diar	Thanedar	Leh	Samba (DD News)
	Hamirpur	Tissa*	Poonch	Srinaga r(DD News)
	Holi*	Udaipur*	Srinagar	Gurez (DD News)
	Jahalma*	Una	Kupwara	Srinagar (Kashir Ch.)
	Jalingiri (Phooladhar) Veer		Naushera	Tithwal (Kashir Ch.)
	Jogindemagar		Samba	Kupwara (Kashir (Ch.)
	Transposers(2)		Gurez	Poonch (Kashir Ch.)
	Raigarh	Solan	Tithwal	
Jharkhand			LPTa(16)	
			Anantnag mobile (RLS)	Sonarwani (mobile) (RLS)
	Dailongani*	Jamshedpur (DD News)*	Bandipore (mobile) RLS	Poonch
	Ranchi*	Ranchi (DD News)*	Chowkibal (mobile) (RLS)	Rajouri
	Jamshedpur*		Darhal (mobile)	Rissi
	LPTa(16)		Kargil	Wuzan (mobile) (RLS)
	Basbarwa*	Hazaribag	Kulgam (mobile) (RLS)	Udhampur
	Bokaro	Kodama	Patnan (mobile) (RLS)	Baramulla (mobile) (DD News)
	Chaibasa*	Lohardaga*		
	Deoghar	Mushabari*		
	Dhanbad	Noamundy*		

1	2
Patnitop (mobile)	Kathua (DD News)
Quazigung (mobile) (RLS)	Leh (DD News)
VLPTs(87)	
Abran	Machil (RLS)
Ardh Kumari	Mahore
Amas	Mandi
Ashmuqam (RLS)	Manigam (RLS)
Bani	Manjakot
Banihal	Mansur
Baramulla (RLS)	Mendhar
Basgo	Mohra (RLS)
Basoli	Mulbekh
Batalik	Nagrota
Batot	Nyema
Bhadarwa	Nimu
Bilawar	Nowgam (RLS)
Bodh Khurboo	Padam
Boniyar (RLS)	Pahalgam (RLS)
Budhal	Panamik
Chakroi	Panicker
Chanani	Poni
Chumathang	Pulwama (RLS)
Chushul	Ramben
Dah	Ramkot
Daskit	Ramneger
Dhar	Ringdom Gompa
Doda	Sakti
Domchuk	Sanasar
Dras	Sankoo
Fatula	Shopian (RLS)

1	2
Gujaron Nagrota	Siachin (Basecamp)
Hanle	Sonmarg (RLS)
Hira Nagar	Sudh-Mahadev
Ichar	Tangmarg
Jajjar Kotli	Tagste
Kalakot	Tatapari
Kangan (RLS)	Thanamandi
Khalsi	Thathri
Khaltai	Tiel
Khrew (RLS)	Timsogam
Kishtwar	Tral (RLS)
Kotranka	Turtok
Kud	Uri
Lati	Uri (RLS)
Lolab Valley (RLS)	Yusmarg (RLS)
Loran	Zangia
	Kargil (RLS)
Transposer(1)	
Surankot	
Karnataka	
HPTs(12)	
Bangalore	Mysore*
Dharwad	Raichur
Gulbarga	Bangalore (DD News)
Shimoga	Gulbarga (DD News)
Hassan	Dharwad (DD News)
Mangalore*	Mysore (DD News*)
LPTs(49)	
Arsikere	Hungong
Athani	Indi
Bagalgot	Karwar

1	2
Banhal*	Kolar Gold Field
Basava Kalyan	Koppa*
Belgaum	Kurita
Bellary	Medikeri*
Belthangadi*	Mudhol
Bhatkal	Mudigere*
Bidar	Mundargi
Bijapur	Mundargi
Chickmagalur*	Pultur*
Chikodi	Ramadurg
Chitradurga	Ranibennur
Dandeli	Sagar
Davangere	Sandur
Gadag Betgari	Sindhnur
Gangawati	Sirsi
Golkak	Talikota
Harphanhalli	Tiptur
Hattihal	Tumkur
Hiriyur	Udipi*
Holenarasipur	Bellary (DD News)
Hoedurg	Davangere (DD News)
Hoospet	
VLPTs(RLS)(7)	
Badami	Sakleshpur
Huvin Hippargi	Singoor*
Kudligi	Sulye*
Madhugiri	
Kerala	
HPTs(7)	
Calicut	Calicut (DD News)
Cochin	Cochin (DD News)

1	2
Trivandrum*	Trivandrum (DD News)*
Cannore (int.)*	
LPTs(22)	
Adoor	Manjeri*
Atapadi*	Pala*
Changanacherry*	Palghat*
Chengannur	Pathanamthitta
Idukki*	Punalur
Kalpette*	Shoranur*
Kanhangarh	Tellicherry*
Kasargod	Thodupuzha*
Kayamkulam	Trichur
Kottarakkara	Cannore (DD News)*
Malappuram*	Trichur (DD News)
VLPTs(RLS)(4)	
Devikulam*	Kanjirapalli*
Elakuppeta*	Mundakayam*
Madhya Pradesh	
HPTs(11)	
Bhopal	Sagar
Gwalior	Bhopal (DD News)
Indore	Indore (DD News)
Jabalpur*	Jabalpur (DD News)*
Shahdol*	Gwalior (DD News)
Guna	
LPTs(82)	
Agar	Kurwai
Alirajpur*	Lahar
Ashoknagar	Lakhnadon*
Bada Malhera	Malher
Badwan*	Malerghat*

1	2
Belaghat*	Mandla*
Bareilly	Mandsaur
Betul*	Mulnai*
Bhandar	Murwara*
Bhanpura	Nagda
Bhind	Narsinhapur
Bijapur*	Neemuch
Burhanpur*	Panchmahli*
Chanderi	Panna
Chhatrapur	Piparia*
Chhindwara*	Raghogarh
Damoh	Rajgarh
Datia	Ratlam*
Gadarwara	Rewa
Garot	Satna
Harda*	Seoni*
Itarsi*	Shejapur
Jaora*	Sheopur*
Jhabua*	Shivpuri
Karaira	Sidhi*
Kalasa*	Sindhwa*
Khandwa*	Singrauli*
Khargason*	Sironj
Khurai	Sitamau
Kutdeeshwar	Tikamgarh
Kutah*	Ujjain
VLP/Te(5)	
A Lot*	Parasia*
Budhni	Singrauli
Diamond Mining Proj.	
Maharashtra	
HPTa(14)	
Ambajogai	Jalgaon (int.)*

1	2
Aurangabad	Mumbai (DD News)
Chandrapur*	Nagpur (DD News)
Mumbai	Pune (DD News)*
Nagpur	Aurangabad (DD News)
Pune*	Ambajogai (DD News)
Ratnagiri	Mumbai (Digital)
LPTa(28)	
Achalpur*	Mehakur
Acot	Mhesle
Aheri*	Morshi*
Ahmednagar*	Nanded*
Alakot	Nandurbar*
Akuj	Nasik*
Akola	Navapur*
Amalner*	Osmanabad
Amravati*	Pandharkawada*
Arvi	Pandharpur
Badlapur*	Parbhani
Berahi	Patan (Satara)
Bhamburda*	Phaltan
Bhusawal*	Pulgaon
Bid	Pusad*
Brahmapur*	Rajapur
Buldana	Raver*
Chandur*	Risod
Chikhli	Sangamner*
Chiplun	Sangli
Daryapur*	Satana*
Deorukh	Satara
Dhadgeon*	Shahad*
Dharmabad*	Shirdi*

1	2	1	2
Nagaland			
HPTs(3)		Bonai*	Phulbari*
Kohima	Kohima (DD News)	Boudh*	Puri
Mokokchung		Brajanagar*	Rairangpur*
LPTs(3)		Chikti*	Rajgangapur*
Dimapur	Mokokchung (DD News)	Desrathpur	Rajranapur
Tuensang		Desrathpur	Rajranapur
VLPTs(6)		Deogarh*	Rayagada*
Mon	Shantori	Dhenkanal	Redhakhol*
Phok.	Wokha	Durgapur	Rourkela*
Satakha	Zunheboto	Gudaigiri*	Simiguda*
Transposers(2)		Gondiya	Soheia*
Kohima	Bera Basti	Jeyapore*	Sonapur
Orissa		Joda*	Sundergarh*
HPTs(7)		Kabipuryanagar*	Talcher
Baleshwar*	Berhampur*	Kamekhyenagar	Tushara
Bhawanipatna*	Cuttack (DD News)	Karanja*	Umerkota*
Cuttack	Sambalpur (DD News)	Keonjharagarh*	Baleshwar (DD News)*
Sambalpur*		Khandpara	Balipal (DD News)
LPTs(69)		Kharia*	Bhubneshwar (DD News)
Anandpur*	Lutherpunk	Koraput*	Dhenkanal (DD News)
Angul	Malkangiri*	Kotpad*	Dudharkot (DD News)
Athamalik	Mohana*	Kuchinda*	Kendrapara (DD News)
Behalda*	Narsingapur		Tirtol (DD News)
Balangir	Navrangpur*	VLPTs(18)	
Baligurha*	Nuapara*	Aul-RLS	Nagchi-RLS
Banapur	Padampur*	Beda Barbi-RLS*	Nayagarh-RLS
Bergarh*	Padmapuram*	Chitrikonda-RLS*	Paikamal-RLS*
Baripada*	Padua*	Jayapatna-RLS*	Sabdega-RLS*
Bhadrak*	Pallehara	Kalampur-RLS*	Simlipalgarh-RLS*
Bharganagar*	Paradeep	Kashipur-RLS*	Sukinda-RLS
Bhuban	Parikhemundi*	Koksara-RLS*	Thoumal Rampur-RLS*
Bimitrapur*	Patnagarh		

1	2
	Lanjigarh-RLS*
	Machkund-RLS*
	Transposer(1)
	Sunabeda*
Punjab	
	HPTs(7)
	Amritsar
	Bhatinda
	Jalandhar
	Fazilka
	LPTs(5)
	Abotter
	Ferozpur
	Gurdaspur
	Transposer(1)
	Talwara
Rajasthan	
	HPTS(11)
	Barmer (int.)
	Bundi
	Jaipur
	Jaisalmer
	Jodhpur
	Ajmer
	LPTs(60)
	Alwar
	Anupgarh
	Bali
	Benswara*
	Baran
	Bari Sadi*
	Barmer
	Bikaner (DD News)
	Lalitgiri (DD News)
	Jalandhar (DD News)
	Amritsar (DD News) (int.)
	Bhatinda (DD News)
	Pathankot
	Patela

1	2
	Besava
	Bhadra
	Bharatpur
	Bhilwara
	Bhimel
	Chirawa
	Chittaurgarh*
	Churu
	Deeg
	Dungarpur*
	Ganganagar
	Gangapur (S.M. Pur) Sardarshahr
	Hanumangarh
	Hindaun
	Jaisalmer
	Jalore
	Jhalawar
	Jhunjhunu
	Karanpur
	Kerauli
	Keerli*
	Khatiwala
	Khatoli
	Kishnagarh-VAS (Alwar)
	Kotpuli
	Kushalgarh*
	Makrana
	VLPT(17)
	Amol*
	Pali
	Phalodi
	Pilani
	Pirawa
	Pratapgarh*
	Raisinghnagar
	Rajgarh (Churu)
	Ratangarh
	Rawatsar
	Sagwara*
	Salumber*
	SawaiMadhopur
	Shahpura
	Sikar
	Sirohi*
	Sojat
	Sridungargarh
	Sujargarh
	Suratgarh
	Taranagar
	Tonk
	Udaipur*
	Vallabhgarh*
	Alwar (DD News)
	Barni (DD News)*
	Bikaner (DD News)
	Udaipur (DD News)*
	Luzmangarh

1	2	1	2
	Andhi	Mandalgarh	Chidambaram*
	Bhim*	Neem ka Thana	Coimbatore
	Chaumahla	Rajgarh (Ahwar)	Coonoor
	Deogarh*	Rawatbhata*	Courtalam
	Fatehpur	Sikrai	Cuddalore*
	Gangapur (Bhiwara)	Tibi	Denkanikota*
	Kotra*	Virainagar	Erode
	Kumbalgarh*		Gudiyatam*
	Transposers(2)		Kallakurchi*
	Jamua Ramgarh	Latsot	Krishnagiri*
Sikim			Marthandam
	HPTs(2)		Mayuram
	Gangtok*	Gagtok (DD News)*	Nagpattinam
	VLPTs(6)		Nagarcoil
	Gyalshing*	Rangpo*	Nattam
	Mangan*	Singtam*	Neyyeli*
	Namchi*	Zorethang*	Palani
Tamilnadu			Pattukottai
	HPTs(10)		Peranampet*
	Chennai	Tirunelveli	Pollachi
	Kodakkanal	Chennai (DD News)	
	Rameshwaram	Kodakkanal (DD News)	Vellore (DD News)*
	Kumbakonam (int.)	Chennai (Podigai Channel)	VLPTs(RLS)(7)
	Dharmapuri*	Chennai (Digital)	Gingee*
	LPTs(53)		Kanchipuram
	Arani*	Pudukottai	Mettupalayam
	Ambasamudram	Rajapalayam	Tiruvanamalai
	Ambur*	Salem*	Transposers(1)
	Arcof*	Shankarankovil	Dindigul
	Attur*	Thanjavur	
	Cheyyar*	Thiruvaiyaru	HPT(2)
			Agartala*
			Agartala (DD News)*
			Tindivanam*
			Tiruchenpur
			Tiruchirappalli*
			Tirupattur*
			Tiruvannemalai
			Tuticorin
			Udagamandalam
			Udumalpet
			Vandavasi
			Veniyambadi*
			Vellore*
			Villupuram*
			Coimbatore (DD News)
			Erode (DD News)
			Madurai (DD News)
			Salem (DD News)*
			Tiruchirappalli (DD News)*
			Tirunelveli (DD News)
			Tirupattur (DD News)*
			Tuticorin (DD News)
			Vellore (DD News)*
			Vallur
			Valparai
			Vaza Padi*
			Tripura

1	2
	LPTs(6)
Ambasa*	Teliamura*
Kaikasahar*	Jolaibari*
Amarpur*	Kaikasahar (DD News)*
VLPT(1)	
Dharma Nagar*	
Transposer(1)	
Bellonia*	
Uttar Pradesh	
	HPTs(16)
Agra	Lakhimpur*
Allahabad	Faizabad
Bareilly	Agra (DD News)
Gorakhpur	Allahabad (DD News)
Kanpur	Bareilly (DD News)
Lucknow	Gorakhpur (DD News)
Mau	Kanpur (DD News)
Varanasi	Lucknow (DD News)
Banda	Varanasi (DD News)
	LPTs(62)
Akbarpur	Mathura
Aligarh	Mau Ranipur
Amroha	Mohammadaabad
Athdama	Moradabad
Auraiya	Nanpara
Baharaich	Narora
Balia	Naugarh
Balrampur	Obra
Basti	Orai
Bidhuna	Pilibit
Chhibramau	Purampur

1	2
	Deoria
	Rae Bareilly
	Dudhinagar
	Rampur
	Etah
	Rath
	Elaawah
	Rudauli
	Farrukhabad
	Sambhal
	Fatehpur
	Shahjahanpur
	Ganj Dundwara
	Sikanderpur
	Gauriganj
	Sultanpur
	Gonda
	Talbehat
	Harodi
	Thirwa
	Jagdishpur
	Aligarh (DD News)
	Jhansi
	Azamgarh (DD News)
	Karwi
	Jhansi (DD News)
	Kasganj
	Laliganj (Pratapgarh) (DD News)
	Kosi
	Mau (DD News)
	Lal Ganj
	Moradabad (DD News)
	(Rae Bareilly)
	Lalitpur
	Rampur (DD News)
	Mahoba
	Rasra (DD News)
	Mahroni
	Shahjahanpur (DD News)
	Mainpuri
	Sultanpur (DD News)
	VLPTs(4)
	Khudai Nangal
	Meerapur
	Thakurdwara (DD News)
Uttarakhand	
	HPTs (2)
	Mussoorie
	Mussoorie (DD News)
	LPTs (17)
	Bachher
	Naini Danda
	Champawat
	Nainital
	Dak Pathar
	New Tehri
	Haldwani
	Pauri

1	2	1	2
Haridwar	Pithoragarh	Murshidabad*	Kolkata (DD News)
Kalagarh	Tanakpur	Shantiniketan*	Kolkata (Bengal Channel)
Kashipur	Haridwar (DD News)	Belurghat*	Kolkata (Digital)
Khetikhian	Khetikhian (DD News)	LPTS(21)	
Kotdwar		Alipurduar*	Jhargram*
VLPTs(33)		Baghmandi*	Kalimpong*
Almora	Joshimath	Balrampur*	Kalna*
Aroli (Banoli)	Kajikhal	Bardhaman*	Maldh*
Badrinath	Karan Prayag	Bishnupur*	Medinipur*
Bageshwar	Kausani	Contai*	Puruliya*
Basot	Maneshwar	Cooch Bihar	Ranaghat
Bhatiani	Mania	Darjeeling*	Rayna*
Chaukhatia	Munsieri	Farakka*	Shantiniketan (DD News)*
Devprayag	Nandprayag	Garhbeta*	Basanti (DD News)*
Dewal	Naugaonkhal	Jhalda*	
Dharchula	Okhimath	VLPT(RLS)(1)	
Didihat	Pokhri	EGRA*	
Dugadda	pratapnager	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
Fata	Rajrahi	LPTs(4)	
Gajja	Ranikhet	Car Nicobar*	Car Nicobar (DD News)*
Ghandyal	Ruderprayag	Port Blair	Port Blair (DD News)
Gopeshwar	Tharali	VLPTs(11)	
Transposera(2)	Uttarakshi	Baratang	Katchal*
Mussoorie	Srinagar	Campbel Bay*	Mayabunder
West Bengal		Diglipur	Nancowry*
HPTs(14)		Havelock	Rangat
Asansol*	Kharagpur (int.)*	Hutbay	Swaraj Gram
Kolkata	Kurseong (DD News)*	Kalighat	
Krishnanagar	Murshidabad (DD News)*	Chandigarh	
Kurseong*	Asansol (DD News)*	LPTs(1)	
		Chandigarh	

1	2	1	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		VLPTa(9)	
LPT(1)		Minicoy	Kadmat (RLS)
Silvassa		Agatti(RLS)	Kalpani (RLS)
Daman and Diu		Amni (RLS)	Kilton (RLS)
LPTa(2)		Androt (RLS)	Kavarati (DD News)
Daman*	Diu	Chetlat (RLS)	
Delhi		Pondicherry	
HPTa(2)		HPT(1)	
Delhi	Delhi (Digital)	Pondicherry	
Delhi (DD News)		LPTa(2)	
Lakshadweep		Karakal	Pondicherry (DD News)
LPT(1)		VLPTa(2)	
Kavarati		Mahe	Yanam (RLS)

*Transmitters in TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) districts

Statement-II*Details of AIR Relay Centre in the Country Including in Tribal Areas (State-wise)*

Sl.No.	Station	State	Power/Type	Whether Tribal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dhubri	Assam	6 kW FM	Tribal
2.	Aurangabad	Bihar	100 W FM	
3.	Saraipalli*	Chattisgarh	1 kW MW	Tribal
4.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh	10 kW FM	
5.	Kulu	Himachal Pradesh	6 kW FM	
6.	Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	1 kW MW	Tribal
7.	Rajauri	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW FM	
8.	Khaltsi	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW MW	
9.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	20 kW MW	
10.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	20 kW MW	
11.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW MW	
12.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW MW	
13.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW MW	

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tiesuru	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW MW	
15.	Aileppay	Kerala	200 kW MW	
16.	Manjeri*	Kerala	3 kW FM	Tribal
17.	Rajgarh*	Madhya Pradesh	3 kW FM	
18.	Mandla*	Madhya Pradesh	1 kW FM	Tribal
19.	Himmatnager*	Maharashtra	1 kW MW	
20.	Deogarh	Orissa	100 W FM	Tribal
21.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200 kW MW	
22.	Yercaud	Tamilnadu	100 W FM	Tribal
23.	Dharmapuri*	Tamilnadu	10 kW FM	Tribal
24.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	6 kW FM	
25.	Mussoorie	Uttrakhand	10 kW FM	
26.	Uttarkashi	Uttrakhand	1 kW MW	
27.	Pithoragarh	Uttrakhand	1 kW MW	
28.	Asansole	West Bengal	6 kW FM	Tribal
29.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	100 W FM	

Note : Stations marked bold with* have the studio but these stations have been commissioned as relay center due to non-sanction of the operation & maintenance staff.

[English]

Fencing and Flood Lighting of Borders

1611. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in fencing and flood lighting along the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far; and

(c) the time by when this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) The Government of India has sanctioned 3406 kms of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border. Out of this, 2529 kms of fencing has been erected. A pilot Project of 277 kms of flood lighting in West Bengal sector was sanctioned and has since been completed.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2881.58 crores has been incurred on border works which includes the expenditure incurred on the construction of 3246 kms of roads and 23051 mtrs. of bridges.

(c) The project is likely to be completed by 2008-09.

Security in Militancy Affected Districts of Assam

1612. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government in coordination with the State Government of Assam has lately taken any effective steps for revamping the security in Karbi Anglong and other militancy affected areas of Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which the security situation in the militancy affected areas has since improved; and

(d) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) Effective steps have been taken to contain the violence in Karbi Anglong and other militancy affected districts in Assam. These inter alia include intensified counter insurgency operations, patrolling and cordon and search operations. Besides the State Government of Assam has approved creation of six additional police stations and thirteen additional Out Posts in Karbi Anglong district. Additional Central forces have been deployed to assist the State Government in dealing with the situation. The existing Unified Headquarters has been strengthened and the Chief Minister, Assam now chairs its meetings. The State Government has also been authorized to engage 2000 ex-servicemen to strengthen the overall security arrangement in the State.

Import of Cheap Agricultural Products

1613. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effective system of monitoring against any sudden surge in imports of highly subsidised cheap agricultural products from developed countries has been put in place;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any such monitoring and inspection system of imports, under various Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Preferential Trade Agreement (PTAs) and Regional Trade Agreement (RTAs);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of cases of excessive dumping of cheap goods detected during the last three years;

(f) the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) India, being a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) can initiate action to deal with the surge in imports under

the provisions of WTO agreement. In case of dumping of goods, India can take action under the WTO Agreement on Anti dumping. In case of subsidization of goods through the export incentives granted by the exporting country, India can initiate action under the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures for non agricultural products and under equivalent provisions of the Agreement of Agriculture (AOA) of Agricultural products. In case of surge of imports causing or threatening to cause injury to the domestic industry, India can also impose safeguard duty under the WTO Agreement on safeguards.

(c) and (d) If subsidized or dumped imports are coming from the countries with whom India has signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), India can initiate action as per the provisions of the WTO Agreement. If import surge is happening because of the tariff preferences granted to the partner country, action can be initiated under the special safeguard measures, thereby withdrawing tariff preferences partially or fully after investigation.

(e) and (f) Directorate General of Anti Dumping (DGAD) is the authority that initiates action against the dumping of goods. Since the year 2004, DGAD has initiated 45 investigations. Year-wise break-up, of these, investigations is indicated below:

Year	No of Anti dumping investigations initiated
2004	10
2005	11
2006	10
2007	14

(g) Safeguards provided under the WTO and the Free Trade Agreements ensure adequate protection to the domestic industry from the surge in imports, which cause or threaten to cause injury to the domestic industry.

Militant base in Delhi

1614. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of LeT militants base in the country, especially in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the intelligence agencies like Delhi Police have since made any efforts to find out such bases in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to defuse the evil designs of LeT militants in Delhi and in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) The intelligence inputs do not indicate that LeT militants have set up base in Delhi. The Government remains firmly committed to counter the challenge posed by terrorism. Towards this end, a multi-pronged strategy is being pursued in close conjunction with the State Governments, which involves measures to check infiltration from across the borders, deployment of central security forces in areas prone to terrorist's violence, continuous vigilance and strengthening of security arrangements in vulnerable areas and around vital installations, sharing of intelligence, strengthening of State Police force and upgradation of their capabilities to deal with terrorist activities through the schemes of Police Modernisation, raising of India Reserve Battalions, etc. Efforts are also being made to strengthen bi-lateral and multi-lateral cooperation at the international level with the aim of combating terrorism through arrangements for Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition Treaties, exchange of information and intelligence, etc.

Delhi Police has also taken various steps to contain the terrorists activities and to defuse their evil designs, which include sharing of intelligence information with central agencies; checking on regular basis of hotels/guest houses/taxi stands/cinema halls, new tenants in various areas, trucks in various locations of Delhi, hideouts and sympathizers of terrorists etc.

[Translation]

Installation of Metro Channel Transmitter

1615. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received memoranda from various States Government including Maharashtra regarding installation of Metro channel transmitters;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, till date, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the time by when these are likely to be functional; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir. The DD Metro channel was closed down in November, 2003.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007:—

(i) S.O. 1694(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 2007, notifying the sporting events of National importance with respect to Cricket.

(ii) S.O. 1785(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 2007, notifying the India-Pak Test Series of Cricket to be played in November-December, 2007 as a sporting event of National importance.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT - 7336/07)

(2) A copy of the Sports Broadcast Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

G.S.R.687(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2007, under Section 8 of the Sports Broadcasting Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7337/07)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : On behalf of Shri B.K. Handique, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during various sessions of Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Lok Sabha:—

Tenth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. XLIX Third Session, 1992
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7338/07)
2. Statement No. XXXVI Seventh Session, 1993
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7339/07)
3. Statement No. XI Tenth Session, 1994
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7340/07)
4. Statement No. XXVIII Fifteenth Session, 1995
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7341/07)
5. Statement No. XXII Sixteenth Session, 1996
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7342/07)

Eleventh Lok Sabha

6. Statement No. XXXVI Second Session, 1996
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7343/07)
7. Statement No. XXXV Third Session, 1996
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7344/07)

Twelfth Lok Sabha

8. Statement No. XLI Second Session, 1998
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7345/07)

9. Statement No. XXXV Third Session, 1998
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7346/07)

10. Statement No. XXXVII Fourth Session, 1999
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7347/07)

Thirteenth Lok Sabha

11. Statement No. XXXVIII Second Session, 1999
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7348/07)
12. Statement No. XLI Third Session, 2000
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7349/07)
13. Statement No. XXXV Fourth Session, 2000
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7350/07)
14. Statement No. XXXIII Fifth Session, 2000
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7351/07)
15. Statement No. XLII Sixth Session, 2001
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7352/07)
16. Statement No. XLI Seventh Session, 2001
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7353/07)
17. Statement XXVIII Eighth Session, 2001
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7354/07)
18. Statement No. XXVII Ninth Session, 2002
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7355/07)
19. Statement No. XXVIII Tenth Session, 2002
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7356/07)
20. Statement No. XXII Eleventh Session, 2002
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7357/07)
21. Statement No. XX Twelfth Session, 2003
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7358/07)

22. Statement No. XVII Thirteenth Session, 2003
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7359/07)
23. Statement No. XVI Fourteenth Session, 2004
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT -7360/07)
Fourteenth Lok Sabha
24. Statement No. XIV Second Session, 2004
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7361/07)
25. Statement No. XII Third Session, 2004
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7362/07)
26. Statement No. XII Fourth Session, 2005
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7363/07)
27. Statement No. IX Fifth Session, 2005
(Placed in Library, No. *See* LT-7364/07)
28. Statement No. VIII Sixth Session, 2005
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7365/07)
29. Statement No. VII Seventh Session, 2006
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7366/07)
30. Statement No. V Eighth Session, 2006
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7367/07)
31. Statement No. IV Ninth Session, 2006
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7368/07)
32. Statement No. III Tenth Session, 2007
(Placed in Library, *See* No. 7369/07)
33. Statement No. I Eleventh Session, 2007
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7370/07)
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Itanagar, for the year 2004-2005.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7371/07)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Itanagar, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Itanagar, for the year 2005-2006.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7372/07)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ujala Society, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ujala Society, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2004-2005.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7373/07)
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Bhopal, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Bhopal, for the year 2005-2006.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Itanagar, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7374/07)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil) (No.20 of 2007)—Performance Audit of Procurement of Medicines and Medical Equipment (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)—(Performance Audit) for the year ended March, 2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7375/07)

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil) (No. 18 of 2007)—Performance Audit of Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce)—(Performance Audit) for the year ended March, 2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7376/07)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7377/07)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Central Government of the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7378/07)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7379/07)

- (5) A copy of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (Salaries and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members) Amendment Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.623 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2007, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7380/07)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the years 2004-2006.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the years 2004-2006.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7381/07)

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7382/07)

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7383/07)

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and management, Gwalior, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7384/07)

- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2004-2005, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7385/07)

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7386/07)

- (13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7387/07)

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2005-2006.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7388/07)

- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open

University, for the year 2005-2006 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7389/07)

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2005-2006.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7390/07)

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2005-2006.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7391/07)

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2005-2006.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7392/07)

- (25) A copy of the Notification No. PU/Aca-I/Amendments/2006-07 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2006, making certain amendments in the Statutes of the Pondicherry University Act, 1995, issued under Section 44 of the said Act.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7393/07)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Radhika Selvi, I beg to lay on the table.

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 103 of the Daman and Diu Value Added Tax Regulation, 2005:—

- (i) Notification No. DMN/VAT-2005/07-08/1 published in U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu Gazette dated the 3rd April, 2007, making certain amendments in the First, Third and Fourth Schedules to the Daman and Diu Value Added Tax Regulation, 2005.

- (ii) Notification No. DMN/VAT-2005/07-08/9 published in U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu Gazette dated the 11th April, 2007, making certain amendments in the First, Third and Fourth Schedules to the Daman and Diu Value Added Tax Regulation, 2005.

- (iii) Notification No. DMN/VAT-2005/07-08/401 published in U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu Gazette dated the 21st June, 2007, making certain amendments in the First and Third Schedules to the Daman and Diu Value Added Tax Regulation, 2005, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. DMN/VAT-2005/07-08/402 dated 21st June 2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7394/07)

12.01½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

23rd Report

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT (Mumbai North East): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-Third Report (Hindi & English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2007-08) on Action Taken on the recommendations contained in Twentieth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2007-08.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

58th Report

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to present a copy of the Fifty-Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance on the Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2006.

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

177th to 183rd Reports

[English]

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME (Nominated): Sir, I beg to lay a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests:—

- (1) 177th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the One-Hundred Sixty-Second Report of the Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research Programme including herbal medicines;
- (2) 178th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the One Hundred Seventieth Report of the Committee on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Department of Science & Technology;

(3) 179th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the One Hundred Seventy-Second Report of the Committee on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Department of Bio-Technology;

(4) 180th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the One Hundred Seventy-First Report of the Committee on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(5) 181st Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the One Hundred Seventy-Third Report of the Committee on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;

(6) 182nd Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the one Hundred Seventy-Fifth Report of the Committee on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Department of Space; and

(7) 183rd Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the one Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Report of the Committee on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Department of Atomic Energy.

12.03 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Business transacted by the House during last week

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House during last week.

During this period the Question Hour could not be taken up on the first two days due to interruptions. On the remaining three days, out of 60 Starred Questions, only 17 could be answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with the replies to 955 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

One Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 regarding the "proposal to set up Special Economic Zone in Nandigram, West Bengal and consequent large scale violence" raised by Shri L.K. Advani was taken up and discussed for over five hours before it was replied by the Minister of Home Affairs.

As regards the Legislative Business, the House discussed for about three hours and 48 minutes the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2007 before the Bill was passed. Another Bill, "The Tyre Corporation of India Limited (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill, 2007" was discussed for about 54 minutes before it was passed. The Payment and Settlement Systems Bill, 2006 was taken up for discussion and remained part discussed.

As regards Private Members' Business, the House resumed discussion on a Private Member's Resolution regarding "free and compulsory education up to higher secondary level", moved by Shri Ram Kripal Yadav on 31st August, 2007. The Resolution was further discussed for over two hours and 17 minutes. However, the discussion was not concluded.

During the week, Members raised as many as 40 matters of urgent public importance. Also, 40 matters were raised under Rule 377.

During this period two Calling Attention matters relating to (i) situation arising out of high cost of health services and need to evolve laws to regulate the private nursing homes, by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, and (ii) situation arising due to supply of inferior quality of wheat to BPL families under the Public Distribution System by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, were taken up. In response the concerned Ministers made the statements and replied to the clarifications.

Ten Statements were also made by the Ministers on important subjects in the House.

The Departmentally Related Standing Committees presented 19 Reports, during the last week.

We lost 11 hours and 38 minutes due to interruptions and adjournments last week. However, the House sat late for two hours and five minutes.

I wish to appeal to the hon. Members again for their cooperation in the conduct of the proceedings. I wish to convey my thanks for the help rendered to the Chair.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 466 DATED 8.5.2007 RE: MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME ALONGWITH THE REASONS FOR DELAY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to make a Statement to correct the Annexure-II referred to in reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No.466 answered on 8th May, 2007 regarding "Mid-Day Meal Scheme" as follows:—

<i>Part of the Question</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
(b)	Details of the Central Assistance released to States and Union Territories under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during last three years is enclosed at Annexure-II.	Details of the Central Assistance released to States and Union Territories under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during last three years is *enclosed at Annexure-II (Revised).

*Statement-II of part (b) of the reply to Question No. 466 in the debate dated 8.5.2007 was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 27.11.2007 and accordingly, the Statement-II (Revised) has also been incorporated.

The reason for delay are as follows:—

The Correcting Statement has been necessitated due to inadvertent error in the statement-II referred to in answer to part (b) of Starred Question 466 dated 8th May, 2007 and is also enclosed.

The error came to notice on 13.8.2007. Action was initiated immediately to rectify the error. The 'Correcting Statement-I submitted earlier in this regard could not be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha due to adjournment *sine die* of the House during the Monsoon Session. Since the Winter Session is continuing and House is scheduled to sit up to 7th December, 2007, the revised reply may be brought to the notice of the House during the current Winter Session. The inconvenience caused is regretted.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of Central assistance released under Mid-Day Meal Scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21644.9	21201.44	36885.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	311.37	401.9	2841.29
3.	Assam	8105.15	10885.25	29728.85
4.	Bihar	20909.4	36782.62	47829.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	10457.72	9675.89	15533.19
6.	Delhi	1369.98	3093.85	943.73
7.	Goa	60.42	177.02	277.87
8.	Gujarat	8060.07	10526.76	17640.71
9.	Haryana	4233.22	4050.12	5926.58
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2074.87	2196.75	4399.52
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	247	1542.56	5939.78
12.	Jharkhand	3082.42	13162.89	15429.01
13.	Karnataka	13317.33	14726.33	24746.02
14.	Kerala	6512.68	4476.09	6231.79
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22087.61	26197.07	49718.43
16.	Maharashtra	26355.29	13563.88	45328.13
17.	Manipur	974.34	915.09	1414.75
18.	Meghalaya	2480.28	1600.93	2650.65
19.	Mizoram	317.03	290.97	621.79
20.	Nagaland	858.21	550.17	1693.06
21.	Orissa	18081.36	7304.95	27980.77
22.	Punjab	3296.84	1774.16	6224.98

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Rajasthan	20275.57	17410.58	27561.57
24.	Sikkim	266.45	463.87	788.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	11244.51	13646.96	14484.04
26.	Tripura	1296.54	1688.4	2762.46
27.	Uttaranchal	2133.64	2962.43	4947.95
28.	Uttar Pradesh	188.28	51277.82	82664.11
29.	West Bengal	29700.97	45464.52	39644.01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	12.32	40.06	46.52
31.	Chandigarh	41.47	172.87	100.32
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.91	89.47	92.01
33.	Daman and Diu	11.26	50.81	24.59
34.	Lakshdweep	0	20.3	1.06
35.	Pondicherry	1003.7	128.09	201.7
Total		282054.11	318512.87	523304.76

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-7395/07]

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Violence by All Adivasi Students Association of Assam (AASAA) on 24th November, 2007

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I rise, with a deep sense of anguish, to inform this august House of the violence which took place in Guwahati on 24th November, 2007. The Government of Assam has informed that:—

All Adivasi Students Association of Assam (AASAA) had applied to District Magistrate, Guwahati on 6-11-2007 for holding a Gana Samabesh (rally) on 24-11-07 at Guwahati in the South Beltola School field to press for their demand of declaring the Adivashis in Assam as Scheduled Tribes (Plains). No permission was granted to

the Association for holding the rally. However, the people brought by AASAA started gathering in the field of South Beltola High School from the morning of 24-11-07. About 3000 to 3500 people gathered at the site by 11.30 AM. Most of the people came from the districts of Kokrajhar, Karbi Anglong, Darrang, Udalguri, Golaghat etc. in about 50 to 60 buses. After gathering, they wanted to take out a procession to the Dispur Capital complex.

They were not given permission by the Magistrate on duty to take out the procession. But about 1000 to 1500 persons broke away forcefully by overpowering the Police pickets at around 12 noon and entered the Bassistha Road leading to Dispur Capital complex from Beltola. On the way, they reportedly indulged in vandalism and damage to shops and cars by pelting stones and using the lathis, bows and arrows, which they were carrying with them. More than 50 vehicles and 30 shops are said to have been damaged in the process. When the processionists reached near the entrance to the MLAs Hostel, the Police party dispersed them by mild lathi

charge and fired tear gas shells. On being dispersed, the processionists ran in different directions and entered different byelanes in the area in addition to the main Basistha Road. While they were dispersing the persons affected by the violence of these people retaliated and attacked them. As a result number of processionists/ agitationists were injured. The situation was brought under control by 1 PM on 24th November, 2007 with the arrival of additional police force.

All the injured persons were shifted to Guwahati Medical College Hospital and Mahendra Mohan Choudhury Civil Hospital. The total number of persons injured are 242, out of which 10 persons have been injured seriously. One person succumbed to his injury in the Hospital in the evening. The identity of the dead person is yet to be ascertained. 57 persons have been discharged and sent back to their respective districts on 25-11-07. All steps are being taken to give free medical treatment. It is expected that all the remaining persons other than the ten seriously injured persons will be discharged and sent to their respective home districts by 26-11-07 forenoon.

The District Magistrate imposed curfew as a precautionary measure from 2.25 PM on 24-11-07 which had been relaxed for 12 hours from 8 AM on 25-11-07. The curfew has been withdrawn from 8 PM on 25th November, 2007. On 24th November, 2007 after the incident, about 2000 persons who were in the meeting ground were safely sent back to their districts with police escort in the evening in the vehicles brought by them. About 900 people were rescued from different roads and byelanes and they were taken to Basistha Thana and sent to their respective home districts by 25th November morning under police escort.

The State Government has already announced ex gratia of Rs. 3 lakh to the next of kin of the person killed and Rs. 50,000/- to the persons seriously injured and Rs. 10,000/- to the persons with simple injury. An enquiry by Shri P.P. Verma, Additional Chief Secretary has been ordered. Now I am told, Sir, that a judicial inquiry is ordered.

The situation at present is peaceful and under watch. The AASAA has given a call for 36 hours Assam bandh from 5 AM of 26-11-07 to 5 PM of 27-11-07.

2. There has been a demand for giving Scheduled Tribe (ST) status to Tea and ex-tea garden communities comprising Munda, Oran, Gonds, Santhals etc. from Bihar,

Orissa, Madhya Pradesh etc. This has been examined several times by the office of the RGI. The Lokur Committee had also considered this issue in 1965, and had noted that they agreed with the opinion of the Backward Classes Commission and did not recommend the tea plantation labourers to be treated as STs. The settlers in the tea estates have tended to lose their tribal characteristics in the new surroundings. Moreover, the office of RGI noted that many of the tea tribe communities were not STs even in their native States i.e. Basor, Bhattar, Basphoor, Bhagta, Tandoi etc. They were SCs in the native states while Bhamij, Beha, etc. were listed as SC/ST in different states of origin. Based on these considerations and the observations of the Lokur committee, as well as the Backward Classes Commission, the RGI has not supported the proposal of the State Government for inclusion of tea tribes in the list of STs in Assam. The then Government of Assam had also initially consistently opposed giving them the ST status.

A close watch is being kept on the situation. The senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs are in constant touch with the Chief Secretary and the DGP of the State. I had also spoken to the Chief Minister.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT - 7396/07)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see how we can deal with this issue. Hon. Members, I have received five notices.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Thank you for your kind help to the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Allow me to say something on this issue. I want a proper discussion like we had yesterday. I have received five notices for speaking during the Special Mention time on the Assam issue. If you want I can invite all the five hon. Members to speak, and they are from different Parties. I can call one or two more hon. Leaders, and we can have a discussion here. Do you want this discussion immediately or afterwards?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We want it to be discussed immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, let us finish the discussion on this issue right now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, are you ready for this discussion, and if some brief references are made here?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, my problem is that I have some other matter in the other House, and I am expected to be there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the system in this House, and you all know it very well as all of you are very experienced Members. No questions are permitted, and no discussion is allowed on this statement. Therefore, I shall give you proper time for discussion on this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): There is no mention in the statement about the incident in which a woman was stripped off and beaten.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall deal with it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It has not been mentioned in the statement as to how many persons were killed and what is the situation prevailing over there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have agreed to it, but it would be discussed at a proper time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

12.17 hrs.

(ii) Status of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)[®]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, I would like to inform the House about the status of implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act along with the three component of Bharat Nirman that is—Rural Housing, Rural Roads and Drinking Water and Sanitation. All these three programmes are in progress. It is essential to make the hon'ble Members aware in this regard
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may lay it on the table of the House.

[English]

I am sure that the hon'ble Members will go through it. I hope so.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I beg to lay on the table a statement regarding the status of implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 which aims at providing enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas was notified on 2nd February, 2006 in 200 identified districts in 27 States in its first phase of implementation. 130 additional districts were included in the 2nd phase of NREGA during the current financial year making a total of 330 districts. The Government has now decided to cover all the remaining rural districts of all State and Union Territories under NREGA with effect from 1.4.2008. A notification to this effect has already been issued on 28.9.2007.

*Not recorded

[®]Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT-7397/07

2. Financial Progress:**(A) 2006-07**

Funds for NREGA are released based on employment demand in a district. Central Government makes a budget provision to meet the initial anticipated demand. A budget provision of Rs. 11300 crores for the year 2006-07 was made for NREGA. During the year, an amount of Rs. 12073.56 crores was available with 200 phase I districts for implementing NREGA. This included Central release of Rs. 8263.66 crores, State share of Rs. 802.92 crores and Opening Balance as on 1/4/2006 of Rs. 2052.92 crores. Besides, an amount of Rs. 377.20 crores was released to 113 phase II NREGA districts for preparatory arrangements and initial expenses. A total central release of Rs. 8640.86 crores was made to the 313 districts during 2006-07 under NREGA.

Against the total available funds of Rs. 12073.56 crore with the States during 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 8823.36 crore was utilised under the Programme. The average fund utilisation per district was Rs. 44.12 crore in 2006-07.

(B) 2007-08 (Upto 14th November, 2007)

The Central Government has made a budget provision of Rs. 12000 crore for the current financial year for implementation of the Act against which an amount of Rs. 8303.82 crores have been released up to 14th November 2007.

Out of this, Rs. 5365.99 crore have been released to the Phase I districts and Rs. 2937.92 crore have been released to the Phase II districts. In addition, Rs. 159.44 crore have been released to the Phase III districts (except districts of Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat) for making preparatory arrangements like IEC, printing and procurement of statutory documents, training of officials

and non-officials and preparation of perspective plans. Funds to Gujarat and HP will be released after the assembly election process in the States is over. Rs. 18.85 crore have also been released to the 130 phase II districts for training of officials and for preparation of perspective plan.

3. Programme Outcomes:**(A) 2006-07**

- (i) As the Programme is demand based, 2.12 crore households had demanded employment, out of which 2.10 crore households were provided employment during 2006-07 and a total of 90.51 crore person days of employment was provided under the Programme. Under NREGA, an average of 45.2 lakh person days of employment per districts were generated, while under SGRY in 2005-2006, the average persondays generated were 14.02 lakh per district.
- (ii) Out of total 90.51 crore persondays, the share of Scheduled Castes was 22.95 crore persondays (25.36%) and Scheduled Tribes was 32.99 (36.45%) constituting a total of 55.94 crore persondays for SCs/STs which comes to about 62%.
- (iii) As per NREG Act, the share of women persondays should be 1/3 and the same was 36.79 crore persondays which is about 41% as compared to 24% under SGRY during 2006-07.
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 5842.37 crore was paid as unskilled wages which was 66.21% of total utilization of Rs. 8823.36 crore
- (v) A total of 8.34 lakh works were opened under the Programme, out of which 3.86 lakh works were completed. Category-wise breakup is as under:

ASSETS CREATED UNDER NREGA 2006-07

Type of Work	Total works taken (no.)	Works completed (no.)	Ongoing Works (no.)	Benefit Created
1	2	3	4	
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	266365	121921	144444	737 Lakh Cu Mt. of water storage capacity through Digging new tanks/ Ponds, percolation tanks, Small Check Dams
Flood Control and Protection	17113	10206	6907	3 Lakh Km of Drainage in water logged areas through Construction & repair of embankment

1	2	3	4	
Micro Irrigation Works	27682	12151	15531	0.13 Lakh Km of canals
Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST	80794	27362	53432	0.16 Lakh Hectares of land provided with irrigation facilities
Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	59924	25472	34452	481 Lakh Cu Mt. of water storage capacity through desilting of tanks/ponds, desilting of old canals, Desilting of traditional open wells
Land Development	88557	43370	45187	3.35 Lakh Hectares of land leveling & bunding
Drought Proofing	77305	30989	46316	3.45 Lakh Hectares of land Afforestation and tree plantation
Rural Connectivity	179661	91244	88417	2.37 Lakh Km of Roads
Any Other activity.	33537	20776	12761	
TOTAL	830938	383491	447447	

(B) 2007-08 (Upto September, 2007)

(i) During 2007-08 (upto September, 2007), 1.97 crore households have demanded employment and 1.88 crore households have been provided employment. A total of 56.14 crore persondays of employment has been generated under the Programme.

(ii) Out of total 56.14 crore persondays, the share of Scheduled Castes is 14.70 crore persondays

(26.18%) and Scheduled Tribes is 18.44 crore persondays (32.84%) constituting a total of 33.14 crore persondays which comes to about 59.03%.

(iii) The share of women is 26.61 crore persondays which is 47.40%

(iv) A total of 8.92 lakh works have been undertaken under the Programme, out of which 2.15 lakh works have been completed. Category-wise breakup are as under:

ASSETS CREATED UNDER NREGA (FY-2007-08—upto September)

Type of Work	Total works taken (no.)	Works Completed (no.)	Ongoing Works (no.)	Benefit Created
1	2	3	4	5
Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (Cu.MT.)	273548	62366	211182	756.36 Lakh Cu Mt. of water storage capacity through Digging new tanks/Ponds percolation tanks, Small Check Dams
Flood Control and Protection (KM)	17544	6814	10730	2.67 Lakh Km of Drainage in water logged areas through Construction & repair of embankment

1	2	3	4	5
Micro Irrigation Works (KM)	38718	8521	30197	0.20 Lakh Km of canals
Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST (Hectare)	104977	27945	77032	0.26 Lakh Hectares of land provided with irrigation facilities
Renovation of Traditional Water bodies (CU.MT.)	72130	18750	53380	578.98 Lakh Cu Mt. of water storage capacity through desilting of tanks/ponds, desilting of old canals, Desilting of traditional open wells
Land Development (Hectare)	119754	25462	94292	4.53 Lakh Hectares of land leveling & bunding
Drought Proofing (Hectare)	83445	11020	72425	4.09 Lakh Hectares of land Afforestation and tree plantation
Rural Connectivity (KM)	136565	46573	89992	1.80 Lakh Km of Road
Any Other activity	45175	7541	37634	
	891856	214992	676864	

4. The Ministry has taken various measures for strengthening of programme implementation processes through following steps.

A. Strict Vigilance and Monitoring

(i) States have been directed that social audit of each and every work of NREGA should be completed within three months and the Ministry be apprised of the results of the social audit. Members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council are actively participating in the Social audit. As per reports received from Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, social audit has so far been done in 25,900 gram Panchayats.

(ii) Muster Roll verification has to be done in a campaign mode and consolidated reports sent to the Ministry. So far information has been received from Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. A total of 73,04,106 Muster rolls have been verified in these States.

B. People's Participation

(i) Village level monitoring committees have been set up and trained,

(ii) Applications were invited from NGOs against expression of interest for capacity building under NREGA. About 2560 proposals have been received. These have been sent to CAPART for short listing and training for generating awareness under Gramin Vikas Andolan.

C. Transparency

A comprehensive Web-based MIS www.nrega.nic.in has been implemented which places all data in public domain. This data pertains to workers' entitlements like registration. Job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and provided; work data like sanctioned shelf of works, work estimates, work in progress, measurement; Financial indicators like funds available/spent, amount paid as wages, materials and administrative expenses. Data software has been engineered for cross verification of records and for report generation.

In order to make the process of payment of wages transparent and to ensure that wages are directly paid to the beneficiaries, States are being encouraged to make payment of wages through banks and post offices. Some State which have taken initiative in this regard are Andhra Pradesh where in 18 districts payment is being made through post offices, Karnataka where payment is made

through the banks in 5 districts and Jharkhand where payment is being made in all the 22 NREGA districts through banks and post offices. At the national level the matter is being pursued with the Ministry of Posts in order to facilitate payment of wages through post offices.

D. Generating Awareness

Various steps have been taken to generate awareness about NREGA. Gram Sabhas and one day orientation of all Sarpanches at the Block level have been held. Local vernacular newspapers, radio, TV, films and cultural forms are being used for the purpose. Leaflets and brochures in local language are being provided. Village camps have been organized by the District teams and NGOs and Self help Groups are being associated in the awareness generation.

E. Training

So far 200000 PRIs, 58016 Administrative and technical officials and 28071 Members of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMC) have been trained.

12.18 hrs.

(iii) Status of Implementation of Components of Bharat Nirman relating to the Ministry of Rural Development*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the table a statement regarding the status of implementation of the three components of Bharat Nirman—Rural Roads, Rural Housing and Rural Drinking water supply:

Bharat Nirman which has been conceived as a time bound business plan by the Government for development of rural infrastructure is to be implemented over a period of 4 years i.e. 2005-06 to 2008-09 with the total estimated investment of Rs. 1,74,000 crore. Bharat Nirman comprises of six components i.e. Irrigation, Rural Roads, Rural Housing, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Electrification and Telephone Connectivity. Three components namely, Rural Roads, Rural Housing and Rural Water Supply are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development with the estimated investment of Rs.85,000 crore. These components have well defined targets and the progress is closely monitored accordingly. I wish to apprise this August House on the present status of the implementation of these three components of Bharat Nirman.

Rural Roads

Under Rural Roads component of Bharat Nirman, it is proposed to connect all habitations with population of 1000 persons or more in the plain areas and all habitations with population of 500 persons or more in the hill States, tribal and the desert areas with an all-weather road by 2009. During the period 2005-09, it is targeted to construct 146185 km. of rural roads connecting 66802 habitations and upgrade 194130 km. of existing rural roads. So far upto September, 2007, construction of 48215 km. of rural roads was completed providing connectivity to 16444 habitations. In addition, 60934 km. of existing rural roads have been upgraded. Projects for connecting 16968 habitations are in progress. So far, projects costing Rs.59482 crore have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs.24711 crore has been spent under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana upto September, 2007.

To achieve the time bound targets of Bharat Nirman, all efforts have been made for provision of adequate funds under the scheme. While the total expenditure for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was Rs.6607.83 crore for the period 2000-04 (four years), it stepped up to Rs.3077.45 crore during 2004-05, Rs.4091.66 during 2005-06 and Rs.7304.27 crore during 2006-07. During the current year (2007-08), the allocation has been enhanced to Rs. 11,000 crore & Rs.6104.07 crore has already been released upto October, 2007. Assistance from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been taken to augment the resources for the scheme. About Rs.9000 crore would be made available being assistance from World Bank and ADB. For ensuring adequate funding, a special window has been created under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of National Bank for Agricultural Rural Development (NABARD) for financing rural road projects under Bharat Nirman. About Rs. 16500 crore would be mobilized from the special window of NABARD.

"Rural Roads" being a State subject, projects under the programme are executed by State/UT Governments through their own agencies i.e. SRRDA (State Rural Roads Development Agency) for monitoring, financial management and coordination at the State Level and Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) for programme implementation at the district level. Central agencies have also been engaged for execution of projects under the programme in Bihar and Tripura.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT-7368/07

All efforts are being made by the Ministry to ensure achievements of targets under Bharat Nirman (rural roads components) within the announced time frame i.e. by 2009. The State Governments have been advised to enhance their institutional and contracting capacity for accelerating the pace of implementation of projects under the scheme. The Ministry has also taken adequate steps to ensure quality and transparency in execution of projects under the programme. The 3-tier quality control mechanism as prescribed in the PMGSY programme guidelines has been strengthened.

Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been prescribed to facilitate open tender award of works under PMGSY. Necessary amendments have been made in the Standard Bidding Document to facilitate augmentation of contracting capacity in States. A web-based on-line monitoring system web address www.omms.nic.in and www.pmgsyonline.nic.in has been developed to facilitate timely monitoring of works under PMGSY. Monitoring modules include connectivity status, Physical and Financial progress, Account and Quality monitoring etc. The entire database has been placed in the Citizen's domain for ensuring transparency in programme implementation.

Citizen information boards are displayed in local language at prominent locations in the benefited habitations indicating the volume of materials used in each layer of the pavement. I would like to inform Hon'ble Members that in order to enhance transparency and accountability in the programme implementation, all State Governments have been recently advised to arrange joint inspection of on-going as well as completed works under PMGSY with Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions. As per the arrangements made, the Superintending Engineer concerned of the zone/region will request the Hon'ble MP and the Zilla Pramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection. The schedule of joint inspection will be fixed as per the convenience of Hon'ble MP/Zilla Pramukh. The Executive Engineer incharge of a division will request Hon'ble MLA/Chairperson of the Intermediate Panchayat concerned once in three months for joint inspection of any PMGSY project(s) as per their choice and according to their convenience. Similarly, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the sub-division will request the concerned Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat once in two months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection as per his convenience.

Rural Housing

Under Bharat Nirman, 60 lakh houses are envisaged to be built over the period of four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-09. During the period of 2005-08 (upto Sept., 2007) the reports available reveal that 36.81 lakh houses have already been constructed. During the first two years of Bharat Nirman, 30.50 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 29.74 lakh houses. However, for 2007-08 the target of construction of 21.27 lakhs houses has been fixed in view of the enhanced central allocation of Rs.4032.70 crores for the year. An amount of Rs. 1993.84 crore as central share has since been released in this year and as per the information received from State Govts., 6.31 lakh houses have been constructed upto September, 2007.

In order to ensure transparency in the process of selection of beneficiaries, the States/UTs have been advised to prepare permanent IAY waitlists for each gram sabha to display it in ascending order based on the score of the BPL households as worked out through BPL Census 2002. The guidelines have also been issued to the States/UTs to paint the permanent IAY waitlist on the wall of the Village Panchayat, keep its printed copies with every panchayat and also post this list on the websites of the districts. This exercise is to be completed in a time bound manner. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Gujarat, Punjab, Nagaland, have prepared the waitlist. The remaining States/UTs are near to the completion of this process. In order to ensure strict monitoring, the system of online reporting of the progress of the implementation of the programme by the DRDAs has been introduced.

Rural Drinking Water Supply

During the Bharat Nirman period, 55,067 uncovered habitations, about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations (reassessed) were to be covered and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed. Tackling Arsenic and Fluoride contamination have been given priority. There have been impressive achievements during the first two years of Bharat Nirman. In 2005-06, against the target of 56,270 habitations to be covered, 97,215 habitations have been covered. Similarly, in 2006-07, against the target to cover 73,120 habitations, 1,07,350 habitations have been covered. In addition, 31,135 quality-habitations have been addressed with projects during 2006-07 to tackle water quality problems.

As on 1.4.2007, the number of habitations remaining to be tackled are, 29,534 un-covered habitations, 1,74,782 slipped-back habitations and 1,66,693 quality-affected habitations. These remaining habitations are proposed to be covered/addressed during last 2 years of the Bharat Nirman period. Keeping in view the progress in last two years, during 2007-08, 1.55 lakh habitations are planned to be covered. During the first six months of 2007-08 it is reported that 2,982 un-covered, 23,645 slipped-back and 3,283 quality-affected habitations have been covered. In addition, projects to tackle water quality problems in 9,210 quality-affected habitations have been approved for implementation.

Under Bharat Nirman, financial allocation to rural drinking water has been increased substantially. During the period 2000-2004, annual average allocation was Rs.2198 crore for rural drinking water supply. However, under Bharat Nirman, in 2005-06, allocation for rural drinking water was raised to Rs.4060 crore, which was further enhanced to Rs.4,560 crore in 2006-07. In 2007-08, the allocation for rural drinking water supply has been further raised to Rs.6,500 crore, out of which Rs.2,991 crore has been spent.

To empower the village community for having access to safe drinking water, National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme has been launched in 2005-06, under which 5 persons in each village Panchayat are to be trained for testing their own drinking water sources by using simple test kits provided under the programme. For this purpose 100% financial assistance is provided by the Government of India. To tackle water quality problems, revised Sub-Mission Programme on Water Quality was launched in 2006-07 for providing focused attention and Government of India provides project-wise funds. Online reporting system has been introduced to strengthen monitoring mechanism and transparency whereby State Governments have been urged to report the physical and financial progress online on monthly basis and update the habitation wise data on yearly basis.

Besides, providing safe drinking water in the rural habitations, we are also committed to enhance the sanitation facilities in these areas. As per 2001 Census, 21.8% rural habitations had sanitation facilities which have now gone up to 48.51%. Government has planned to achieve the objective of Total Sanitation Coverage by the year 2012. During 2005-06 and 2006-07, more than

195.39 lakh toilets for individual households have been constructed, besides, constructing 2.20 lakh school toilets. During the current year i.e. 2007-08 more than 51.17 lakh toilets for individual households have already been constructed. An incentive approach of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been launched from 2005. 40 PRIs were given award in 2005, which went upto 770 PRI's in 2006 and to about 5000 in 2007. This programme has got major "boost in the last two years. The achievements of the country are appreciated by various international agencies.

12.18¹/₂ hrs.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 81st Report of Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2007-08) (Demand No. 12) pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): On behalf of my colleague Shri Ashwani Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the following Statement.

I am laying this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations, along with Corrigendum, contained in the Eighty-first Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the direction of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 389 (New Direction 73-A) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Commerce examined the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion for the year 2007-2008 and presented their Eighty-first Report in this regard to the Rajya Sabha on the 03rd May, 2007 and the same was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 03rd May, 2007. The Report contains fifty-five recommendations.

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library. See No. LT - 7389/07

All the fifty-five recommendations of the Committee have been considered in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The action as recommended by the Committee has either already been taken or has been initiated. The status of implementation of these recommendations is given in the Annexure.

12.19 hrs.

- (v) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 73rd Report of Standing Committee on Commerce on action taken by the Government in the 55th Report on Export of Gems and Jewellery***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Statement on the Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce.

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce in its 73rd report has made 8 further recommendations / observations after the reply of the Government to the recommendations contained in 55th report on "Export of Gems and Jewellery" was submitted. Action taken note on the 55th report was laid on the Table of the House on 2nd May, 2003. There are 3 recommendations / observations pending in respect of the 55th report on which replies from the Government are to be given. There are, thus, total 11 recommendations, observations. Action has already been completed on 9 recommendations, and the action on remaining 2 recommendations is under way. The implementation report in respect of the above is given in the Annexure.

12.19½ hrs.

- (vi) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 67th Report of Standing Committee on Commerce on functioning of State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.****

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on

*Laid on the Table and also placed in library. See No. LT - 7400/07.

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT-7401/07.

the Table of the House the Statement on the Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce.

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Functioning of State Trading Corporation of India Limited in its 67th Report made seven recommendations. Action has been completed on five recommendations, and action is to be completed in respect of remaining two recommendations.

12.20 hrs.

- (vii) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 75th Report of Standing Committee on Commerce on "India and the Sixth Ministerial"***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Statement on the Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce.

The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce in its 75th Report on 'India and The Sixth Ministerial', had made 26 observations / recommendations. These recommendations / observations were mainly in the context of the Sixth Ministerial Conference of WTO held in Hong Kong in December 2005. These observations / recommendations have provided the Government necessary guidance in firming up its strategy on the negotiations under the Doha Work Programme. These negotiations are still continuing and are at present at a critical stage. The outcome of the negotiations would depend on what is finally agreed to by all the Member countries of the WTO.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I come to Item No. 17, namely, Calling Attention. Yogi Aditya Nath.

...(Interruptions)

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Sir, what has happened to the Assam issue? ...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in library. See No. LT - 7402/07

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Sarma, there are some rules and procedures to be followed in the House. This is very unfortunate. I have agreed to a discussion on this issue, but the only thing is that we have to find out an appropriate time for it. You will be given full opportunity to speak on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, we have no objection in having the discussion. The hon. Home Minister will be present in the House whenever you fix the time for it. But he has some other business in the other House right now. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed the hon. Home Minister as there is another House, and he also has to look after the business of the other House. Otherwise, hon. Members will be agitated there.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I think that the only thing is that equal voice should come in defence of the tribal fraternity of the country when the tribals were mercilessly hit, and the SC people were hit in some other parts of the country including Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West): Sir, a very wrong message has gone...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only the observations of hon. Member Yogi Aditya Nath will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIREN RIJJU : Sir, I take strong exception to this attitude(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yogi Aditya Nath, will you please start your observations on the Calling Attention?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record one word except Yogi Aditya Nath's observations.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yogi Aditya Nath, if you do not start, I will go to the next speaker.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIREN RIJJU : Why should they take North East so lightly? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfair, Mr. Rijju. You have no authority to speak now. Will you take your seat?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, again, I am repeating that we are interested in discussing this issue, but the only thing is we will have to find time for it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. This is very unfortunate, Mr. Rijju. I have a lot of affection for you.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened to you? I will allow you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak, but not now.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU : You should allow a discussion today itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see. I have not even rejected that. The hon. Minister has to attend to the business in both the Houses.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, I will adjourn the House. I would not tolerate this type of a thing.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): The Government has agreed to have a discussion...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

12.21 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kiren Rijju came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

12.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty two minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 17 - Calling Attention by Shri Yogi Aditya Nath.

13.32½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (1) **Situation arising out of spread of Encephalitis in the country and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.***

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the

minister of health and family welfare towards the matters of urgent public importance and request that a statement be issued in this regard:

"Situation arising out of spread of Encephalitis in the country and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto".

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): Sir, this is a lengthy statement. If you permit, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Brain Fever due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is caused by a virus and is transmitted through mosquitoes. The main reservoirs of the JE virus are pigs and water birds and in its natural cycle, virus is maintained in these animals. Man is an accidental host and does not play role in JE transmission.

Japanese Encephalitis is an outbreak prone viral infection having cyclic trend and seasonally. Children below 15 years are mostly affected. As per reports received from State health authorities, during the year 2006, 2842 cases and 658 deaths due to suspected JE were reported from 10 States in the country. State-wise cases and deaths during the last three years are given at Annexure-I.

While there is no specific treatment for this disease, early symptomatic management is important. In case of JE and other viral encephalitis, the management of the critically ill children is directed at minimizing risk of deaths and complications. However, for prevention of the disease, various public health measures such as control of mosquitoes, protection from mosquito bites by using mosquito net, protective clothing and keeping the pig-animal reservoir of JE away from human dwelling are advocated.

JE vaccination campaign was initiated by Government of India during 2006 with an aim to vaccinate children

*Laid on the Table and also placed in library. See No. LT - 7403/07.

[Dr. Ambumani Ramadoss]

between 1-15 year of age in all JE endemic districts of the country. During 2006, JE vaccination was carried out in eleven districts of four States. These districts were—Kushinagar, Deoria, Maharajganj, Lakhimpur Kheri and Gorakhpur, Siddharta Nagar & Sant Kabir Nagar of Uttar Pradesh, Dibrugarh & Sibsagar of Assam, Bellary of Karnataka & Burdwan district of West Bengal.

A total of 13.5 million doses of JE vaccine (SA 14-14-2) were imported from Chengdu Institute of Biological Products, China in 2006 for the JE campaign. A total of 9.3 million children (88.39% coverage) between 1-15 year of age were vaccinated. District-wise vaccine coverage report is given at Annexure-II. Now, this vaccine has been introduced in Routine Immunization in the campaign districts to cover the new birth cohorts.

In 2007, 28 additional JE endemic districts of 10 States in the country have been targeted for JE vaccination. These are: Jorhat and Golaghat in Assam; Karnal and Kurukshetra in Haryana; Birbhum in West Bengal; Behraich, Balrampur, Barabanki, Basti, Bonda, Mau, Rai Bareilly, Saharanpur, Sitapur and Shravasti in Uttar Pradesh; Amravati, Nagpur (Rural) and Bhandara in Maharashtra; Raichur and Kolar in Karnataka; Cuddalore, Villupura, and Virudh Nagar in Tamil Nadu; Warangle in Andhra Pradesh; Allepy in Kerala; and Muzaffarpur and Champaran in Bihar. 21.33 million doses of live attenuated JE vaccine SA 14-14-2 have been imported from Chengdu Institute of Biological Products, China.

Till date, the campaign has been successfully completed in Assam, Haryana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu with 93, 88, 75, 97, 80, 57, 87 and 98 percentage coverage respectively. District-wise vaccine coverage report is given at Annexure-III.

Government of India also provides need-based assistance to the States and technical support for outbreak investigations and control such as:

- Essential medicines and consumables to manage JE cases.
- Medical equipment i.e. Ventilators and ELISA reader
- JE diagnostic kits
- Mosquito bed nets for personal protection

- Malathion (Technical) and hand operated fogging machines
- Mosquito bed nets and Synthetic Pyrethroid-insecticide liquid for impregnation of bed nets
- Larvicides for control of mosquito breeding

The supplies as detailed in Annexure-IV is being provided by Government of India to Uttar Pradesh.

Following action was undertaken by Dte. of NVBDCP for the prevention and control of JE in Uttar Pradesh during 2006:

- National Consultation Meeting on JE was held on 21-22 March, 2006 to revise the control strategies for prevention and control JE.
- Guidelines for prevention and control of JE and advisories were sent to the States on 28 April, 2006.
- Training course for Clinicians/Medical Officers for UP was organized on 12-13 June 2006 at BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur to improve the skills of peripheral doctors in case management and prevention and control of JE. 34 Clinicians from various JE endemic districts have been trained.
- Vector Borne Disease Surveillance Centre at BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur, UP has been established.
- Government of India lunched a JE vaccination programme with live attenuated SA-14-14-2 vaccine for children between 1 and 15 years of age in 7 districts in Uttar Pradesh.

Action taken during 2007:

1. A Sub Office of Regional Office of Health & Family Welfare, Lucknow has been established at Gorakhpur, UP for intensive monitoring of situation & for providing technical assistance to the State Government on prevention and control of JE.
2. A National workshop on surveillance of Acute Encephalitis syndrome (AES) Japanese Encephalitis (JE) was held in Delhi on March 20-21, 2007
3. A State level workshop on surveillance of AES/ JE was held in Bangalore(Karnataka) on 26-27 March, 2007.

4. A meeting of experts under the chairmanship of Dr. Shiv Lai, Addl. Director General & Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) was held in New Delhi on 3.05.2007 to discuss surveillance programme for JE in Eastern UP.
5. Another meeting was held in Delhi on 05.07.2007 under chairmanship of Dr. Shiv Lal, Addl. DG & Director NICD to discuss surveillance programme for JE in Eastern UP.
6. Multidisciplinary Central teams comprising of neurologist, epidemiologist, microbiologist and entomologist have been visiting the districts since August, 2007.
7. A meeting of experts to discuss the WHO support for strengthening of surveillance and laboratory services was held in Delhi under chairmanship of Director, NVBDCP in August, 2007.
8. Additional DG & Director, NICD is regularly reviewing the JE situation in Uttar Pradesh by convening the meetings of all the concerned officials/experts.
9. Rapid Response Teams have been constituted in all the JE endemic districts.

Annexure I

State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Suspected Japanese Encephalitis during the last three years

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2004		2005		2006		2007 (as on 23.11.2007)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	3	34	0	11	0	1	0
2.	Assam	235	64	145	52	392	119	424	133
3.	Bihar	85	28	192	64	21	3	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	17	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	4	0	0	0	55	0
7.	Haryana	37	27	46	39	2	1	12	3
8.	Karnataka	181	6	122	10	73	3	7	1
9.	Kerala	9	1	1	0	3	3	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	22	0	51	0	1	0	0	0
11.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0	46	0
12.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	88	9	51	11	18	1	23	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1030	228	6061 ^A	1500 ^A	2320 [#]	528 [#]	2770 [*]	558 [*]
15.	West Bengal	3	1	12	6	0	0	0	0
Total		1714	367	6727	1682	2842	658	3345	695

Including 448 cases and 109 deaths from Bihar and 31 cases and 4 deaths from Nepal and 1 case & Nil death from Madhya Pradesh reported from BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.

Including 237 cases and 51 deaths from Bihar and 10 cases 1 death from Nepal reported from BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.

*Including 304 cases & 55 deaths from Bihar and 16 case and 4 deaths from Nepal reported from BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.

Annexure II*J.E. Vaccination Campaign in 4 States (SA 14-14-2 Vaccine) during 2006*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Districts	Target (1-15 years)	Total Vaccinated Children	Percentage Coverage
1.	Assam			
	Dibrugarh	409611	370653	90.49
	Sibsagar	372356	276487	74.25
	Total (Assam)	781967	647140	82.76
2.	West Bengal			
	Burdwan	2190690	1229404	56.12
3.	Karnataka			
	Bellary	720517	595648	82.67
4.	Uttar Pradesh			
	Gorakhpur	1390307	1349047	97.03
	Deoria	1074219	1072683	99.86
	Kushinagar	1095877	1085055	99.01
	Maharajganj	776500	806996	103.83
	Kheri	1183481	1218364	102.95
	Sant Kabir Nagar	542062	511417	94.35
	Siddharth Nagar	775934	792944	102.19
	Total (Uttar Pradesh)	6838380	6838506	99.97

Annexure III*India: JE Vaccination 2007 (District-wise Data)*

	State	District	Time line		Coverage		
			Date of Campaign	Status of Campaign	Target population (1-15 yr)	Total number of children	%Coverage
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	27/05/07	Completed	764068	741354	97
2.		Behraich	27/05/07	Completed	990327	992254	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3.	Bairampur	27/05/07	Completed	623020	622963	100	
4.	Barabanki	27/05/07	Completed	1074154	1063815	99	
5.	Basti	27/05/07	Completed	774322	750262	97	
6.	Gonda	27/05/07	Completed	1040501	1045957	101	
7.	Mau	27/05/07	Completed	719800	691341	96	
8.	Raibareilly	27/05/07	Completed	1058987	1029154	97	
9.	Saharanpur	27/05/07	Completed	1056185	923246	87	
10.	Sitapur	27/05/07	Completed	1385606	1312328	95	
11.	Sravasti	27/05/07	Completed	331903	326485	98	
	Total Uttar Pradesh			9818873	9499157	97	
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	2/7/2007	Completed	984176	792061	80
18.	Maharashtra	Amravati	9/7/2007	Completed	895167	387784	43
19.		Nagpur Rural	9/7/2007	Completed	736728	506479	69
20.		Bhandara	9/7/2007	Completed	381981	259748	68
	Total Maharashtra			2013876	1154011	57	
21.	Karnataka	Kolar	9/7/2007	Completed	798392	696722	87
22.		Raichur	9/7/2007	Completed	595975	516387	87
	Total Karnataka			1394367	1213109	87	
23.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	24/07/2007	Completed	757839	770833	102
24.		Virudhnagar	24/07/2007		465953	412905	89
25.		Cuddalore	24/07/2007		599339	595627	99
	Total Tamil Nadu			1823131	1779365	98	
26.	Kerala	Alleppey	Jan. 2008	Scheduled	749974	0	0
27.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	26/12/07	Scheduled	1235466	0	0
28.		Champaran west	26/12/07	Scheduled	1004204	0	0
	Total Vaccinated			18535783	16524990	89	
	Total India			22022316	16441086		

Annexure IV*Assistance being given to Government of Uttar Pradesh*

S..No.	Item	Quantity
1.	Inj. Diazepam 2ml	10,000
2.	Inj. Phenytoin Sodium 50mg/ml.	10,000
3.	Inj. Phenobarbitone 200mg	2,60,000
4.	IV Fluids NS	1,50,000
5.	IV Dextrose 10%	2,00,000
6.	V Fluids Ringer Lactate	50,000
7.	IVManitol 100ml.	10,000
8.	IV Manitol 350 ml.	1,00,000
9.	Inj. Ceftriaxone sodium 250 mg	10,000
10.	Inj. Cefotaxim	2,50,000
11.	Inj. Amoxycillin 250 mg	40,000
12.	Inj Paracetamol	40,000
13.	Pediatric Cannula	10,000
14.	Inj. Dexamethasone 4f mg/ml	1,05,000
15.	Ambu bags	54
16.	Ventilators	10
17.	Constant voltage transformers	10
18.	Hand held fogging machines	100
19.	Elisa Reader with washer	1
20.	Semi-automated clinical chemical analyzer	1
21.	JE Diagnostic Kits	10
22.	Sterilized syringes	10,00,000
23.	JE vaccine	5,00,000
24.	Malathion Technical	86 MT
25.	Malathion 25% wdp	2800 MT*
26.	Temophos	5000 lit.
27.	Synthetic pyrethroid (Liquid)	2200 lit.
28.	Bed nets	4,20,000

*300 MT supplied during 2005-06 for JE outbreak Control. Out of a balance of 2500 MT, 2216 MT have been supplied during 2006-07 and the remaining quantity of 216 Mts in the pipeline.

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a saying that the future of a nation can be surmised from its childhood. How can we remain rest assured about the future of our country when its childhood itself is in tears, tormented by ailments and grief, today this question is probably being asked to the highest House of this country by the innocent children who are falling prey to different kinds of virus-born diseases. Sir, I am talking about Japanese Encephalitis. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and various other parts of the country were affected by the said disease. Before its advent here, Japan, Korea and Thailand were affected by it. Those countries not only facilitated its treatment but also eradicated it. Within our country, States like Tamil Nadu almost reined in this disease, but U.P. for the last 30 years Eastern U.P. and its adjacent areas have been reeling under the curse of this Japanese Encephalitis.

Sir, more than thirty thousand innocent children have met with untimely death after falling victims to the said disease. Almost same number of children have become mentally and physically handicapped and are leading lives akin to crawling insects. I would like to extend my thanks to this august House especially to the hon'ble Minister because when I had raised this issue in the House in 2005, the graveness of this matter was appreciated, for the first time. As the hon'ble Minister is related to the medical profession, he understood the seriousness of the matter. He himself had visited Gorakhpur in the year 2005. In the BRD medical college the Minister himself witnessed the children succumbing to Japanese Encephalitis writhing in pain. Subsequently for the first time the Government of India paid attention towards the frightening situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh caused by Japanese Encephalitis.

Sir, for a population of about three crores, there is only the B.R.D. medical college. Not only people from the eastern UP, but also from the north-west Bihar and Nepal valley depend on the B.R.D. medical college for their medical treatments. I would like to extend my wholehearted thanks to the Minister as he had realised the pain and anguish of the children. The Minister also made some arrangements in this regard when I had repeatedly raised this matter in the House. Four lakh mosquito-nets were made available for that region. Arrangements were made for free spraying of medicines like Melathian etc. In the year 2006, arrangements for

vaccination were also made, but due to lack of co-ordination between the State Government and the Union Governments, the death toll crossed more than 500 in the B.R.D. medical college this year also and the hon'ble minister has also admitted that out of the 2770 children admitted, 550 children died till date in Uttar Pradesh alone. If we take into account the entire Uttar Pradesh, 3345 children were admitted and 695 children lost their lives. The year 2005 witnessed the said disease's most devastating form. 1500 children had fallen prey to this disease during the year 2005 is the B.R.D. medical college alone. There were 528 deaths during the year 2006 and the said disease has been spreading its claws continually. Earlier incidence of this disease was limited to Gorakhpur, Deoria, Kushinagar, Maharajganj in Gorakhpur Commissionerate of Eastern U.P. and some parts of Western Bihar and in the Nepal valley. Later on, it spread wildly, it started from the locality, engulfed the zone and within no time spread to about 26-27 districts of Uttar Pradesh. At this time also patients of this disease are coming to the B.R.D. medical college, but this medical college has got limited resources.

The hon'ble Minister had visited Gorakhpur. He had made arrangements for ventilators there. He had made provisions for a virology Center which later became functional. He had made arrangements for the setting up of an epidemic ward there. But the act of merely constructing a building cannot resolve this issue as the construction of the virology center in Gorakhpur is already over, but the staff has not been posted there. This time also the Government itself has admitted that lives of more than 550 innocent children have been lost in the B.R.D. medical college and in Gorakhpur and Eastern U.P. Through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that we cannot leave it alone to the state Governments to cope with such kinds of virus-born diseases. If we want to overcome Japanese Encephalitis we have to include it in the national programme and the Government should take over all the arrangements with regard to the disease. Otherwise, the way the State Governments had been in a State of deep slumber for the last thirty year, even today there has been no change in regard to the inaction adopted by them only the data get changed. If the B.R.D. medical college authorities present any data, the Government chides them and ask them why they are presenting the facts. People are getting killed due to Encephalitis. You may see that by terming the data as wrong and treating a dreaded disease as non-serious, the local administration and the Government have taken what sort of steps in respect of the disease and the

[Yoti Aditya Nath]

B.R.D. medical college. Till the Government of India strongly interferes in this matter and includes this in its national programme, this dreaded disease cannot be curbed.

In this regard, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that earlier the J.E. virus was instrumental in spreading Japanese Encephalitis. This trend has undergone a change in the last 2-3 years due to the consumption of polluted water. Sugar mills have started functioning in a very large number in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. In the absence of any treatment plan the waste coming out of the Sugar mills are thrown into the rivers, rivulets, ponds and fields. As a result, a new virus named *empro* appeared. The polluted water has shown its effect during the last 2-3 years. Most number of deaths were caused by this New virus. After he had assumed the charge the Ministry of Health in the Government of India, this matter was also raised in the House. Demand for vaccination had been made at that time also. The method of vaccination adopted in India was of mouse culture and a few number, of vaccines were available about four lakh vaccines per year were available. He got these vaccines imported from outside but till the time this vaccination practice is treated on the same lines as that of pulse polio campaign, this problem cannot be resolved. The machinery of the State Government is under-reporting the data. By showing the data with reduced numbers they intend to say that such a disease does not even exist. The scenes at the B.R.D. medical college reveal a very frightening picture of the said disease. The gravity of the disease can be viewed in the B.R.D. medical college, Gorakhpur. Those patients come to the B.R.D. medical college who have the ability to reach the city on foot from the village. There are many patients who are not in a position to come to the city. They fear to go to the city. They fear the manner in which they are treated by the city dwellers and also are afraid whether they would get admitted to the medical college or not. For this purpose, the required arrangements at the State Government levels are not available. This arrangement is not in place in any of the primary health Centres, community Centres, district hospitals. Why the arrangements for the treatment of Japanese Encephalitis has not been put in place till date? How can the B.R.D. medical college alone admit that many number of patients and treat them? Hence I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that steps should be taken by the Government of India not only for the treatment of this disease but for the eradication of this disease and I would like to suggest

to him in this regard about the steps should be taken in this direction. First, arrangement for vaccination be put in place on the lines of pulse polio campaign. I am aware of the fact that vaccination was carried out there during the year 2006-07. Had the vaccination been done during the month of February-March, it would have come shown affect in 3-4 months by May-June it could have been effective. After June the monsoon starts, after the monsoon season the disease spreads and the effects of vaccination would have prevented the disease but there the vaccination was carried out after the month of June. Naturally its results were not that much effective as it should have been. Secondly, the matter regarding vaccination was not properly publicized there.

As per the given figures, 90, 95, 97 and 98 per cent vaccination was carried out over there. I assume that these figures have as usual been given by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which reflects that there are no patients of this disease. What kind of arrangement the Government are going to make for launching vaccination programme for this disease on the lines of the pulse polio programme for which a large scale propoganda is launched, booths are set up at various places, and participation of Non-Governmental organizations is ensured. If disease spreads at some place, then arrangements should be made for killing the larvae of the mosquito-*Qulex*. He has made a mention of making sufficient arrangements for spray and also making fogging machines available. What kind of arrangements for spray have been made there? Will the Government of India make arrangements for eradicating the mosquito which spreads Japanese Encephalitis on the lines of the Malaria Eradication Programme?

Whether with the help of Non-Governmental organization, the Government will start any sanitation awareness and training programme in this regard? On seeing the Japanese Encephalitis patients it has been observed that this disease is caused mainly due to consumption of contaminated water. Therefore, what kind of steps the Government propose to take to ensure supply of pure drinking water? Is the Gorakhpur, Basti, Devipatan or Azamgarh commissioner in eastern Uttar Pradesh or North Eastern Bihar or Himalayan foothills of Nepal, the B.R.D. Medical College is the only centre of treatment of this disease. Will the Union Government collaborate with the State Governments in a better way for making arrangements for the treatment of this disease at Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals? I said it earlier also, that if a person suffering

from this disease gets timely treatment, he recovers, otherwise the person may either die or get physically or mentally disabled. Neither the Union Government nor the State Government have launched any scheme for rehabilitation of mentally and physically handicapped persons. Whether the Government are going to make any arrangements for the rehabilitation of these persons? No staff has been appointed in the Virology Centre, Gorakhpur. After all, can the problem be solved by merely constructing a building? What action the hon'ble Minister and the Government are going to take about deployment of staff at the said Virology Centre? The construction of epidemic ward in Gorakhpur has been completed. What steps are the Government going to take for making staff and necessary equipments available over there?

Medical college, Gorakhpur is an important centre of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The last question which I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister is whether the Government will take initiative in regard to opening any centre over there on the lines of the National Institute of Virology, Pune?

I would like to know the action, which the Government propose to take in regard to important points raised by me, through you, before the hon. Minister? Does the Government have any effective scheme for the eradication of this disease?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Though the rule does not permit me to allow any hon. Member to seek clarifications, since two hon. members have requested me to speak, as a special case I will allow them to take part in this discussion.

Shri Shailendra Kumar, you can ask only question. You should not make a speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, Yogi Adityanathji has raised this question. It is true that this disease has taken entire Uttar Pradesh particularly the eastern areas in its grip and a discussion in this regard has been held earlier also in the House. The exact cause of this disease should be known and concrete measures should be taken to combat the disease. Besides, a central team should be sent from here. Along with it, a demand has been made for sending a central team to conduct a survey for making

arrangements for combating this disease on the lines of the polio eradication programme, because this disease makes a patient handicapped and he becomes good for nothing. This disease is not only affecting children but adults also. Whether the Government propose to take effective steps in this regard?

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the central team has visited Uttar Pradesh many a time in connection with this disease. This disease was first detected in the year 1977 in eastern Uttar Pradesh. At that time, Shri Kalyan Singhji was the Minister of Health in Uttar Pradesh. At that time, the doctors of Uttar Pradesh were not able to diagnose this disease. Shri Rajnarayan was the Union Health Minister then. At that time some doctors said it could be Japanese Encephalitis. Then a team of experts from Japan visited India and confirmed that it was Japanese Encephalitis.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, concern about this disease expressed every year for the last 30 years, when hundreds of people, particularly in rainy season fall victim to this disease. Then, the attention of the Government and the administration is drawn towards it. This year, around 550 persons have died due to this disease in the Medical College of Gorakhpur alone and around 15 thousand have become disabled. These figures are of Gorakhpur medical college alone. Besides that, thousands of people have also died who could not afford the treatment of this disease. Most of the time, the poor become the victims of this disease. Swamiji has said many things. I agree with the points raised by him. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had launched a scheme of giving a compensation of Rs. one lakh to the next of kin of the people who died of this disease and Rs. 25-50 thousand to the persons who became handicapped due to this disease. This scheme has been discontinued this year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the sensitivity of this issue, the hon'ble Minister had visited Gorakhpur in 2005. After that the Uttar Pradesh Government took the initiative and on advice of doctors formulated a scheme to combat this disease, but there is no preventive treatment for this disease, due to which the disease is diagnosed on a very limited scale and only 5-10 percent people get cured. As Swamiji said that vaccination programme should be launched for the preventive treatment of the disease. The Government of India had launched a national movement for malaria eradication and has also taken the responsibility of AIDS control programme. Similarly, the Government of India should

[Shri Mohan Singh]

make funds available for controlling Japanese Encephalitis and take steps to rid the poor people of this disease.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please give me an opportunity as well.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: have you given any notice? There are so many other Members who want to speak without giving any notice. I cannot allow you.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member, Shri Yogi Aditya Nath for bringing in this very important issue. We acknowledge this as a very concerning problem of not only Uttar Pradesh but of Bihar and Assam also. There are some States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal which have been sporadically endemic of Japanese encephalitis. We have a National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme under which we have categorized malaria, filaria, Japanese encephalitis, dengue, *kala azar* and recently chikengunia has also come under this programme. So, these are the diseases and we have a national programme going on for their control.

The problem of Uttar Pradesh, as the Hon. Member, Mr. Mohan Singh has said, relates to prevention part. There is no cure as such for Japanese encephalitis. You can do a palliative cure. Very innocent and young children are affected by this. I had been there when there was a huge outbreak of this disease in 2005. I saw myself what is the state there. Most of the patients were children and they were from the very downtrodden Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes society. The problem for them is that this disease is a viral disease. The vector is a mosquito called *Culex* mosquito and the reservoirs are pigs and birds. But mostly in Uttar Pradesh, the pigs are the reservoirs. These patients live with the pigs. The piggeries are there within the household, near the household and in the backyard of their houses. So, that is the main problem. As long as piggeries are there within the village and within them, we cannot eradicate this problem. It is basically a cleanliness and sanitation problem. Why do we get polio cases in Uttar Pradesh even after having so much of immunization programme and administering so much of polio drops? It is again a sanitation problem. The same sanitation problem causes Japanese encephalitis.

We have been trying to take a number of steps. In fact, after the visit, Yogi Adityanath would know as to

what are the steps that the Government has taken. I have given an elaborate answer as to what the Government has done about the number of equipment, number of centres and some of the requirements about the starting of a Virology Centre. We are on the verge of it. The process has started. There have been some administrative issues involved in that. We would be setting up a centre, a field station of ICMR either at Gorakhpur or nearby Gorakhpur. That is a commitment. Also, out of the ten ventilators we have given six to the Gorakhpur Medical college and the rest four we have given to other existing district medical headquarters where there is trained manpower. The Gorakhpur centre did not even have a microbiologist. We had to pay the salary of the microbiologist. We are willing to pay the salary for the staff whoever is involved in preventive and monitoring. We are definitely willing to take up the responsibility. We are co-ordinating with the State Governments. We, in fact, have already been co-ordinating with the respective State Governments about this. We would be happy to be involved with them. We would be happy to even have more infrastructure provided. We would be happy to support them. It is because the Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh has been very low on status of healthcare infrastructure. Under the National Rural Health Mission we are upgrading all these centres, the community health centres and the district medical headquarters. We would be trying to make this provision.

The next I come to is the vaccination part. One of the preventive parts of Japanese Encephalitis is the vaccination along with other prevention like mosquito control etc. We have listed out as to how many bed nets we have provided and chemicals like maltheon etc. that are involved in it. But that would not serve the cause of the intensity of the biting time of the *Culex* mosquito. In the other parts of the country we have this Gambozian fish which live in the water bodies but these mosquitoes breed on dirty water. It has been rightly said that there is lot of sewer owing to effluents from the sugar factories nearby and this fish would not thrive in such dirty waters.

Sir, on the issue of the vaccination part, earlier only CRI, Kasauli was manufacturing the sea brain vaccine, but they were manufacturing only five lakh vaccines per year. But here we need crores of vaccines. So, they did not have the capacity. We were looking throughout the world to find out as to who had this much of a capacity to supply. Japan had stopped production; Korea had very minimal production, and China was the only country who could provide us with the vaccine. We had got the vaccine from China. The ICMR has done a survey on them. We

approached the WHO for their approval. They were not pre-qualified, but we had no other alternative. There were no other vaccines available in the entire world for Japanese Encephalitis except this vaccine and so we had to take this vaccine. This vaccine is used in China, in Nepal and in parts of Korea or Vietnam, I am not sure about it and now in India we have gone through it.

Sir, last year, in 2006, in the State of Uttar Pradesh alone nearly about 68 lakh children were immunised. In the subsequent year, this year has not yet been completed though, approximately 94 lakh children have been immunised so far in the State of Uttar Pradesh alone. I have the number of districts that were taken up for immunisation. In the 2006, seven districts, high intensity districts, were taken up eleven districts have been taken up in 2007 and nine more districts would be taken up in the year 2008 in the State of Uttar Pradesh for vaccination and immunisation. The coverage has been pretty high. Its coverage has been higher than even polio vaccination because people were bringing their children aged between 1 to 15 years voluntarily for vaccination. We would be taking up vibrant programmes, but the problem again is vaccination. It will take two to three years for the second vaccine to be more effective. This is going on trial. ICMR is trying to support that. It is of much concern that children are dying there. In fact, last year there was another issue about entero-virus along with Japanese Encephalitis.

14.00 hrs.

Along with Japanese Encephalitis, entero virus was also the cause of some of the deaths of these innocent young children. This was due to poor sanitation. This year also there were some cases. A lot of teams were sent. Repeatedly, I have been sending teams. They went there. We have a lot of consultations on this issue. You can see from the answer the efforts taken by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases and ICMR. ICMR has been especially entrusted to go into the issues of technicalities and the problems. When there are out-break of diseases other than Japanese Encephalitis, it has been entrusted with the job of finding out what are the other viruses and how to tackle them, etc. ICMR is having a tie up with CDC, Atlanta. We are having a lot of tie ups and trying to find out more about the problems and we are trying to tackle them.

I would like to assure the House that we are very concerned about this issue, especially in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In Assam we had an outbreak and

there were a couple of deaths also. We will definitely take all steps possible for prevention and control and also provide a lot more infrastructure for not only Gorakhpur but also for surrounding areas. ... *(Interruptions)*

This vaccine is a single-dose vaccine. Unlike the dose given in the case of sheep brain where it is three-dose, here it is single-dose. We are giving this dose to children between the age of one and fifteen years. Subsequently, we are taking up routine immunisation in the districts. When there is a boosted dose of DPT at one and a half years of age, we are giving them this, because this cannot be given to children below one year old.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had raised some important points before the hon'ble Minister. There were two main points in it. A virology Centre has been set up in Gorakhpur. The hon'ble Minister said that he will make some arrangements there in the next six months. At present, this disease is taking a toll of the people over there. ... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to why the Government is not moving in the direction of its eradication. Secondly, a large number of people have become physically or mentally disabled. I have said that as per the BRD Medical College data only 18 to 19 percent patients of this disease survive of whom 50 percent become physically or mentally disabled. My first question was—what steps the Government are going to take for their rehabilitation? My second question was in regard to the BRD Medical College that the hon'ble Minister should make a declaration about setting up a Virology Centre over there on the lines the National Institute of Virology, Pune, because it is a very dangerous disease. It is taking many children in its grip. Thirdly, the Government should make clear drinking water available because this new virus has developed due to contaminated water... *(Interruptions)* What steps the Government are going to take in this regard? The hon'ble Minister should clarify these three points?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, we will be happy to eradicate this disease. The cause of the disease is sanitation. In Uttar Pradesh that is the biggest problem. There is an out-break of not only Japanese Encephalitis but also other diseases, like polio in Uttar Pradesh. There

is the problem of clean drinking water and sanitation. In fact, the Government of India is providing a lot of programmes for sanitation, like the National Rural Health Mission. We have Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission to provide clean drinking water. Under the National Rural Health Mission, we have programmes for nutrition, drinking water, health and other related activities. Under the National Rural Health Mission, each village is empowered with a Village Health and Sanitation Committee, under which we are giving Rs. 10,000 every year to these Committees, which are headed by the District Panchayat Chairmen. They can use this Rs. 10,000 for sanitation purpose in their villages.

Then, there is a programme on virology in the field stations. I have given a commitment in this House today that this unit will be set up in Gorakhpur or in the related areas. We are definitely very much concerned with this.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, I would like to know what steps the Government are going to take for rehabilitating children who have become physically or mentally handicapped due to this disease? Sir, the Government has not clarified its position in regard to rehabilitation of persons who have become physically or mentally handicapped due to Japanese Encephalitis. I would like that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of Union Government should make its position clear about the rehabilitation of those persons and should state as to what steps would be taken in this regard?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, primarily, this is the responsibility of the State Government. The State is supposed to be responding for the sanitation, for the health and all these issues. If the State has some issues, we can supplement the State Government on their efforts.
... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, earlier, the Union Government used to give Rs 1.5 lakh, but this Government has discontinued it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister has said that it is a state matter.

14.06 hrs.

(II) Need for effective implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"On the need for effective implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, if you want to lay your speech on the Table of the House, you can do so.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir, the issue of child labour has always been an area of concern for the Government, but it has gained much more prominence in the last few years with greater public awareness and focused attention of policy makers. The Government took a major step towards child labour elimination last year by banning the employment of children as domestic servants and in dhabas, roadside eateries, etc. as large number of children in the country were found to be working in these occupations.

While poverty and illiteracy are the main reasons for prevalence of child labour, there are various other socio-economic factors perpetuating this problem. Realizing the multifaceted nature of the problem, including the issues of rehabilitation, the Government has been following a sequential approach to eliminate child labour from the country, beginning with hazardous occupations and processes. For the rehabilitation of child labour, the Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme in 250 districts of the country for the rehabilitation of the child labour withdrawn from such work. The Government's strategy is multipronged. It involves strict enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act with simultaneous efforts towards rehabilitation of both parents and children through linkages with poverty eradication and income generation programmes of the Government.

The Ministry is striving to cover the families of child labour under the developmental schemes of other Ministries to help the economic upliftment of parents so

that they are not compelled to send their children to work. A Core Group on Convergence has also been formed under the Chairpersonship of Union Labour Secretary involving other concerned Ministries so that these families can get the benefit of anti poverty and development schemes of these Ministries also.

To tackle the issues related to migration and trafficking of children for labour, various preventive steps are being taken to curb the large influx of children from less developed areas of the country to big cities. The Ministry is in the process of developing a detailed protocol for the prevention, rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of these children and their families. A Committee under Secretary, Labour and Employment has also been formed to look into issues relating to rehabilitation of migrant and trafficked children.

The Ministry is also regularly conducting awareness generation campaigns on the issue. Recently, beginning from 14th November, 2007, a fortnight long nation-wide drive has been launched to step up enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. States have also been requested to take necessary measures for stepping up of enforcement activities and creation of mass awareness against the evil of child labour.

While the Government is taking various measures, considering the magnitude and complexity of the problem, we look forward to the valuable suggestions and support from the hon. Members of Parliament to successfully meet this challenge and eliminate child labour from the country.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the problem of child labour continues to pose a challenge to the nation. It is essentially a socio-economic problem inextricably linked to poverty and illiteracy. It requires concerted efforts from all sections of the society to tackle this problem.

Child labour is the most exploited section of the society. Today, the child labours are in large number. A large number of child labours have been engaged even in the hazardous industries where it is prohibited. There are about 40 million child labours in our country. This is the largest number of child labours in the country today.

In the past, in 1979, for the first time, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Gurupadaswamy and that Committee recommended various measures for the prohibition of child labour engaged in hazardous industries and to regulate the child

labour in other industries. Based on the recommendations of that Committee, a legislation was enacted and the child labour in hazardous industries was prohibited.

As per Section 3 of that Act, any contravention of the provision of Section 3 of the Act is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with a fine which shall not be less than Rs. 10,000 but which may extend to Rs. 20,000 or both. In 1997, the Government of India framed a Policy on Child Labour.

During these 20 years after enactment of legislation, only from last year, Government is seriously thinking of implementing the various provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are requested to put the question or clarifications.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am coming to the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put the question please. I have very little time with me.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : During these 20 years, what effective steps the government of India has taken? In 2002 again, National Commission on Labour also deliberated on the problems of child labour. That Commission also made certain recommendations. But, nothing has been done till then. The Labour Minister, in his statement, has told us about the measures that the Government of India has taken. He has appointed a certain committee under, Secretary, Ministry of Labour. A fortnight nation-wide drive has been launched. Then, a core group of conversion has also been formed. National child Labour Project Scheme has also been launched in 220 districts. But, the National Commission has also identified certain areas, certain industries and certain places where child labour is engaged violating the legislation like carpet industry in Mirzapur, match and fireworks industry in Sivakasi, diamond cutting industry in Surat, glass industry in Ferozabad, hotel industry in Khurja, brassware industry in Muradabad etc.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please let me know what you want. Ask, what you want to know. There are two bills in today's list. I have to get them passed and supplementary demands also have to be passed today therefore.

[English]

Please put the question or clarifications.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : But, Sir, this is a very important subject. I am just coming to the question. This is the question about exploitation in the society.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Put the question, Ask what you want to know.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will bring this subject after calling attention. If I am not satisfied with the reply of the Minister, then I will give a notice for discussion on this subject under Rule 193 also. Sir, the Government of India has started National Child Labour Project Scheme in 200 districts of the country. I would like to know from the Minister after launching this scheme, how many of the child labour and their families have been benefited. It is basically a socio-economic problem. It is inextricably linked to poverty also. Recently, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arjun Sengupta was appointed. That Committee has submitted its report where it has been stated that 70 per cent of the population of our country has per capita income is Rs. 22 only.

Sir, in order to prohibit child labour, what is required is rehabilitation. Thousands of schools have been set up throughout the country and Rs. 100 is being paid to the students who have been admitted in those schools. But unless vocational training is given to those children who have been taken away from the industry and admitted in those schools, the situation will not improve. After education, what will they do? This is one problem relating to child labour engaged in various industries.

Another problem is related to poverty. What does the Government propose to do to eradicate poverty and to rehabilitate the entire family? Only some committees have been constituted, but nothing concrete has been done. Now, in broad day light, provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act are being blatantly violated. I would like to know from the Minister as to what action has been taken against the violators of the provisions of this Act in the last 20 years, how many

have been prosecuted, how many have been arrested and put in jail and how many have been fined. There is a fine of Rs. 10,000 for the violators of this Act, but this amount is too less. So, there is a need for amending this Act for strict enforcement.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When ever you want you can get it enforced. What problem you are having?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We can get it done, but what the Government are doing?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not part of the Government? The Government belongs to you.

[English]

Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, please wind up now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to know whether the Government proposes to start a scheme for the rehabilitation of child labour.

Then, there is a need for setting up a residential school in each of the 250 districts which have been identified for launching the National Child Labour Prohibition Programme. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether he will think over starting a residential school in each of the 250 identified districts of our country for the prohibition of child labour so that they can stay in the hostel and study.

Then, what effective measures does the Government propose to take to prohibit child labour in hazardous industries as well as regulate child labour in other industries?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would request the hon. Labour Minister to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur) : Sir, my notice...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) : Sir, I have given a notice...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, Please listen me also ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody else will be allowed. The Minister will reply now.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before this Session started, in the Leaders Meeting, the hon. Speaker made it clear to leaders of all parties that except the names of Members which are listed in the agenda, nobody else will be allowed. This has been agreed upon by all the leaders of the party in the meeting with the hon. Speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

This is not the practice. A Calling Attention Notice given properly will be taken up in the House. If a notice is given, after coming to the House, it will not be taken up.

...(*Interruptions*)

That is not done.

...(*Interruptions*)

Let me speak for a minute. On behalf of the Government, I would like to give information in regard to the ruling given by the hon'ble Speaker. In the presence of all the leaders, Mr. Speaker had informed on the very first day that the names of only those Members would be called during the Calling Attention, whose name would appear in the printed list. It was the opinion of Mr. Speaker and all the leaders....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today, I have a lot of business, therefore, please sit down.

[*English*]

Now, the hon'ble Minister Please.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as per the Census 2001, there are 1.26 crore economically active children in the age group of 5 to 14

years, of which approximately 12.6 lakh are working in hazardous occupations.

At present, there are 8,887 NCLP schools being run in the country with enrolment of 3.4 lakh children. About 4.57 lakh working children have already been mainstreamed to regular education under the NCLP Scheme.

Sir, it is our desire and we have proposed to the Planning Commission that we should like to cover all the 600 districts in the country. The matter is under consideration.

Sir, the hon. Member has asked what action we have taken. I thank the hon. Member for saying that we have been serious in the last one year for bringing out a legislation and also for taking active action. Since 1997-98 to 2005-06, overall about 26.3 lakh inspections have been carried out, around 1.61 lakh violations have been detected, 67,691 prosecutions launched and 22,588 convictions obtained. It is not that we have not taken action as convictions have been obtained.

The basic cause for child labour is poverty in the country and our Government has launched a major programme to provide employment to the rural poor and that is 100 days of guaranteed employment with which the parents will be able to earn more to the extent of Rs.6,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum and with which they will be able to send their children to the school.

Not only this, but there is the question of rehabilitating the families. We are trying to link the entire poverty alleviation programme with the child labour. We are trying to locate the family of any child found working and rescued and whatever the Government's programmes for the poor are seen to it that the family gets the benefit of this programme.

Ultimately, we would like to give technical education to every child that we rescue and put in a special school so that the children after their education, and after they are in a position to work, they are able to earn better and support the family. Sir, we will be intensifying the programme on child labour.

Since November 14th, we have launched this programme all over the country and on the 13th of December, we have called a meeting of the Labour Ministers in the country. In that meeting, we will be discussing it because this is not a matter of children only

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

coming to Delhi, Mumbai and earning, but we have to see that children from States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Tripura, etc. do not come to States.

I have also requested the hon. Home Minister to see that the intelligence network will help us to identify the agents who are bringing these children so that we will be able to stem it in the early stages itself and so that the child labour could be prevented in the country.

These are the various measures that we have taken...
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There are 250 residential schools in 250 identified districts... (Interruptions)

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Exactly, Sir, I have said that we have made a proposal to the Planning Commission that we would like to extend it to other parts of the country. We have special schools. We are giving them technical education. We also will examine this matter of residential schools.

Thank you very much.... (Interruptions)

(Placed in Library, See No. LT - 7404/07)

14.31 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

(English)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 listed for the day are treated to be laid on the Table of the House.

(i) Need to appoint regular college lecturers in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Time and again I am raising the issue about posting of college lecturers in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The students of Andaman & Nicobar Islands are suffering for want of regular college lecturers and presently they are taught by Guest Lecturers/Part Time Lecturers. Under Such circumstances, the students of Andaman & Nicobar Islands are deprived of their legitimate regular studies and as a result their future may get spoiled.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to appoint regular college lecturers after proper screening from among the available educated youths of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is difficult to understand when the qualified/educated youths are available in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands then why the Andaman & Nicobar Administration is depending on the mainland sources. It can be seen from the Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, where the local youths are given preferences in such appointments.

(ii) Need to establish an Airport at Dindigul in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): My Palani Parliamentary Constituency comes under Dindigul District. 'Dindigul' is one of the important industrial centres in Tamil Nadu. It is famous for Textiles, Tannery and Locks. Large number of tourist spots including Kodaikanal and Sirumalai Hills are very near to Dindigul. The famous Palani Hill Temple also comes under this Dindigul District.

Palani Hill Temple is the abode of Lord Karthik. Very often large numbers of devotees are coming to Palani from within the country and from a number of foreign countries. They are reaching Palani either through Madurai or through Coimbatore. Both towns are very far away from Palani.

In and around Dindigul, there are 136 Spinning Mills. All are major units. Buyers from national and international level are reaching Dindigul through Air only. They have to get down at Madurai or Tiruchy to reach Dindigul. All towns are very far away from Dindigul.

Dindigul is the gateway to Kodaikanal, the famous hill resort in the country and Sabarimala, Ayappan Temple. Tourists and devotees are facing lot of difficulties to reach the above places since there is no Air Connectivity to Dindigul.

Oddnchatram is another important town nearer to Dindigul. It is famous for butter, ghee and vegetables. Large quantities of vegetables are exported from here. Throughout the country, vegetable vendors are coming to Oddnchatram to purchase bulk quantity of all kinds of vegetables. Hence, air connectivity is very essential for Dindigul.

Hence, I humbly request the Hon'ble Minister to sanction one such Airport to Dindigul.

(iii) Need to construct an underpass and a pedestrian over bridge under Golden Quadrilateral Roads Project in Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): The NH 2, which is part of the PM Golden Quadrilateral Roads Project (PMGQRP) and passes through my constituency Aurangabad in Bihar, is a high-speed highway that carries heavy passenger and freight traffic. It runs through congested habitations and, in the process, creates serious accident situations. There are some areas, which are particularly accident-prone such as Madanpur town and a T-Junction called the Deo turning where people, in the course of their everyday life, have to necessarily cross the highway to attend to their personal business or to walk with ploughs or tractors to their fields. This poses a serious traffic hazard that endangers public safety. Already in the past three weeks or so there have been two serious accidents killing eight persons and critically injuring others. It will be in public interest to rectify this wrong and take measures to promote road safety on this high speed highway.

It was suggested to the NHAI that an underpass may be provided at Madanpur and a pedestrian over bridge at the Deo T-Junction along this NH. It is understood that the proposal to provide an underpass has been accepted but is to be constructed during the six laning of the NH as part of the NHDP V some time in 2011-12. Howsoever commendable this decision, its implementation will take time and till then accident situations, which will only worsen with heavier traffic volume, will continue to pose daily road safety hazards. This is thoroughly avoidable especially since the underpass, which is a standard road safety measure, need not be a part of the work of six-laning of NH 2. It is therefore suggested that it should be de-linked from the six-laning work and, at least, work on the preparation of its Detailed Project Report should begin and work on its construction taken up immediately after its completion.

The Deo T-Junction midway between Aurangabad and Madanpur, where the afore mentioned fatal accidents have occurred, is another gravely accident-prone area. A pedestrian over bridge here will be an admirable road safety measure and its construction may be taken up without delay.

These road engineering features will conform to standard international road safety practice and will be in public interest. Early action will be greatly beneficial.

(iv) Need to usher in second Green Revolution in the country

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): There is every sign that agricultural productivity and food production is on the decline. The call of the Prime Minister is to revive production, and improve the value chain thereafter.

Main reasons for slow development of agriculture are low public investment, productivity stagnation, soil deterioration, post harvest waste, low value addition, low technology application in rain fed areas and appropriation of value by market intermediaries at the cost of farmers.

Knowledgeable committees have given their recommendations, at the Central and State levels on reversing the trend.

To usher in a second Green Revolution, we should recollect and learn what was the process that made the first Green Revolution possible.

Indian farming is the largest or the second largest in the world in terms of population dependency (650 million people live off the farms), its arable land and land under permanent crops 169 million ha. comparing well with China's 135 million ha. Here no development model is available for such a farming system.

There is a need to transfer the next level of technology using the bio sciences, space science, experience of countries such as Israel in water conservation and precision agriculture, biotechnology, etc., to the farmer and to establish market linkages.

I request the Central Government to make every effort for development of agriculture in the country.

(v) Need to restart the soil treatment project for maintenance of land fertility in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Sir, some parts of my parliamentary constituency are situated adjacent to the sea coast, due to which saline water enters many villages of Hashoth, Vagra, Jambosar and Ankteshwar under my constituency as a result of which the fertile land of these areas are turning into barren land. Consequently, the poor farmers of these areas are facing a lot of difficulties in making both ends meet. A survey was also conducted for resolving this problem and

[Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava]

the Government of India had started soil treatment project in the year 2002 for resolving these problems, but due to the difference of opinion between the Union Government and the State Government, the said work is lying incomplete due to which all the work done earlier has gone wasted and the fertile land is again becoming barren.

Through the House, I would like to request the Union Government to restart the soil treatment project at the earliest so as to prevent the land from turning barren.

(vi) Need to undertake gauge conversion of Gwalior-Sheepur railway line in Jhansi Division.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Morena): Sir, there is an urgent need for gauge conversion of Gwalior-Sheepur railway line in Jhansi Division of North Eastern Railway. The said railway line was laid 100 years ago. Many times, engines/bogies get derailed on the said track, which can be the cause of a major accident in future. A survey in regard to the gauge conversion of the said railway line has been conducted. I would like to request the Union Government to grant sanction to the gauge conversion of the said railway line at the earliest.

(vii) Need to confer the status of a classical language to Kannada

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad North): There is an emotional and fervent demand by millions of people of Karnataka for getting classical status for the Kannada Language. This demand is continuously pressed for by hundreds of Kannada organizations federations and above all by the literary faculty of the state for the last many years. This is further intensified since 2004. Responding to this the Government of India constituted a committee consisting of language experts on 01-11-2004 and prescribed certain yardsticks for language to be honoured with classic status. The Kannada language certainly possesses all the requirements laid down by this committee. The Government of Karnataka since then has been earnestly appealing the Government to make a declaration to this effect. Many delegations headed by Chief Minister of Karnataka met Prime Minister and pressed for its demand with necessary credentials and documents. There after many petitions have been sent to the Ministry of Culture. But till date the Government has

remained unmoved testing the patience of millions of Kannadigas. I would like to bring to the notice of this Government that people of Karnataka are getting restless over the attitude of the Government of India on this sensitive issue. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to take the serious note of this longstanding demand and bestow upon Kannada one of the most ancient languages of the World, the classical language status.

(viii) Need to declare Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar as an International Airport

SHRI JUAL ORAM (Sundergarh): There has been an inordinate delay in the declaration of Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar as an International Airport. A master plan has been prepared for the further expansion of the Airport in collaboration with Sweden keeping in view its increasing traffic in next 20 years. Thus, the Bhubaneswar Airport has become one of the model Airports of the country.

Once the airport is upgraded as international airport the flow of tourists and particularly foreign tourists will increase tremendously. That will generate employment for the local people and help the growth of trade and industry in the state of Orissa. It will give a boost to IT sector. Besides the country will earn additional foreign exchange.

As such, I demand that the modernization and expansion of the Biju Patnaik Airport be given top priority and the ongoing activities relating thereto may be completed expeditiously. I demand that the airport at Bhubaneswar be declared as International Airport without any further delay.

(ix) Need to open a 'Sainik School' in Churu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Sir, the demand for opening 'Sainik School' in my parliamentary constituency, Churu, Rajasthan is being made for the last many years, many soldiers have been recruited from this area, it is a land of the valiant, the people of this area have laid down their lives for the dignity and pride of the country. Many youths of this area have attained martyrdom in Kargil war and even after that. Maximum number of youths from my home Tehsil Churu of Rajgarh district have attained martyrdom. The then Union Defence Minister of the erstwhile Government had given assurance

in regard to setting up a 'Sainik School' in the Churu District, but even after the passage of so many years, no action has been taken in this regard.

I would like to demand the Government that in view of the demand and need of this area, orders for setting up of a 'Sainik School' in that area should be issued.

(x) Need to expedite the construction of Thalassery-Mahe Bye pass in Kerala

[English]

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): The proposal for Thalassery-Mahe Bye pass is under the consideration of the N.H. Ministry for a total length of 18.031 Km from Muzhappilangad to Azhiyur. The land acquisition in 9-424 km (ch 0/00 to 9/742m) has already completed. The land acquisition for the remaining length is not yet taken place, for which an estimate is pending before the Ministry. As there is a very narrow stretch of road in the N.H. from Tellicherry to Mahe there is heavy traffic causing much hardship in the entire locality. The only solution for the high density of traffic in the area is the construction of the Bye pass at an earlier stage.

Hence I request you to take immediate steps to start construction of this Bye pass at least in the phase where acquisition is over and sanction the proposal for land acquisition of the remaining portion.

(xi) Need to include people belonging to 'Kol' community under backward caste category in Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, like the Dravidian people, the people of 'Kol' community are also living in many northern and eastern parts of the country. With the passage of time, their condition has got worsened. Therefore, their upliftment on the lines of the other backward classes is required. There is a need to provide them appropriate opportunities for their development. The people of 'Kol' community have got the status of backward caste in many parts of the country like Jharkhand, Bihar, Meghalaya, Rajasthan etc. and as such they are getting facilities available to backward classes. But this community is deprived of these facilities in Uttar Pradesh though the Union Government is aware of the motion passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly and the decision of their cabinet. This caste

should also be included under the backward caste category in Uttar Pradesh, so that they may get appropriate facilities for their development.

It is essential to recognize this community as 'Scheduled Tribe', for including the people of this community in the mainstream of the country.

(xii) Need to open a Centrally aided Polytechnic in Samastipur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Sir, union Government has cleared the proposal of setting up nine polytechnic Institutes in Bihar which is a commendable and welcome step. It will be helpful in imparting technical education to the youths of this State. My parliamentary constituency of Samastipur one of the most backward areas of Bihar, where the agriculture is the very means of subsistence for the people. The youths over there are deprived of technical and vocational education in absence of technical education institutes and as such they are facing problem of unemployment on a large scale.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development to grant sanction for setting up of at least one polytechnic institute in Samastipur out of the nine polytechnic institutes to be set up in Bihar by the Union Government.

(xiii) Need to create separate Development Board for Konkan region

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldhana): There is persistent demand for separate Development Board for Konkan. Konkan region is as backward as Vidarbha and Marathwada regions.

As compared to other development Boards giving an unequal status to the Konkan statutory Development Board will not be acceptable to the people from Konkan.

There is an urgent need to amend the Article 371(2) of the Constitution for enabling creation of the separate development Board for Konkan.

(xiv) Need to formulate and embark on a plan to prevent erosion of sea-beaches in Orissa

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Recently a highly visible 60 metre wide patch of beach has been completely

[Shri B. Mahtab]

eroded near Sterling Resort in Puri. It has caused widespread alarm in Puri and also along the Coastal areas of Orissa.

These are unnatural phenomenon and needs scientific reasoning. Steps should also be taken to project the Prestine beaches along the eastern coast. This is rapidly occurring after the Tsunami.

It is apprehended that the sea current is changing course and it is due to that the coastline of Orissa are getting eroded. Orissa State Government has sought expert advice from the Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Project Directorate of Chennai and other institutions.

At the same time, I request that the Ministry of Earth Sciences should also step in to salvage the position.

The wave action is very severe along the Orissa Coast this time. This has been confirmed by the Ministry. During Monsoon, sea waves are getting very forceful and take sand away from the beaches and dump it about one to two kilometer away. The beach, however, is build up and restored once the monsoon abates. But peculiarly this has not happened in last two three years.

Therefore, there is a need to have scientific road map to protect the beaches. Centre should provide funds to build 2-3 metre high sea walls along the beach by dumping boulders in the sea to minimize the erosion.

(xv) Need to release funds for Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in Ramgarh & Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand

[Translation]

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Sir, funds have been sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana to some districts in Jharkhand. NTPC and DVC have not started the work over there. Funds have not been made available till now to many districts including Hazaribagh and Ramgarh, though Hazaribagh has been assigned to Damodar valley corporation under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. I have made requests to the hon'ble Minister of Power many times in writing. I have been raising this matter during the last four meetings of the Power Advisory Committee. The hon'ble Minister has assured time and again that he would make funds available to Hazaribagh and other

districts under the second installment. But, funds have not been made available so far. Therefore, people of my parliamentary constituency, Hazaribagh are very much agitated.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to release funds under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana for Hazaribagh and Ramgarh district of Jharkhand at the earliest and in a time frame so that the work over there may be expedited.

(xvi) Need to formulate a plan to check water logging and siltation in rivers flowing through Chhapra & Siwan districts of Bihar.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar); Sir, India is an agriculture based country. About 80 percent population of India is dependent on agriculture therefore, it is said that the soul of India lives in villages, but the scourge of recurring floods and droughts has made the lives of farmers miserable in the country. The farmer who is growing food for a population of more than one hundred crore, is himself hungry and in a miserable condition due to the negligence of the Government.

In comparison to other parts of the country, northern Bihar gets most affected by the floods that come every year. The main reason is the problem of water-logging. The districts of Chhapra-Siwan of northern Bihar are surrounded by Saryu and Narayani rivers. Besides many small rivers also pass through Siwan-Chhapra. The important part of Chhapra Siwan district is much more effected by water-logging than by floods. Crops spread across thousands of acres of farmer's land get destroyed every year in absence of the drainage system. If arrangement of water drainage is put in place, then crops of farmers, which are getting ruined every year could be saved. For this, it is essential to construct concrete canal in the areas having water logging problem and these canals should be linked to the rivers so that surplus water may fall into rivers and water logging may not take place. For example, the water drainage system of Dharudeh Chavar at Majhhi block and Bahiara Chavai of Baniapur block of the Chhapra district are there. Due to silting in small rivers water overflows and the situation of flood emerges due to which crops of farmers get destroyed.

Through you, I would like to demand the Government to allocate funds for the projects of the Bihar Government meant for checking water logging and siltation in rivers flowing through the Chhapra and Siwan districts of Bihar.

(xvii) Need to review the serving of alcohol in domestic flights in the country*[English]*

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): Alcohol is an addictive drug used widely in India. The common belief that alcohol used in moderation does not cause any damage to health is not substantiated. Even small quantities of alcohol can induce certain enzymes in liver and start damaging. Apart from causing direct damage to various body systems, alcohol use stimulates one to do criminal deeds. One of the most important causes for major road crashes is alcohol use.

This being the case the recent discussion about serving alcohol in domestic flights should be opposed. We should actually strive to stop serving alcohol even in international flights. Instead we are talking about serving alcohol in the domestic airlines. To propagate the use of alcohol in these flights is not a step in right direction. Offering drinks in domestic flights would make the passengers addicts and cause serious health damage. There would also be more behavioral problems and accidents.

Hence the Government should withdraw the very thinking of introducing alcohol use in domestic flights.

(xviii) Need to depute a Central team to report on the causes of disease affecting people in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, Uddhanam area of Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh is a very neglected area so far as health facilities are concerned. As a result, many people are suffering from ailment of Kidney. The symptoms of the disease are peculiar with swellings on all over the body, nausea, breathlessness, anaemia, high blood pressure, insufficient or low urine output. The doctors have advised only some precautionary measures but not one has been able to diagnose the disease. More than 1200 poor people have died due to kidney failure. It is all due to high level of air and water pollution.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to understand the gravity of the situation and to give special attention to the area and send a special medical team consisting of eminent doctors to save the lives of the poor people in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh.

(xix) Need to resist reported violation in Indian territory by China at Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, it is a tragic incident that on November 3, 2007 the army of our neighbouring country China have encroached on a part of Tawang sector in Arunachal Pradesh by infiltrating into the adjoining Indian territory and during this they have demolished the statue of Lord Buddha also. It is also very regretful that China continuously keeps on encroaching into Arunachal Pradesh but the Union Government is not taking up this matter seriously with China.

It is well known all over the world that Lord Buddha is a symbol of peace and ours is a peace-loving country having unblemished image showing great respect to the principles of peace laid down by Lord Buddha. However, encroachment on Indian territory and showing disrespect to Lord Buddha, the precursor of peace, by demolishing his statue by our neighbouring county is a matter of great concern.

Through this House, my request is that the Central Government considering this incident very serious, may take necessary steps at the earliest to remove such an encroachment from Indian territory and reinstate the statue of Lord Buddha so that the sentiments of the peace loving people of not only the country but all over the world are not hurt anyway.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, we have been asking about Taslima Nasreen for several days as to what the situation is and where she is at the moment. At 10 O'clock in the night, IB officials took her away from here. After all, a woman is being taken from place to place in this manner.

[English]

The Leader of the House is here. He should apprise the House as to what is happening.

[Translation]

A woman to whom visa has been given is in the protection of India and the Government of India has been failing in providing protection to her. Sometimes, she is sent to Rajasthan and sometimes she is brought to Delhi and now where she has been taken is not known to anybody. The House should be apprised in this regard.

Leader of the House should apprise the House....
(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): The Leader of the House, the hon. Minister of External Affairs, is shortly visiting Bangladesh ... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): The hon. leader and Members have a right to raise any matter and the Government is duty-bound to respond. But, if every now and then, before the Agenda, anybody gets up and raises an issue, then how would House be run?... (Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The notice has been given to the Speaker.... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In the 'Zero Hour', notice could be certainly taken up. Today, it was decisively decided that Assam statement will be made, and then the Speaker will fix time, when the Home Minister is available, to respond to the situation of Assam. At that time, the Agenda started by 'Call Attention'; now we are in the Legislative Business. Why do you not bring it again tomorrow? I will support you and ask the concerned Minister to respond ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Your so-called secular Government are not prepared to say as to what is happening in this regard.

[English]

You can inform the House where she is at the moment. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: My appeal to Malhotra is that I am not ruling out taking up your issue. I will make the availability of the Minister to respond certainly tomorrow. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The hon. Leader of the House is also present here. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to apprise, the Opposition that there are items No. 20 and 21 in the name of Hon'ble

Jaipal ji one of the item is Disapproval of Ordinance on which Members have right to speak. But so far as other matter is concerned, all are in agreement that the issue is related to Delhi, so I wish that if it is passed without discussion, we can take up another important issue of 'bonus' for discussion.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: You take some time for discussion.

[Translation]

How can it be passed without discussion?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I did not say that there should not be any discussion, there must be a discussion, but the issue is related to Delhi, it has been returned twice and has been presented three times, all are in agreement, so to save time I have suggested so, however, if you wish to have discussion you can.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the House is also present. He is shortly visiting Bangladesh. He is likely to visit Bangladesh. Can he also take up this Taslima issue with the Bangladesh Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tomorrow, the Government will reply.

14.34 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI LAWS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) SECOND ORDINANCE, 2007 AND NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI LAWS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) SECOND BILL, 2007

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007) promulgated by the President on 15 September, 2007."

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to 31st December, 2008 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007) promulgated by the President on 15 September, 2007."

"That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to 31st December, 2008 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now in the normal course, I would not have moved this Statutory Resolution but I am compelled to do so because of certain circumstances.

Now, this House is situated in the national capital city of Delhi. We all know about the developments taking place outside this House. The demolition process was going on. Unauthorized constructions were demolished and the Supreme Court intervened in the matter, issued a Stay Order and then subsequently vacated the Stay Order. All these were going on in the national capital city. We had enacted an Act, the Delhi Special Provisions Act in 2006. In that Act, one year time was given to the Government to prepare the Master Plan for the city and also to implement it but the Government could not take any action in the matter. The matter had prolonged for a long time.

Now, since this one year period given in this statute is expiring, the Government thought it prudent to bring in an Ordinance. The first Ordinance was promulgated in 2007 demanding much more time for extension of time, and that Ordinance was placed before this House. That Ordinance had to be converted into an Act. Now, it was before this House, and the developments were taking place outside the city. The Government is well aware of the situation. The Ministers also could have understood the urgency of the situation and they could have brought

a Bill to replace the Ordinance. They waited and they did not bring the Bill at the appropriate time. They were keeping silent. In other words, the Government was sleeping for a long time in spite of the fact that the cases in the Supreme Court were going on, the demolition process was going on, and people were staging *dharmas* in the streets. Many developments were taking place outside this House but the Government did not think it prudent to replace the Ordinance by a Bill. They waited. Subsequently, they understood that Ordinance is not enough and it requires many amendments. So, the Government thought it better to keep that in abeyance. That Ordinance had lapsed. Again, the second Ordinance was issued. The Government is quite aware of this fact. I can understand an Ordinance being issued once. This is a matter pending before our own eyes. Developments were taking place in the capital city but the Government did not find time to replace the Ordinance by bringing a Bill. The Government did not show any priority in the matter of bringing this legislation. What is this Government doing?

If they do not have a priority in the matter, what else can be done? Is it our fault? Is it the fault of this House? The Government could have brought the Ordinance at the proper time. Things are developing before our own eyes. We all saw people sitting on *dharmas*. We all witnessed protest meetings in the Capital city. Even then the Government did not think it proper to replace the Ordinance. They were keeping silent. In the meanwhile, the Supreme Court also intervened. They were issuing orders one after the other. Even then the Government did not act. Now, they have thought it better to bring in the second Ordinance. Now, it is the second Ordinance before this House. Why did they move in the second Ordinance? They could have managed the things with the first Ordinance. But now, they are bringing a second Ordinance!

What is the provision in the Constitution for bringing in an Ordinance? The provision is there only to meet the emergency situation. This is a clear case of misuse of the emergency power because the Government was quite aware of it; the Constitution says that this emergency provision can be invoked during unforeseen circumstances, which means in the normal course of things if a man cannot think of such a development would take place. So, unforeseen circumstances must be there and there must be an exigency. But here, what is the exigency? It was not at all an unforeseen circumstance.

14.42 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*]

These were not the unforeseen developments. The developments were taking place before their own eyes. The Government was sleeping. They did not think it proper to get the Ordinance replaced during the Session. The Monsoon Session got expired. During the Monsoon Session, in spite of so many court orders, the Government was sleeping. I can understand the Government sleeping in the winter season, but how can the Government sleep in the Monsoon Session?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Please do not say that.... (*Interruptions*) Sir, he is saying that the Government was sleeping. These words may be removed from the proceedings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rashid, please sit down.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Now, we all know what is taking place in Delhi about the demolition process. Even a case was originated when the Mid-Day Newspaper was involved, and their journalist was convicted for defaming the Chief Justice. The Mid-Day case also relates to this very particular issue, but even then the Government was sleeping. It came in papers that the Chief Justice, Mr. Sabharwal convicted the journalist for this purpose. Even then the Government did not act. The Government was sleeping.

So, I would again say that it is a clear case of misuse of powers. The Government ought to have brought the legislation at the proper time, and the Government ought to have a priority in the matter of legislation. But all these have been given a go-bye. Now, they are taking shelter under the provision of the Constitution, which is a clear case of misuse.

Sir, there are three circumstances, which are essential for brining an Ordinance. First is that the House is not in Session; second, it must be an unforeseen and unexpected circumstance; and third, there must be an eventuality to meet such a particular situation. These three things should have happened in this case. The emergency is there for a long. When the Government was quite aware of the fact that the developments were taking place before their own eyes, how could they invoke the emergency power? Only one circumstance is available, that 'the House was not in Session'.

Sir, I think that the Government had the ill will to see that the House is adjourned *sine die* so that they can reissue the Ordinance to suit their own convenience at the behest of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you have clearly stated everything. So, please do not repeat.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I am not repeating. I accept your advice.

Now, this is the case. Do not do this. Do not repeat this. I can understand that an Ordinance being issued in a special circumstance once but this has happened twice on a development before the eyes of the Government. So, I strongly move my resolution disapproving the Ordinance. I request the House that such a situation should not be repeated. My resolution may kindly be adopted. With these words, I once again move the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, are you responding?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am clearly opposing the Statutory Resolution for the simple reason that the Ordinance was needed at that time, there were circumstances which could not be foreseen warranting re-issue of Ordinance while incorporating the remedies for new developments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, according to the procedure, first the Statutory Resolution for Disapproval should be disposed and then it will start. So, you have to seek the approval of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be at the time of final reading, that is, after the reply of the hon. Minister. Then, I will ask the hon. Minister to withdraw it, whether he is withdrawing it or not.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The hon. Minister will not withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I meant hon. Member.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, before Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra makes his speech, will you permit me to lay my Statement with regard to the background to the Bill on the Table? It is a lengthy Statement.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi):
That you have already circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I think it has already been
circulated.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Alright.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Chairman,
Sir, rise to support the ordinance which is being given
the shape of a Bill. However, I have always been in
Opposition to bringing an ordinance. Mr. Minister has
stated that he could foresee the circumstances. However,
I feel that it is wrong. When for the first time, the
ordinance was brought, the House knows that it contained
only three things, Hon'ble Minister was much in favour of
regularizing the unauthorised constructions of Jhuggi-
Jhompadi, slum-dwellings, Rehadi-Patadi and farm houses.
But, at that time itself, Mr. Minister and his Department
should have understood that many things are missing in
the ordinance. Later, his attention was drawn to it, and
now it gives me pleasure that now he has brought fresh
ordinance superseding the earlier one. In this ordinance,
unauthorized colonies, educational institutions, the areas
of village population has also been included.

Mr. Chairman. Sir, in this regard I would like to
mention only two-three things, first of all, the ordinance
is not in a complete form. A lot of things are missing in
it. That is why we have said in the beginning to bring an
amnesty scheme excluding the unauthorized constructions
on some particular places in Delhi that cannot be
regularized, However, bringing various things one after
another created a lot of difficulties. There are still more
than 20,000 shops in Delhi that have been sealed and
they are yet to be desealed. About 50 to 100 thousand
shops are in the process of being sealed, as they are
located on the roads which are not notified. They are all
operating on A and B category roads. Sealing of shops
is continued. Meanwhile, the High Court and the Supreme
Court have also passed orders for immediate demolition
of fourth and fifth-floor constructions. Fourth and fifth-
floor construction is not in Master Plan, but the refugee
colonies where refugees had come 30-40 years back and
settled there do have such construction for which a day-
to-day order is coming up to demolish all such
constructions. I was surprised at the announcement which
was made at least four times regarding regularization of
1500 unauthorised colonies. It was announced at the time
of corporation elections that all these colonies had been

regularized. After that not even a single map has been
passed. Then, how were they regularized? About two
months back all residents welfare associations were asked
to submit their maps. The cost of drawing maps of one
colony and completing its all formalities involves spending
Rs. 10-15 lakh approximately. For it, they have to make
payment to the architects who draw such maps.

It also creates a problem as to where to open a
primary school, shop, DESU office and Post Office. There
are disputes also among them. All of them had also
submitted the maps. Now these maps are with you and
also with the Government of Delhi. 3-4 days back a full
page advertisement was published in which it was stated
that all people should submit these maps again. 50
conditions were imposed. From where the Residents
Welfare Associations shall send it? From where they shall
receive money? Why do not your Government, your
department make it? The Government should make their
maps. It had happened earlier. The Government always
used to make maps and keep there maps before them.
After making maps, objections were sought from the
people later on they had been passed and this work
gets completed. The way you are working, these colonies
cannot be regularized even upto ten years. A scheme to
regularize these colonies is being implemented for the
last ten years and it is stated that these had been
regularized. These colonies are not being regularized.
Unless the by-laws are not liberalized these will not be
regularized.

Three years ago you mentioned that one lakh slum
dwellers will be allotted flats by the next one year. Three
years had been passed. They had not been given even
a single flat. I can challenge this. This Government is in
power for the last three years and nine months not even
a single flat was allotted to them, Overall four to five
lakh people live in slums. If we construct one lakh flats
in one year even then it will take five years. Not a single
flat was given anywhere in four years. Similarly, Hawking-
Zone was not created for street and pavement vendors.
You said that do not demolish them for one year and
demolish them after one year if need be and meanwhile
we will formulate the scheme. Whether five lakh flats will
be constructed within that one year and Hawking-Zones
will also be created and all street and pavement vendors
will be accommodated there? There is no scheme in this
regard. Schemes are being formulated only on papers.

I would like to say one more thing. Hon'ble Minister
said that schemes have been formulated and whether he

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

should present these schemes? What is the benefit of these scheme? The Monitoring Committee of High Court and Supreme Court summons Lieutenant Governor, Commissioner, Chief Secretary and asks them to appear before the Committee and inquired why have they not done this work? They also summon the Commissioner of the Corporation. There are many subordinate officers. The working of the Monitoring Committee creates problems for them. According to your Master Plan, if there comes any case of desealing, the seal is not opened in that case. At first, this case will go to the Monitoring Committee and the Committee will see it and order to open the sealing. This process will take months. Then the case will go to the Corporation and there will be a delay what will happen to their livelihood of the persons, whose shops have been sealed, or are being sealed, with or mistakenly has will happen to their livelihood Hon'ble Minister has advised that there is no need to have more debates on this issue because there is no question to oppose it. We are trying to give some relief. These schemes should not remain only on in papers and such type of situation should not arise again which seeks to promulgate an ordinance. I would like to appeal not to make it an prestige as, lakhs of people are in trouble and try to bring amnesty scheme again so that whatever has already been constructed in Delhi can be regularized and after that no further constructions should be allowed But new constructions are going on rapidly. The people who can exercise money and muscle power are erecting new structures rapidly, fresh encroachments are taking place and big brokers are installing new pavements vending. Since the prices of land are shooting up in Delhi, I would like to ask whether any middle class person is having an LIG or MIG flat? People belonging to lower income and middle income group do not have their houses. A house constructed on the land measuring 200 yards is being auctioned for rupees five crores and at some other place small hotel is being auctioned in hundred of crores rupees and the land prices are sky-rocketing. And as such, can any poor middle class person build his house in- Delhi? One plot in New Delhi is sold in Rs. 300 crore, and so much so that same situation has started to prevail in rural or remote areas. The Cooperative Societies had been closed and the Cooperative Societies are not being given land and if houses not constructed and the Government also does not construct the houses, then the people will not dare to purchase the house in an option. Where the poor and middle class people will go? How his dream of a house will be fulfilled? So, I would like to say to the Hon. Minister to pay attention towards

this problem so that he does not has to say not he had to bring the ordinance as there were no foreseen circumstances. He should solve this problem once and for all.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR (Outer Delhi): I rise to support the Bill introduced here. The people of Delhi and specially Malhotraji also know the circumstances under which this ordinance was brought. When the order to seal the small shops in illegal colonies was passed and when the question to seal the commercial activities in rural areas arose, the people of Delhi were so much worried which I can understand. Some years ago, Delhi had solved its problems but Delhites had to face same problem once again. I would like to thank the Government, specially Jaipal Reddy ji who understood the problem of the people of Delhi and brought the ordinance for providing relief to the people and as such this Bill is before us.

Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra was raising some questions and I would like to bring certain facts before the House. The last NDA Government had to bring Master Plan of 2021 but it could not do so. Our Government brought Master Plan 2021. I would like to remind Vijay Kumarji, that though he has shown the concern to regularize 1500 illegal colonies the last NDA Government had proposed to regularize those colonies and assured that they will pass these colonies. But the development charges will be taken from them at the rate of Rs. 3200 per yard. It was also said that Rs.3 lakh 20 thousand will be charged to a plot holder of 100 yard, Rs.6 lakh 40 thousand from a plot holder of 200 yard. But at that time we had promised in our manifesto that after coming to power our Government will regularize these colonies on the basis of 612 colonies that had been regularized by Smt. Indira Gandhi during her tenure. Hon'ble Jaipal Reddy, has not only regularized these colonies but also decided to regularize 1500 colonies as per the policy decision of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and as such has paid tribute to her. Not even a single penny in the name of development charge will be charged from the people living in unauthorized land. This is the decision of our UPA's Government. For this, I would like to congratulate the UPA's Government. A decision to pass the colonies has already been taken. I would urge Hon'ble Vijay Kumar to go and visit colonies where the Government of Delhi; constructing roads and drains by spending crores of rupees. We have provided electricity and drinking water there. Now, we are going to lay sewer lines. But there are some constraints due to which we are unable to issue notification. The people had approached the Court with regard to master plan. The case is still pending in

the Court. I hope as and when the case is disposed of notification will be issued and we will pass these colonies as this is our promise to the people of Delhi.

Here you have mentioned about slums. We have rehabilitated eight lakh slum dwellers. We have settled 48 rehabilitation colonies by giving 25-25 yard plots to each.

Today we have moved a step ahead from that stage. We have said that we would allot the constructed house. There has been a mention of this point in the new master plan of 2021. I would like to inform you and the House that exactly three months back, the Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi had laid the foundation stone for these house by visiting Bawana and we are initiating the work for constructing buildings for all the people living in slums in Delhi and will complete this work expeditiously. Before commencing this work we have already started construction of houses at another site. A decision has been taken to allot 30 percent dwelling units to slum dwellers out of the dwelling being constructed in private sectors in Okhla. I would like to tell the house that the cost of the land is Rs. one lakh per yard, houses will be constructed on the said land and will be distributed to slum dwellers. Another significant work has been accomplished in the new master plan. Earlier farmer's land was used to be acquired at the rate of Rs. one per yard, Rs. 100 per yard about which a mention has been made by hon'ble Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra and the said land used to be sold for crores of rupees. DDA was exploiting the farmers in Delhi. It was selling high-rise buildings. It was selling each plot at Rs. one thousand, Rs. two thousand crores. But the land used to be acquired at throw away prices from the farmers on which they toiled hard to cultivate. For the first time under the master plan of 2021, we have granted permission to construct houses through public private partnership. I would like to congratulate the Government for this move. The land which DDA used to purchase for a song, today farmers are getting desired prices for the same land. Hon'ble Vijay Kumar Malhotraji, in rural areas of Nazafgarh, Dabri where land used to be sold at Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs per acre, within one year the farmers land is being sold in the range of Rs. three crores per acre. This has been accomplished by the UPA Government, the Government led by the Congress party has done this. Today we have marched ahead from this stage. We propose to regularize the unauthorised colonies. Along with this, the demarcation has been carried out in consonance with the increased population of the villages. 'Lal dora' area had been

earmarked in the year 1908 that houses cannot be constructed beyond that area. The population grew manifold since 1908, buildings were constructed, the people staying there had children and, grand children, this matter always hung as a sword of damocles over their heads. Now by giving relief even to them, we have stated that they would be regularized according to the growth in population. We have incorporated this in the new master plan. Under the new master plan, we have made arrangements not only to sell land in private sector and to provide houses by constructing them but also put in place arrangements that whatever houses will be constructed in private sector, 40 percent of such houses will be reserved for of LIC people, the poor and the middle class people, for which they are showing concern. It has been stated in the Bill that DDA will determine the cost for this purpose. Prof. Malhotra is expressing concerns that the street vendors are being shifted, houses are being demolished, shops are being sealed. I would like to know from him as to who is doing this and the reasons behind it. Hadn't he raised the issue six months back that if they vote them into power, then they will not allow the shifting of street vendors, they will not allow the sealing of shops, demolition of houses but what is going on today, why is it happening and what are the reasons behind it? MCD people come and take away the goods of the street vendors. I can appreciate his concern. He definitely thinks about the thousands of poor out there but the party to which he belongs never made a mention about the poor. They care for the interests of the big businessmen only. Had they stood by the street vendors or raised voice against the demolition of houses; there concern about them would have been justified, why didn't they do anything while the sealing drive was on by MCD and they were being shifted, their shops were being sealed, Why don't they come forward to prevent this sealing? The fact is that they have done nothing in this regard. We have concerns and have decided that they would be provided with stalls, this has been included in the new master plan. The new master plan will change the landscape of Delhi, it will build Delhi and will take it forward. To accomplish all these works, the hon'ble Jaipal Reddyji has sought one year's time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are some serious questions in this regard. What kind of situation was going to engulf the villages? From the schools which had been ordered to shut down, the academic future of 1,000 children would have been adversely affected. Where would have those children gone to attend the school but our Government has shown its concern towards this matter and has also

[Shri Sajjan Kumar]

appreciated this problem. Be it schools or hospitals, be it the stores—where foodgrains are stored, the entire supply line of Delhi from where grain, sugar and foodgrains was under the threat due to sealing drive. Had all those buildings been sealed, the very existence of Delhi would have come under danger. That's why this ordinance was brought and I whole heartedly support the Bill moved by the hon'ble Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Malhotraji has expressed his concern about the unauthorized colonies, I too have concerns in this regard for which the Government of Delhi has asked for simple terms and conditions. My friend Shri Jagdish Tytler has also expressed his concerns. I would like to say that such simple policy should be formulated so that the poor living in the authorized colonies do not have to face hardships, and do not have to shell out money from their pockets. I would like to add what Shri Malhotraji has also stated that it is not a question of money but where will be the schools, parks in those colonies? The colonizers have departed selling off their land, therefore there is no place for the school, park, hospital or the police station or the dispensary to be set up there. How can roads with a width of 40 to 60 feet be constructed there? That's why while regularizing 612 colonies, the late Indira Gandhi had said that it would be beneficial for the people living in these colonies if these colonies are regularized on as is, where is basis, otherwise how it would be possible to construct schools or parks or police station by demolishing thousands of houses and buildings already erected. Therefore my submission is that all of you should concentrate on policies. Invite the Delhi Government and hold discussion and by taking some step resolve the problems being faced by the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, along with this, I would like to make another submission that whatever he has said about the fourth floor is a matter of concern. It is true that not only the refugees but our villagers here have also constructed fourth, fifth and sixth floors. This practice is prevalent in his area also, there are villages in Malhotraji's constituency, they have also constructed additional floors. It will not be proper if we demolish those floors and on the other hand give relief to the remaining people. Therefore, I feel that they should also be included in this category. area also, there are villages in Malhotraji's constituency, they have also constructed additional floors. It will not be proper if we demolish those floors and on the other hand give relief to the remaining people. Therefore, I feel that they should also be included in this category.

Sir, with these words I once again congratulate the Government and wholeheartedly support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), I rise to support this Bill. While I support it, I would like to make certain points which in our opinion are very important for this Act to be seriously implemented.

The first para of the Preamble to the Bill reads, "Whereas there had been phenomenal increase in the population of National Capital Territory of Delhi owing to migration and other factors leading to encroachment or unauthorized developments..." If migration continues to take place in the future, would not the problem continue in Delhi and other metropolitan cities even after the enactment of this legislation? So, we should take steps to stop migration. It is my humble opinion that both the NDA and the UPA are in favour of migration of farmers to the metropolitan cities.

While hon. Minister of Urban Development is trying to solve the problems caused by migration and unauthorized development, etc., the other Ministries in the Cabinet are formulating projects like creation of Special Economic Zones which are driving away thousands of farmers from their lands. If thousands and lakhs of farmers are driven away from their lands on which they earn their livelihood, where will they go? They will come and beg in the metropolitan cities. With the passage of time, this problem will again raise its head. Problems of metropolitan cities can be solved only if the Government is serious enough to go through land reforms by which people living in villages will be allowed to live in their village, earn their livelihood and have a very happy and honourable livelihood in their own land; they will not be thrown out of their land. This is the only condition which can solve the problem of unauthorized colonies, encroachment, etc., coming up in the various metropolitan cities of the country.

On page 3, Section 44 of 1994 Act, subsection (i), unauthorized development means use of land or use of building for construction, etc., carried out in contravention of the sanctioned plan or without obtaining sanctioned plan or in contravention of the land use as permitted under the Master Plan or Zonal Plan. There was a Master Plan—Master Plan of Delhi 2001. All these unauthorized colonies came up despite the existence of this Master

Plan. Construction can be done in contravention of the sanctioned plan. Were the officers concerned with the task of sanctioning of the plan of construction involved in this or not is an issue which has to be looked into.

I come from a city. In my humble opinion, no unauthorised building can be constructed in any metro city if the officials of the city are not directly involved in it in whatever form they are. What action Government is going to take in this regard? The Government is demolishing the buildings. The person who purchased the flat, knowingly or unknowingly, is suffering. You can at best give some punishment to one promoter out of at least one thousand in the area. But what punishment have the Government given, I want to know, through you, from the hon. Minister, to the officials who are involved in this racket of unauthorised constructions and the officials of the Land Revenue Department, who have been looking with their eyes closed? I do not say that they are not looking because in my opinion, they are collecting from them; they are looking with their eyes closed when the laws of land use are being violated.

If the system is going to run in a manner in which the very plan of the Government will not be followed or it would be violated, and if those gentlemen are allowed to go scot-free, I think, by 2021 I will not, of course, be here by that time—it would again be necessary for the Government to bring a similar Act to regularise all the unauthorised colonies that are developed in the NCT area of Delhi.

This is my humble statement. But I support this Bill. I think, it is necessary for the people of Delhi to have such an Act.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since it is a convention that a resolution for disapproval of an ordinance is discussed alongwith the Bill introduced to replace the said ordinance. I had moved this resolution for disapproval of the ordinance in pursuance of this practice, however, this was not my intention. Since the Hon'ble Minister has brought this Bill in place of the said ordinance so I extend my support to it. I not only extend my support but I feel that the Government has taken the entire planning in its hands till 31st December 2008 and they will have to promulgate a new ordinance after the year 2008. So, it would have been better if the Government had already fixed its duration upto four-five years. It would have been convenient even for them and

even we would not have to bring any such resolutions time and again.

I extend my support to this Bill alongwith some suggestions. The Government of India has taken serious view of this issue. People from each and every corner of the country want to settle down in Delhi because it is the capital of the country. Once a person becomes a Member of Parliament he continues to make effort of purchasing a flat in Delhi. Earlier, there was a practice that land was allotted to the cooperative committees consisting of Members of Parliament or some flats constructed by the DDA were reserved for MP through the Ministers' quota. I know that Hon'ble Minister would go back to Hyderabad so he is not bothered about this problem of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. So, he does not think about this problem.

Sir, I want to give some suggestions. It is very unfortunate that DDA now sparingly follows its practice of reserving flats for people with fixed income and the plots presently being developed by the DDA are being auctioned at exorbitant rates. This practice of auction will have to be checked under special circumstances. The Government of India in pursuance of the Supreme Court of India's order had taken a decision to shift factories from the residential areas to Delhi. I feel it was done in collusion with some factory owners since the Government had given land to the factory owners in the big metropolitan cities of the country some 70-80 years ago at the rate of Rs. two to five lakh per acre by displacing farmers so that industrialization could be expedited. When urbanization took place at a fast pace and the people started migrating in the cities and there was a need for building up residential colonies in the cities, those factories had to be closed. They themselves declared them sick and then on the pretext of the Supreme Court's Order and the Government's Order their factories were closed. After the closure, I am afraid that some politicians bought the land of the old closed textile mills of Mumbai for Rs.1200 crore and I read it in the newspaper that an old mill owner of Delhi signed a contract with some builder for the sale of land of an old textile mill for Rs. 12,500/-crore. A small bungalow in our Lutyen zone, known to be one of the posh areas of the world, designed by the best architect was sold for Rs. 350 crore.

Sir, the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was mentioned here. I hold her in high esteem and under the leadership of Reddy Saheb, we had opposed her but despite being her staunch opponent. I honestly admit that the compassion she had for the poor is lacking in the

[Shri Mohan Singh]

followers of Gandhi. So, I call upon this Government to show similar compassion towards the poor. So, it is necessary to construct houses and settle those slum dwellers there.

Sir, there are large number of people with fixed income residing in the metropolises, those whose only source of livelihood is pension, those whose only source of livelihood is their salary they get accommodation during their service but what shelter do they have in their post-retirement days? Would you be compelling them to leave this city when they have brought up their children in this city and become accustomed to the life style of Delhi. The Government should make arrangements for their two or three roomed flat and the Government should incorporate it in its housing policy.

Sir, I read in the newspaper recently that the Delhi High Court has given directions to the Government and the Municipal Corporation to demolish more than three storeys buildings engaging a task force within 15 days. Now, hundreds of villages of Delhi are urbanized. My friend who is an old Congress leader and has a rural background was saying that as their families kept increasing they constructed multi storeys on their village house. Bulldozer cannot enter that area. The Supreme Court of India, High Court and even the Government may try with all their might and men, yet they cannot demolish those clusters that is why it is requested that it would be impractical and unreasonable to demolish the old buildings and it is easier to give directions to demolish them, the Government should try to strike a balance between the two. The Government should properly fight its case and I would like to give them this much assurance that if they come to Parliament with the issue of regularization, we would extend them our full support.

Secondly, among the small satellite towns like Noida, Greater Noida, Faridabad, Sonapat and Gurgaon which are creeping up around this metropolitan city, the rates of Gurgaon have skyrocketed while those of Greater Noida are likely to rise. They should speak to the State Governments that this is not their primary activity since the Greater Noida, and Gurgaon Development Authorities have adopted the practice of DDA and now none of these allots either plots or flats, they do not even construct flats rather they are making either allotments of big plots in Rs. Three-four hundred crore or constructing three four roomed flats and selling them in the market for rupees one and a half or two and a half-three crore? A category of people has sprung up in the country whose population

in the country is equal to that of America and they too have riches more than an average common man, he can buy three-four room flats in the range of Rs. One and a half crore, however, common man cannot do that. So, the Government should try to maintain the uniform price of flats in the satellite towns which are called part of the Union Territory or the Capital city.

Sir, with these few suggestions, thanking the Hon'ble Minister for bringing this Bill whereby he shows his empathy with the poor, weaker section and the common man, I extend my support to the Bill.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing this National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2007. Hon. Minister has made some amendments to the second Bill. So, we can say it is only an amending Bill.

Sir, we have been discussing this particular matter fourth time in the last two years in this House. Since the Government is not able to solve this problem in one attempt, we are discussing this matter, giving permission and approving the Government's action fourth time in this House. No doubt, this is a sensitive matter because it is a question of lakhs of people. If everything, employment, residential houses in the unauthorized colonies, is to be calculated I think it is the problem of about one crore people.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is the problem of 1.5 crore people.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: We cannot and should not ignore the problem of about one crore people of Delhi. We know what problem the people of Delhi are facing. No doubt, we have discussed this matter. The Master Plan should have been revised much earlier taking into consideration all the points that are in question now. The Government is taking much more time to revise the Master Plan. Even now the Government is preparing a Master Plan keeping in view the future perspective for only 15 years. I would like to know why it is not for 20, 50 or 100 years. Unnecessarily, the Government is taking approval of the House. Master Plan is being prepared in piece-meal basis only for five, ten or fifteen years. We know that it is the National Capital and what will happen in the next 10, 15, 20 or 100 years.

We know in which direction the world is moving. In other countries they are not in a position to just change

the Master Plan of their big cities. They are having their Master Plan for 100 years. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that they should also have a perspective plan for 100 years so that there will be no necessity for all this unnecessary thing that is everybody is facing.

Everybody wants Delhi to be a very modern and a model city. No doubt, this is our national Capital. So, we want that it should be a very modern and model city. For this purpose, a new Master Plan is required which is rightly being notified. Under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, in order to provide for the needs of the increasing population of Delhi, a plan was required with a perspective of 2021. Now this second Ordinance was required because the Government is not in a position to take the required corrective steps because the Zonal Development Plans pursuant to the Master Plan 2021 are yet to be prepared. This is the main reason for this second Ordinance. The Government should have prepared this much earlier. When the Master Plan was prepared, simultaneously, the Zonal Development Authorities should have been advised to make their Master Plan accordingly, so that it could not have been necessary to again come up with the second Ordinance or the Bill. Now what is happening? Due to this delayed work, the courts are interfering. Now they are very serious. Earlier it has also been discussed in this House but always there should not be a tendency just to circumvent the court's orders. That should not be the duty of the Legislature. Always just to circumvent the decision of the court, you should not come with some legislation. We should not have a legislation for rescuing the Government. I am observing for the last three years after this UPA Government came to power, always they have a tendency to come up with some legislation just to avoid the court order. Why do you not prepare yourself much before so that you do not face this embarrassment? The court is rejecting either the Act or they are coming up with certain observation due to which everybody is very much embarrassed. I am apprehending this also will happen with this act because this Ordinance has also been challenged in the Apex court and the court has issued notice and sought response from the union Govt. It is likely to face rough weather. That is my anticipation. I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Minister because the Assembly elections in the national Capital are scheduled for early next year. So because of this anxiety, his Party is pressing hard. I know he has no personal interest but he has been hard pressed for this legislation again. But the tendency of the Executive of circumventing the court order through some legislation is an unhealthy feature of the

democracy. I know the hon. Minister, his integrity and honesty. I do not have any doubt about it. He is a promoter of democracy but because of circumvention of the orders, he himself had to face such response from the court. So, I am always requesting the hon. Minister that he should prepare master plan much in advance. He should ask his officials to prepare earlier. Why do we need this Ordinance? Why did we not take two years or three years' time at that time? It should have been anticipated by the Government. The Bill was passed by this House. At that time, we should have taken two years or three years. Had we done that, Heavens would not have fallen. But we could not take the right decision at that time and you have come up with this second Ordinance.

So, the Government of India is responsible for all the miseries and the inconveniences that the people had been subjected to. That is what I want to say. A timely review and modification of the new Master Plan could have been done by the Government of India. It was the responsibility of the Government of India to prepare the Master Plan and the Zonal Development Plan. All these should have been done much earlier, but the Central Government had failed to do so at the appropriate time.

Sir, since the hon. Minister is here I would also like to take this opportunity to draw his attention to the difficulties that are being faced by people in other urban areas of the country. We have got an opportunity here to discuss the problems being faced by people in this city, but similar kinds of problems are also being faced by people in other urban areas of the country as well. Now, in this era of corporatisation, there has been an influx of people to the urban areas from the rural areas because the people in the rural areas are not getting any facilities in the rural areas. Their agricultural land is being taken away. They have no irrigation facilities. The economy of the rural people is agro based. In the absence of any facilities they are rushing to the urban areas for their livelihood. This has become a very big problem. The local bodies of the urban areas are facing this problem. What is the perspective plan of the Central Government to tackle this problem? The problem is assuming serious and alarming proportions. There will be need for more water, more schools, more medicals and more food. It would not be possible for the local bodies of the urban areas to provide such amenities on such a large scale in the future.

I had an occasion to visit China. There the entry to urban areas is restricted. They do not allow everybody to

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

come to the urban areas. They have issued cards. Only the card holders remain in the urban areas and other people are sent back to the villages and they are provided with opportunities of employment there. Our Government should also come out with such a plan. No doubt we are having a democratic country and we cannot make such restrictions but we will have to see how amenities can be provided to the people in the urban areas. People in the urban areas are staying in the slums and they have no civic amenities and sources of livelihood to meet their minimum needs. The situation is assuming alarming proportions. I would like to request the hon. Minister to come out with a perspective plan for all the urban areas of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the Union Minister Shri Jaipal Reddy ji for introducing the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2007 in this House. As the ordinance for the said Bill had already come into effect and therefore a number of people are heaving a sigh of relief, because today it is going to be a law on its passage. Delhiites had been facing problems during previous days. It is well known to all of us. When the hon'ble court gave order for sealing, countless number of people were rendered unemployed and there was panic all around. It created a big problem before the Union and the State Governments.

I think these problems would be put to an end after a law is enacted through this Bill. Delhi is the National Capital. People from every state and every section of the society visit Delhi, especially the people belonging to Poorvanchal i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Bengal etc. come in large numbers to reside here and earn their livelihood. Poverty and misery are prevailing there. Due to poverty and unemployment prevailing in villages there, those people come here to earn their livelihood. By striving hard and earning their livelihood they are leading their life in a miserable condition. I think nearly 40 lakh people hailing from Poorvanchal are living here. Naturally, they are bound to come here, but there is no arrangement or facility for them here. There are no flats for them to live in. Even today, the flats constructed by the government cost very high and they cannot afford to buy them. The cost of these flats is so high that only the rich can buy them. It is but natural that on coming here to earn their livelihood they are certain to construct their temporary

residences or Jhuggis somewhere to live in and it is also a fact that majority of those people are leading miserable life. Gradually, the people have had their residences for years; some of them are running their business also. As such, the issue of regularizing the unauthorized colonies is very old and I think the issue of regularizing the unauthorized colonies has been prevailing since the time when Smt. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. The then Members of Parliament—Shri Sajjan Kumar and Shri Tytler ji—are sitting here. I express my gratitude to them as they had raised their voice in favour of these unauthorized colonies even during the Prime Ministership of Smt. Indira Gandhiji, saying that people have to face a lot of problems due to them. A cabinet meeting was held in the year 1976-77 and it was decided therein to regularize the unauthorized colonies. I think it is because of these efforts that 540 unauthorized colonies have been regularized here. I thank these Members of Parliament of Delhi for this as they raised their voice on this issue. As people from across the country come and settle here, it is but natural that the unauthorized colonies would find a place here, as they don't have any accommodations here for them to live in. I have seen that people from other parts of the State of Bihar come in its capital Patna to earn their livelihood and live there. Be it Patna, Delhi or other cities of the country, people are sure to come therein to earn their livelihood as there is no employment in villages for them and it is sure to give birth to the unauthorized colonies in those cities. The Government needs to formulate a comprehensive policy in this regard. I thank you for introducing this Bill, but I would like to request you to formulate a comprehensive policy in this regards so as to benefit those outsiders living here and earning their bread. You are building flats through the D.D.A. Have you thought of anything for these poor? I know you are part of that group of persons who care for the poor; you have feelings for them in your heart, so please formulate a comprehensive policy in their interest so that they don't face problems. Otherwise the Court's order may come any moment that is sure to facilitate demolition by the bulldozer thereby putting the people into trouble. Through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that the Court ordered to close down the factories etc. in the name of environment and the action was initiated in this regard that led to rendering of almost seven lakh people from Poorvanchal homeless and they were compelled to return to their native places. Lakh of people from Bihar were rendered jobless and they too had to go back to their native places. Similarly, when action was initiated in the name of unauthorized colonies, people running shops in residential

areas and earning their bread faced difficulties. Besides, people working in these shops were also very badly affected. Many people were ready to even commit suicide. Meanwhile, the Union Government secured the passage of a Bill in the Parliament to provide relief to these people but the Supreme Court disapproved it. The Government had tried to provide relief to these people but that issue was also politicized. I think we need to think over this issue with an open mind.

There are nearly 1500 unauthorized colonies in the Capital Delhi, which need regularization. I would like them to be regularized by enacting a stringent law in this regard. You should not only look after the rich but the poor also. Ours is a Welfare State and the UPA Government has been swept to power solely with the help of the poor. So, accommodations be provided to them. Besides, it is very necessary to provide them clean drinking water also. Even today, they have to drink dirty water that causes many diseases. This leads to outbreak of many epidemics also in the Jhuggis and slums, which claim lives of a number of people. So, attention has to be paid to them and arrangements made for them.

Every citizen of this country has a constitutional right to have an accommodation to live in. If by any means they have got accommodation, and then they are rendered homeless, where would they go? Lakhs of people are taking shelter in Jhuggis & slums in Delhi. This situation does not prevail in Delhi only, rather it prevails in every big city. So, I request the hon'ble Minister to pay special attention to this category and take concrete measures for them so that they don't have to face problems. It's also a fact that migration of these people of poor category to Delhi is inevitable. They are sure to come here to earn their livelihood. Our constitution also permits one to go where one likes to go and earn livelihood. You can't stop him or her. So, make provision in favour of them. Population, poverty and unemployment are rising at an alarming rate leading to migration of people to cities from villages as there are no employment opportunities and adequate living facilities available in villages. Unless the Government provide them all the facilities in the villages itself; people are bound to migrate to cities. If you provide them employment in the villages itself, they would not resort to cities as nobody willingly likes to leave his native place, home and come to city to face problems. They migrate to cities by leaving their native place and home under compulsion to earn their livelihood.

Today, face of Delhi is glowing because of these 40 lac people of Poorvanchal who have added lustre to Delhi

by toiling hard. It is a strange irony that he, who builds houses, has no house of his own; he, who makes shoes, has no shoes to wear. The system is so much engulfed with lacunae that the gap between the rich and the poor has also widened very much. Therefore, there is resentment among the poor today because they are getting no accommodation to live in, they are not able to earn livelihood to make both their ends meet. Today, there are a number of families in Delhi which are not able to make both their ends meet even after working hard to earn their livelihood. Rickshaw pullers, street vendors are no exception to this. This is the situation even after 60 years of independence of the country. The Constitution also provides right to live. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide basic amenities and clean potable water to them. Delhi is a capital city, however, there is no proper toilet facility available for poor people in the city. The condition of labourers is so pathetic that it brings tear to one's eyes.

Some time back, sealing campaign was run that caused heavy damage to small shopkeepers. Had the matter been resolved prior to bringing this matter to the court, the shopkeepers would not have faced these difficulties. The shops of many shopkeepers were demolished. They are still shedding tears on their plight.

I would directly blame the NDA people sitting here who though time to time shed tears did not do anything and now they are blaming the Congress party for this State of affair. They have been continuously in power, why did they not formulate a policy that would remove the plight of the poor people?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, they have been in power for 55 years.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: They have been continuously in power. It was their Government and the mayor belonged to them, why did they not check it. They continued to say that they would do this and they would do that, however, when they got opportunity, they are making allegation and playing politics. It will not serve the purpose. Whether they are in the Government or in Opposition Members of both the sides are answerable to the people so they should do work for the people especially the poor section of society. Shahnawaz Saheb is elected from the same State from where people come here, live in Jhuggi clusters and do hard labour to shine Delhi and construct its roads. He was also the Central

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

Minister, he had also some responsibility but he did not do anything. He was the Minister of Civil Aviation. He should certainly travel by planes but he should also take care of common people who provide resources to facilitate plane travel. If he does not think about them then certainly in the coming days. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Kripalji, you please speak on the Bill.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am speaking on the Bill and speaking quite sincerely. I am very sorry that is why I am using these words. Sir, you please do not stop me and let me speak with an open heart.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Ram Kripal ji is a very good Member, however, opportunity is not being given to him to speak. The problems of Delhi will be solved only when he will be a Minister. He should have been appointed the Minister of Urban Development. Ram Kripalji, we are all with you.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, when the Hon'ble Minister will reply on this Bill, he will certainly speak on the present problem in this regard, however, I would like that he should also say as to what will be its future comprehensive form and whether such problem will continue to recur and how many colonies are going to be regularized and what is going to be done by the Government to solve this problem. ...*(Interruptions)*. What is going to be done to solve the problem of Delhi? The life in Delhi is becoming busier day by day, the population of the city is increasing and people desire that they should settle here for the education of their children and for earning their livelihood. What is the housing policy of the Government for such people? Housing facility should be provided to the people of Poorvanchal. By what time the unauthorized colonies are going to be regularized so that poor people may not face difficulties? Will DDA serve the interest of only rich people and will not solve the problem of the poor people? The Hon'ble Minister should give detailed reply regarding all these things. When will the Hon'ble Minister take steps to provide relief to those people who are facing housing problem, who have lost their employment and whose houses have been demolished?

With these word, I support the Bill with the hope that the present Minister has sympathy for poor people and it is also the commitment of the UPA Government. I feel that if there is any Government which is committed

to the education for poor and labourers and the solution to their problem then it is non other than UPA Government and it is UPA Government which can solve the problems of poor people. Only this Government can work for the welfare of every section of society whether they are living in the villages or in towns. I believe that the Hon'ble Minister will say something in his reply regarding the permanent solution to this problem. If it is done then 40 lakh people including the people from Poorvanchal, Bihar, UP, Bengal and Orissa who are leading hellish life will extend their thanks to the Government. The Government should work for desecaling of shops and the matter should not be referred to the court again. I once again support the Bill and conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak after Shri Ram Kripal Yadav who is a smart speaker. Dada is giving hints for early reply. I would like to submit that till now there was no politics. Shri Mohan Singh spoke but there was no politics in it. Similarly, Shri Sajjan Kumarji spoke without giving it a political touch. Several other Hon'ble Members also spoke and they also did not indulge in politics. However, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav ji has politicized this issue. He should be aware of what will be given by Shri Jaipal Reddy ji as he is in ruling party. We are demanding for you still they are doubting our integrity. I was submitting that after taking someone from Haryana, his party makes him Minister ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself to the subject.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, I am preparing background. He is Member from Pattitputra. If he is a Member from urban area, I am from rural area. There are some villages in the constituency of Hon'ble Ram Kripalji, however, he is a Member from city so he is aware of the problem of urban area. If the Minister of Urban Development would add his name, it would have been better for we people from Bihar. Despite that I will certainly reply to the allegations that have been levelled by the Hon'ble Member.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You please speak on the Bill.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am well aware that other Hon'ble Members also deviated from the main topic, however, nobody objected. I am going to praise but objectives are being raised.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Now, nobody will interrupt you. You keep on praising.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Our leader Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra has discussed this matter in detail. I rise to support this Bill. The leader of all the political parties are unanimous on this matter. Bulldozers were run in Delhi and sealing was done. Injustice has been done to the people. The Minister of Urban Development lives in my vicinity. I often see that people visit him and congratulate him. Crackers are used, however, the problems of the people of Delhi have not been solved yet. After the introduction of this Bill. I feel that the problems of Delhites will be solved. Many allegations have been levelled. I appreciate that efforts were made to regularize the unauthorized colonies during the regime of Indira Gandhi. Efforts were made for the first time to regularize the colonies in Delhi we were in power in 1967 and Hon'ble Vijay Kumar Malhotra was the Chief Executive Councillor. I would not like to call it illegal colonies rather I will call it unauthorized colonies. Hon'ble Ram Kriapliji has called it illegal colony, it is not appropriate term for it. These are unauthorized colonies which are predominantly inhabited by the poor people from all over the country. We had regularized the colonies when we were in power in the year 1977. Since then the population kept on increasing.

If congress people have this much sympathy then how come this number reached 1500? In between we came to power only for a period of five years, are we responsible for all the problems faced by Delhi? Of the sixty years they have been in power for 55 years or the Government has been formed by their support. This subject has assumed great importance. Land is being acquired-from the people. Today land is being acquired from the farmers in Delhi. I respect Shri Sajjan Kumar a lot. I used to reside in his constituency, that's why he made a mention of my name. My wife belongs to his area Uttam Nagar. I regularly visit his constituency. I was also educated in Delhi, hence I am very much familiar with the issues being faced by Delhi. Land of farmers have been acquired under Dwarka project, land has been acquired at a throw-away price and if the same plot is sold of today, it will earn them crores of rupees in return. Is it the Government or any agency looking to earn money? The Government's job is not to earn money. Land is acquired from the poor farmers at the rate of Rs. two lakh per acre and later the same land is being sold by them at the rate of Rs. two lakh to five lakhs per yard.

16.00 hrs

They acquired the land for some purposes, has the Government got the right to acquire entire land of the farmers? They have stated that colonies, schools, colleges would be set up there. They provide plots at lower costs for the schools and say that they will provide education to the poor. Has the Government tried to find out the number of poor students given admission after acquiring the plot for schools at lower rates, are the children of the people living below the poverty line studying in the said public schools? Residence for the Chairmen, principal is built there. They give land worth Rs. 10 lakh at dirt-cheap rates. Today this has turned out to be a big issue. In this regard, a dispute is going on in Nandigram and many other places. If any such incident occurs it attracts attention. They have acquired land, acquired the land of the farmers, they acquired it just for a song, if the said plot is again sold in the market, Government earns profit on it. If the Government acquires land, and if its price increases and it is sold after conducting auction, the farmers should also get a share of the profit thus earned. After acquiring one's land at Rs. 2000 per yard if the said land's value touches Rs. two lakh or two crores can't the Government return that money to the people as incentives? Can't the Government say that it was farmer's land, they had acquired it at throw away prices now and its price has increased, they are giving the farmers two percent, four percent, five percent as incentive. We are not saying that they should be given 50 percent. If they had acquired the land and if its price has crossed crores then a scheme be prepared as to give the farmers 2-3 per cent as incentives.

Sajjan Kumarji said that land is being sold at the rate of Rs. 3 crore in and around Nazafgarh. I have been visiting those villages since my childhood. People are purchasing land there. The price of the said land has increased manifold. The money given to the farmers as compensation is spent quickly. I know many such people who using the money received as compensation, bought buses, they spent away all their money here and there. The people whom they have given the land, in that place the son of the farmer is working. He is going on knocking door to door because land has been acquired from his parent. Earlier Zamindari was snatched away from them. The Parliament has enacted the rules that farmers cannot possess more than three acres of land. A ceiling was put on it. Are they going to create new Zamindars now? Big industrial houses acquire hundreds of acres of land. How does this happen? They allotted plots in Okhla. Minister

[Shri Syed Shah Nawaz Hussain]

may be aware of the fact that the land value is going to change soon. They had given land to the people who are operating small factories. In order to provide employment to labourers, land had been given at lower rates. By changing the land value of the industrial plots, showrooms are being opened, big agencies are being opened and buildings are being constructed. The Government should ban this practice if they change the land value and if there get any profit, then one should pass it on to the real owners of the land. Today we are talking about the earth. Are the talks about one's country only be mentioned in the books? Will they grab the land of the people? One would get the land allotted and later change the land value. It is happening not only in Delhi. At the time of the formation of the Government, some agents approach the people saying that they will make arrangements to change the land value, it will lead to this much profit. Through this practice many people earn crores of rupees as income. The Minister should view this matter seriously.

He has also said that four storeyed buildings can be constructed on the plot along 100 metres wide roads. They were given permission to build 3-4 storeys. What is the fault of people who had purchased plots and the allottees whose plot is lying along narrow roads. Those who bought plots along the wide roads also paid the same amount of money, he has said that four storeyed buildings can be constructed along wide roads while the owners of the plot lying adjacent to the roads are denied permission to construct a four storeyed building and it was stayed after approaching the court. Through you, I would like to request that they should adopt a uniform policy, such a thing should not happen that one man reaps the benefit of the advent of good luck if he is owning a plot near the wide roads he can construct a four-storeyed building and the man staying along the adjacent road goes into depression.

Today there has been a talk that people in large numbers reside in Delhi. Ram Kripalji has gone out of the House. I would like to ask from where are they coming to Delhi. Why fewer number of people are coming from South India because there are enough employment opportunities in Bangalore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Where there is shortage of opportunities of employment people are coming from such places and it is their right. The constitution of India provides that anybody can reside anywhere one wants in India. I would like to extend my thanks to the Government which has been in power in

Bihar for 15 years. They adopted such a policy which caused the people to migrate from there, after reaching here, they purchased plots and now they are growing rich as the price of the land has shot up here. But now-a-days not many persons are seen coming to Delhi in the trains which arrive here from Bihar. The Chief Minister of Delhi issues statements against UP and Bihar. If Ram Kripalji says that the people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh played equal roles in building and making Delhi a proper place to live in as that of the Delhi people....*(Interruptions)* it was not about Shielaji, he was merely praising but when he goes to Bihar the people of Bihar will ask him why he kept mum on the statement made by Shielaji. Through you, I would like to say that the people coming from Bihar or UP have the right and they stay here. In Delhi there are two kinds of people—outsiders or Biharis. Many people in Delhi make a claim that Delhi belongs to them. In my view, the people who became destitute before everybody else, they came to Delhi first and we the people of Bihar became poor later on, since the last 15-20 years we have been poor hence we came here a little bit late. Delhi was the village of Sajjan Kumarji only, Delhi was the village of some other people. There are some villages located in the territory of Delhi, there used to be Laldora area adjacent to the village, there used to be colonies but many people wield power in Delhi in such a manner as if Delhi is their own backyard. Delhi is the capital of the country, only the people of the villages have the right on Delhi. When we talk of the rights, everybody has equal rights on Delhi. When our country was partitioned, a large number of people came here from Pakistan, they had the right to come to their own country, their colonies were formed. The matter raised by Malhotraji, there is a saying in my State that about the shortening of six inches from the top i.e. to chop off the head but they are shortening the building itself it is similar to delocating someone. If they demolish the top two storeys of the buildings of the villager, it will exterminate their lives itself, it will result in quarrels among the members of family. If they have four sons, they will construct four storeys and if they say that two storeys will be demolished it is going to create social issues.

Sajjan Kumarji has said that rates have increased in and around Nazaifgarh, who are purchasing land there? The people who are constructing farmhouses are purchasing land there and they are constructing swimming pools there. These people do not have any concern for the poor, they take the land from the farmers and spend their time swimming in the pools through you, I would like to request that a plot be allotted to the Farmer

whenever land is acquired from them. If you are acquiring 5000 yards of land from them give them plots measuring 1000 yards or at least 500 yards which they can develop, farmers should be given this right otherwise when the farmer sees his land he will think that once this land belonged to him, he used to live in that plot, his family also used to reside there but today nothing is left with him.

Now, I will conclude my speech by associating my one point with the issue which was earlier raised by Mohan Singh, but, infact he did not put much emphasis on it later. You are watching towards me. Ours is a party of 132 members, so, on account of this we are taking less time. We have strength somewhat more than that of RJD, so, you may have some difficulties to curtail our time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken. Now, you conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: My time is not yet over. One thing was said here that members came up here. Among them some are older members whose children are either settled or studying in colleges, while some are younger members like me whose children are school going. But many a time the situation keeps on changing. I was in 13th Lok Sabha, but something went wrong with me in election and later I returned once again in 14th Lok Sabha after the gap of two years. During these two years I have seen a lot of pain. You put habit as a Member of Parliament to live in lutyen zone. Earlier, there was a provision that a Member of Parliament would get one DDA flat. At least, he would get one house, if not a big bungalow in surrounding areas. But, they withdrew that facility. Now, this Government are doing disservice not only to the common people but also to the Members of Parliament, who come up Delhi, by withdrawing facility to allot them at least one house each. I would like to know as to whether the Government will explain it in their reply. Now the Minister has gone away.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he will come back soon.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: He is coming, okay, someone will be noting down.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja is noting down all the points.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: The Minister Incharge Rajaji is noting down. I want it to be noted down carefully. There should not be any point missing. Will they make any provision to allot atleast one DDA flat to each of the MPs out of the flats likely to be constructed, as was raised by Shri Mohan Singh ji?

I would like to raise another point regarding big farm-houses developed over four acre of land each where we sometimes get opportunity to attend the functions on many occasion. We see that in the farm house, people lead a luxurious life much more than that of any Minister. People have constructed big bungalows sprawling in five acre of land. But, is it not a fact that Government are going to get them benefited in the name of regularizing the unauthorized colonies? It does not matter if they regularize the plots of one, two, three hundred square yards. But, in the guise of it aren't they going to get them benefited, especially to those ones who are leading luxurious life? They have acquired land in the area of thousand, five thousand acre and developed there swimming pools. However, you have framed policy that the land for farm-house will be allotted, away from Delhi. I do not want to take the names of big locations in Delhi because they will begin opposing us. Moreover, in the forthcoming election in Delhi, they would propagate that we were opposing them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: But, I would like to know what criteria Government have fixed for those 1500 colonies which they to are going to regularize. I do understand the fact regarding regularization of those unauthorized colonies where poor, middle class and BPL people have settled and they have five, three, two and one hundred square plots, but will the Minister explain whether the plots measuring one thousand to two thousand square yards within these 1500 colonies are also being regularized while regularizing these colonies? I think it must be taken into account that as per market rate half of the cost of the land should be taken from such big plot holders. No relief should be given to them in the name of giving relaxation to 100 square yard plot holders. If it is done, it will be great injustice.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: This point is inserted in the Bill.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: He has inserted this point in the Bill. So, I would say that

[Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain]

Government are formed for the poor. If those big people get benefited, then, there will be a great loss to the poor.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time and, through you, I am also thankful to the hon'ble Minister. I hope the Government will bring such a policy so as to benefit the poor, the farmer, BPL people and slum-dwellers not to the owners of the big farm houses. I hope that Government will consider this thing.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jagdish Tytler.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I was wanting to speak when the hon. Minister is here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He would be coming. If you would not speak, somebody else would speak.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Is there anybody else after me to speak? Am I the last speaker?

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, two three Members are more. Shrimati Krishna Tirath is yet to speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: This is a very important issue.

Mr. Minister also must be present here.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has just gone out, probably, to attend the nature's call.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Rajaji is here, he is king.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI A. RAJA): Sir, he is coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Jagdishji, you may continue.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, of course, I stand in support of the Bill, but somehow or the other

[Translation]

One thing has come to my mind that perhaps the people of Delhi are very happy with the coming of this Bill. They are, of course, happy that they will not have any problems further. People of Delhi have not forgotten those sufferings which they have been facing for the last two years. Their houses are lying closed, their shops are lying closed. Business activities of lots of people have been disrupted. They have got their children dropped from schools since now they were in no position to earn their livelihood. You will know the importance of this Bill only when you ask them about it. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister once again that he has brought two ordinances. My earlier point has been considered. I am happy that you have inserted my various points in the Bill. However, with the coming of this Bill Delhites are happy, but, at the same time they are feeling a bit pain also. During the two years they have seen a lot of sufferings. Perhaps we have not put the matters properly before the judges. In fact, there were some such things which surfaced later. I do not know whether speaking in Parliament is right or wrong but a great conspiracy was hatched to seal the whole Delhi due to which some advocates were convicted and inconvenience was caused to. Today I would like to say once again that the people of Delhi are suffering a lot because their shops and business are lying paralysed, their houses have been sealed, they have got their children dropped from the schools and those who have taken bank loans are now in no position to repay the said loans. Even today, thousands of shops are lying closed. Who are worried about it? This bill lacks all these things. Will the Government desal their shops or give their houses back by unlocking seals thereof.

16.18 hrs

[SHRI MOHAN SINGH *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when hon'ble Sajjanji was speaking, he was not speaking as an MP, rather he spoke for those jhuggi dwellers for whom he worked hard and helped them out. Shrimati Tirath is here. She also did much for the welfare of poor people and that is the reason that she is here in the Parliament. I myself have seen her supervising the cleaning of drains in jhuggis and she set up schools there. She got those poor people settled with the help of late Sanjay Gandhi and Indira Gandhi. Hon'ble Sajjanji is fighting even-today for the jhuggi dwellers. Today, late H.K.L. Bhagat is no more in the world who devoted his entire life for the welfare of these people. The Congress people toiled ceaselessly for

their welfare. The people from Poorvanchal as well as from UP or Bihar, they all are our brethren. So, nobody should think that they are outsiders. We have toiled ceaselessly to provide them with plots.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, two ordinances have been issued and from these ordinances, it seemed that people would get relief but they did not get it. The Government have nursed a malady of Monitoring Committee. What is this? Only two persons sit together and issue order that the shops should be sealed and they do not even listen to the Minister. The Commissioner of MCD is called. They do not listen to the Vice Chairman of DDA and the Lieutenant Governor. What is the use of such ordinance? Eight months back, the land of Delhi University was encroached and four storey building was constructed. As an MP, I wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee informing about the illegal activities like selling of narcotics inside the University Campus but the Monitoring Committee did not pay attention towards this. The people are living there for 3-4 years, however, when it came to the notice of the Committee, they ordered for its sealing. When it was protested that the settlement was as per the law, and legally they can live there, they rejected the pleas stating that there is no such law. From where have they come that they do not honour Government law. The ordinance has been promulgated by the Government but they do not comply. Who are they and from where have they come and which senior officers are providing them with money? Who are paying the cost of their luxury vehicles? You please go and see the extent of luxury they enjoy in their offices and wield their authority as if. ...*(Interruptions)* *Who are these people and who have appointed them? I would like to know as to who will comply with this Bill. Nobody will honour it, because I know it from the experience. I have personal experience that despite this ordinance, they did not comply with the law and issued order for sealing. So, they had to seal. The officers are baffled because they do not know as to what they should do.

Sir, I would like to point out one thing about MCD. There is a line in this Bill—

[English]

On power of Central Government to give directions it is said here and I quote:

“The Central Government may, from time to time, issue directions to the local authorities as it may deem fit, for giving effect to the provisions of this

Act and it shall be the duty of the local authorities, to comply with such directions.”

Which are these local authorities? The ‘local authority’ means the Delhi Municipal Corporation established under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 or the New Delhi Municipal Council established under the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994 or the Delhi Development Authority established under the Delhi Development Authority Act, 1957, legally entitled to exercise control in respect of the areas under their respective jurisdiction.

These are the authorities whose officers must pay obeisance because this is formed by an Act of Parliament. But this Monitoring Committee says ‘We do not recognise these officers, we do not recognise these authorities, we do not recognise this Lt. Governor, we do not recognise this MCD Commissioner, we do not recognise the Vice-Chairman of the DDA.’ Then, whom do you recognise? What are we sitting here and passing this Bill for? What is the use? You give assurance that this monitoring authority will have no authority over this Bill. Will you give this assurance to us?

You should give it to us because it concerns the people of Delhi. We have been representing Delhi. This is my fifth term. I have not come the first time here. We have been representing the people of Delhi We are part and parcel of Delhi. We have not come from another State. We are part and parcel of this State.

Who are these people who are controlling this? Who are these people who are calling the Secretaries to the Government of India to their offices? They are calling the Chief Secretary of the Delhi Government to their offices. They are calling the Secretaries of different Departments to their offices and issuing directions. They are throwing away these orders, they are throwing away these authorities which I have just been quoting.

What are we doing? What are we all sitting here for? What are we making these Bills for? Who are these two people of the monitoring authority? We would like to know this. Who has given them these powers? If they are monitoring, let them monitor. Can anybody ask them as to what they have been monitoring? For the last two years or six months or one year, you have been monitoring. What have you been monitoring? Give us the details of what you have been monitoring. The unauthorised construction is still going on. Both the officers who have created this are still there. I do not want to say what they have been doing. How is it that this

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

unauthorised construction is still going on under their very noses? Whomsoever they want to stop, they stop and whomsoever they do not want to stop, they do not stop. This is not the way that the Bill is passed and there is nobody to take responsibility for it.

I just want to tell you three things. One is what Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and my brother Shri Sajjan Kumar has also said that you must give amnesty to the people who have built unauthorised construction—third floor or fourth floor. You cannot break half of Delhi. It is not humanly possible. You will have the whole people of Delhi going against you. It is not politics that I am saying. The elections are still two years hence. You have to give this relief to them.

Second thing that I want to say is this request which I have made last time also that please do not auction plots for schools, colleges and hospitals. You auction the plots for hotels, malls or the commercial establishments. You get as much money as you want. Schools are necessary, colleges are necessary, hospitals are necessary. You do not auction them. Otherwise you will have only the richest people going there and nobody else. You create as much difficulties for them as possible so that they give help to the poor people. You do not do this. Otherwise, this is not going to happen. Please do not auction the plots meant for these three institutions. You can put as many rules and regulations as you want.

You can put the condition that 25 per cent of the people going to these schools, colleges and hospitals would be poor people. You can put as many conditions as you want to put.

Thirdly, I want to make a personal request to the hon. Minister that please get rid of this Monitoring Committee which is getting rid of our people. They are actually destroying Delhi. He has been very kind that he is bringing Bills after Bills and trying to help the people of Delhi. Very personally, we feel that the people are happy with him because they agree, but let me tell you that they are very unhappy in their hearts.

[Translation]

People are showing their happiness, however, those whose houses have been demolished are very unhappy in their heart. It was on account of this that they could not pay back their loans. I know those people who have postponed the marriage of their daughters because they have no money for the marriage of their daughters. I

know those persons who withdrew their children from the school. I know those persons who could not afford admission of their children in engineering colleges because they have no money for this. The shops have been sealed. People are not getting rents for their buildings. They cannot pay money.

[English]

So, I would request the hon'ble Minister to help them. These are my requests to him.

I, wholeheartedly, support this Bill.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tytler Sahab has delivered a good speech.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill brought by the hon. Minister is only a stop gap arrangement. It is not a comprehensive Bill. You have given a time of one year. Can you assure the House that within one year, after this Bill lapses, you will get a new comprehensive Bill and that the Master Plan of Delhi would be prepared by then? But the Government, carrying out the directions of the High Court and the Supreme Court, took action against the people, but it is not the fault of the people. There have been violations of their human rights.

The demographic picture of Delhi has changed from 1947 till present day. In 1857 the seat of power shifted from Calcutta to New Delhi, from East India Company to the Empire. From that time, Delhi had slowly started expanding and another big problem was that the demographic picture of Delhi kept changing. It is not the question of Delhi; it is the question of all important urban centres in the country, but Delhi, being the Capital, had more attraction. Thereby, today 45 per cent of Indian population is living in the urban centres of the country and Delhi seems to be over-populated. I feel that the only solution is that the people, whose human rights have been affected, whose shops have been broken, should be looked after because the Delhi grew with time from 1947 till the present day and a lot of activities have changed. The lower middle class became the middle class, the middle class became the upper middle class and the upper middle class became the rich people. So, the demographic population of Delhi shifted from colonies to lesser cost colonies and to higher cost colonies. Then,

the population of Delhi started slowly ingressing into the territory of UP, Haryana and going to places like Ghaziabad and others. So, it is high time that the Union Territory of Delhi, after attaining its Statehood, should seriously think of re-organising the Union Territory and the Delhi State. The Government of the other States, mainly of UP and Haryana, should be requested so that the area and the spectrum of development of urbanisation of Delhi is improved and a proper Master Plan, conceding what we call outer Delhi, should be done and it should be done at the earliest because once a person is coming to the urban centre for his livelihood, it becomes difficult for him to go back as he does not get that urban life in the rural area. That is why, when Dr. Abdul Kalam was the President of India, he gave a call for Vision 2020, that is, by 2020 India should become a developed nation. He also initiated a scheme known as PURA—Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas which is not getting enough priority from the Government till yet. They have probably put it in the cold storage.

Therefore, this is just a respite. For example, it is just like giving a large dose of Coramin injection to a person to save his life when he is dying of a heart attack. This Bill is just doing that, and this is not a comprehensive Bill.

Hence, I would like to know this from the Government. When will the Government bring a comprehensive Bill with a proper Masterplan so that the people of Delhi are settled well, and the people who have been inhumanly treated during the sealing drive are properly compensated? I feel that a proper rehabilitation policy should be adopted. I am saying this because the real estate business has become one of the stakeholders, and the biggest industry in the country with a lot of foreign players also coming into it. Therefore, those farmers who lose their land as a result of converting their agricultural land into urban land or commercial land should be properly rehabilitated, so that they can live their lives with a futuristic plan.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH (Karol Bagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Jaipal Reddy has moved a very good Bill and I support this Bill. Many suggestions have been given to hon'ble Reddy Saheb in this regard and I know that he will certainly incorporate those suggestions in the Bill.

Sir, I associate myself with whatever has been said by Sajjanji and would like to give some suggestions. It has been submitted here that DDA has started auctioning land at higher prices. The main objective of setting up of DDA was to provide residential houses and small commercial shops to the people at lower prices in Delhi. However, today the structure of Delhi has been completely changed. Earlier, while one to one and half lakh people lived in Delhi, today the population of Delhi has increased to more than one crore. Delhi is the capital of India and everybody has right to come and live here. Everybody wants to come here and settle down here. Now there is a problem of sealing here. Two ordinances have been promulgated in this regard. However, there is no relief. Earlier, the buildings upto the height of 15 metres were passed, then, where is the question of demolishing fourth and fifth floors. The Government should work in the interest of the people in this regard.

Sir, Jagdish Tytleri has given very good suggestion and I support his view that Government should not allot land for the construction of big malls in Delhi and instead, it should construct multi storeyed small houses for one crore and twenty five lakh people and provide them at cheaper rates. The jhuggi dwellers who were shifted from Central Delhi and rehabilitated in Sultanpuri and Mangolpuri at the time of Sanjayji and Indira faced some difficulties in the beginning but now they are happy and have this feeling that they are the owner of a plot. I would like to submit that multi storeyed buildings should be constructed where presently jhuggi dwellers are living and these should be allotted to them. So that they may get all facilities. Instead of bigger malls the Government should set up hospitals for the people of Delhi so that poor people may get treatment there.

Sir, I would like to associate myself with Sajjanji that poor people cannot fulfil the conditions that has been laid down by the Government of Delhi because they have been living there for 50-60 years and they do not know who is the owner of that land. As per our law also, if a person lives at one place for 12 years, he becomes the owner of that place. I want that they should be provided with multi-storeyed well ventilated houses on the same place and school, park hospital or dispensary, play ground, roads and community centers etc. should be constructed on the remaining vacant land.

Government should provide sewing, spinning centres for women and there should be provision of free-education for them. Nobody is ready to provide his/her own house on rent for an Anganwadi Kendra. The poor are coming

[Shrimati Krishna Tirath]

to Delhi settling there. There's a need to provide anganwadi for them, but none is ready to provide his/her own house to them on rent because the rent to be paid for anganwadi is only one hundred or one hundred twenty five rupees and nobody is ready to rent out his/her own house for this meagre amount. The Government should consider to establish such type of colonies where the poor could be settled. They should be provided all types of facilities therein and also the rooms for running Anganwadi Kendra. There are a lot of such things that are to be provided.

DDA should acquire vacant land. And as I have said, DDA should not auction and the land still lying vacant in the entire Delhi should be protected. If there is any land that belongs to DDA, MCD or any local body or NDMC, the concerned authority should occupy that and make a plan for that land. In what way that land is to be utilized, should be decided in that planning. Because when the Government does not undertake planning, such land is gradually occupied unauthorisedly. People unauthorisedly occupy that land but when unauthorized constructions are to be demolished we the elected representatives, see that there is no other place for the poor who have settled there. Everyone can live in Delhi, therefore, let anyone coming to Delhi be provided accommodation. There should be all amenities like potable water, electricity, employment opportunities for such people.

Sir, I'd like to give one more suggestion in this regard. There are big colonizers who build colonies and even purchase them. These colonies have small plots also and a person purchases such plot measuring fifty, sixty or hundred yards at cheaper rate. He/she does not take care of it for five-ten years. As he or she is a government servant and occupies government quarters or lives on rent in an accommodation near his/her work place and later on when he thinks of starting construction on that plot after saving enough money for this purpose the colonizer there sells that plot to another party and this process continues. The Government should put a check over this practice since such types of activities are carried out in connivance with the policemen or other people. A person seeking plot of fifty, sixty or hundred yards is poor whose land is sold out again & again. Such land should be acquired by the DDA itself and it should invite the poor and allot that land to them as plots. DDA's creation was aimed at providing plots to the poor at cheaper and fixed rates so that they could build their houses thereon. When the DDA constructs multistoreyed

buildings, it should also provide small shops, small community centres, parks and other things. I have mentioned so as to provide all facilities to people living there.

Sir, I would like to give one more suggestion that the DDA should provide reservation to the SCs, STs, OBCs and women in the accommodations it allots since there are some women who don't have money and belong to poor families or are widows and cannot afford to buy it, they even cannot afford rent. What would they do in such a condition? They may then take shelter on footpaths which may prove unsafe for them. Keeping in view the present situation, all these things should be taken care of and women should also get reservation in that.

So far as the Master Plan is concerned in the proposed zonal Master Plan we should see to it that we try to get the people settled at the place where they are presently settled. There are areas, even in my constituency, which are densely populated. There is no proper passage to go there. The DDA should prepare a plan to acquire their place of living and shift them somewhere else for some time and undertake planning of their said place of living. Good accommodations be constructed for them and they be settled therein so that they could get all types of facilities like sanitation, electricity etc. Because then the people constructed their houses, some unauthorized construction was also done that led to creation of many problems for them. Corrective measures should be taken to remove such problems. The Government should give serious consideration to the suggestion any elected member gives. The Government should undertake construction work in its own style and then resettle them. That way Delhites would be able to get all amenities and a person who resides at a particular place would remain there only. If we do such things, people would be relieved. Mohan Singhji had also pointed out that the builders' category is a big mafia. This Mafia purchases a lot of land and construct buildings thereon and sells them earning crores of rupees. I also support his viewpoint. I have already said that land should be acquired by the Government and not builders and the Government should construct houses thereon and provide them to the common people settled in Delhi. Because, if the Government undertakes construction, it would be time-bound construction. If there is any plot, construction thereon be completed within a specific period or Government should itself undertake construction so that people having no accommodations may live therein. They should be provided all facilities there. There should be

schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensary, parks etc, there for them.

Giving these suggestions, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I hope the hon. Minister would respond to my points.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I live in Mumbai, therefore, I would like to give some suggestions. I rise to speak in support of this Bill. This Bill has been introduced to transform an ordinance into an Act. The ordinance promulgated by Excellency President which aims at regularizing 1500 colonies, a grave problem at present in Delhi. There's a need to go into the roots of this problem to find the reasons thereof. After Independence, Delhi remained a Union territory for many years. Later on, State of Delhi was formed. Municipal Corporation of Delhi is the local authority for old Delhi which is also the administration there. For New Delhi, a second authority called the New Delhi Municipal Council was formed. Being old Union territory, DDA comes under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Urban Development. The Municipal Council of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Council and the DDA—these three agencies had the responsibility of providing essential amenities to common citizens in Delhi. The DDA couldn't protect its own land. Encroachment took place for years, dwelling units continued to be constructed and people kept on settling therein. Due to settling of people there, their requirements were also fulfilled. For Example, school buildings were constructed for providing education to their children. When a colony, a town came into existence, people felt need of having healthcare facilities. For serving this purpose, private hospitals & nursing homes came into existence. Thus, one by one, all the essential facilities which are required became available in those cities. Today, the people living there are being blamed that they have constructed unauthorized dwelling units there.

The most important issue is to see as to whether the said units are unauthorized or there has been user change. Most of the complaints pertain to change of user. It means a person has constructed a house to live which is in residential zone but the person has been making commercial use of that house for years like he is running his business. Somebody has opened an office therein, while another is using it as a godown. Somebody has opened a showroom in his/her own house itself, somebody started doing retail work there. Another person has made it a garage. The complaint pertaining to change of user was the biggest one. Here, it is not the question of New

Delhi. Here, it is the question of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the DDA. The question arises as to what these two authorities were doing at that time. Those authorities did not fulfill their obligation. Unfortunately all of these were held unauthorized by the Court when after a lapse of 20, 25, 30-40 years the matter was taken into Court. In this way, the whole affair of sealing started.

I suggest that if someone is to be held responsible and action taken against them, in fact, it is none other than those authorities. Why did they remain silent all these years? How did these houses come up there, how did the people settle there and how were the buildings of schools, hospitals, garages and offices constructed there? But, they were held neither responsible nor guilty. Delhi is a capital city. The city of Delhi, however, still continues to be like a village. Delhi has nothing of its own. Delhi gets even its water and air from outside. Most of the residents of Delhi are outsiders. There is not even a uniform law for Delhi particularly the building law so as to treat all the people of Delhi at par. Delhi does not have such a law.

I would, therefore, not like to give more suggestions but I would say that if you want to make all these colonies authorized, you are required to make provision for laying down some criteria as have led to these operations after promulgation of the ordinance. If we are to regularize all these unauthorized colonies, we should regularize them in their present condition. If there is any ground storey structure, it should be regularized as it exists. If it is a structure of four storey, it should be regularized in the same way because there are also people living in first, second, third and fourth floor.

16.47 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we want to regularize those colonies, we should have a law and we have brought in a Bill in this regard and we want to convert the ordinance into legislation. If her want to regularize them, regularize them on as is where is basis. In this way, most of the complaints will be addressed and there will not be any further complaint. If you cannot regularize them, you can follow the example of Mumbai where different slum clusters have been in existence for so many years. That comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government there. The Government of India have not got any right to intervene or role therein. The State

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

Government made laws in this regard. First of all a law was enacted to declare structures built upto 1976 as slums. These were given status of slums and were kept in a tolerated zone. Thereafter, structures constructed till the year 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995 were regularized. Now there is a proposal in Maharashtra to regularize structures built upto the year 2000. If you cannot regularize them keep them at least under tolerated zone. Do not demolish them. Do not remove them. If you require some land for development or public purpose like making parks, roads and hospitals those tolerated structures are also provided alternative accommodation. At least, you can tolerate them if you are unable to regularize them. A status-quo should be maintained. If we are not able to do that, the Bill will not help mitigate the resentment, anxiety, sorrow and anger of the people. The people of Delhi have incurred losses worth crores of rupees. The dwellers of slums and unauthorized construction are producing all kinds of assessments. If there is octroi, they are paying. They are paying all taxes—Income-tax, Sales tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty etc. They are paying all taxes of different authorities. It implies that the Government of India, the State Government and Municipal authorities have collected crores of rupees from them during past years. It would not be justified to throw them out on the road after having declared their houses unauthorized even after collecting various taxes from them. If you cannot regularize them you can at least consider their houses as tolerated structures. I have to say this much only.

(English)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must express gratitude to 12 hon. Members who have participated in this debate and lent wholehearted support to this measure.

I should say that this is one of the rare occasions in our Parliament, when political parties across the spectrum are united. The hon. Members have made many useful points. It shall not be possible for me to respond to each one of them. I can only say, at the beginning, that each of the points made by the hon. Members will be looked into seriously as we take up issues in course of time.

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan objected as is wont to this Ordinance. I admire his wonted proclivity to object to Ordinances. I share that legal philosophy. Having said that I would say that he must recognize the compulsions under which we had to take recourse to Ordinance. He

also took objection to re-promulgation of Ordinance. The veteran Parliamentarian, late lamented Madhu Limaye used to take strong objection to re-issue of Ordinances. He went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court observed that this was not the correct procedure. I agree with that.

But if the Monsoon Session could not be held in a normal way, is the Government to blame for it? Should I push through such an Ordinance which receives support from all sections, in the midst of din? I did not want to do that. I could have got that done through the din. I did not do that because I wanted to listen to your views, benefit by those views, and accommodate them as much as possible, in the solution that we evolve.

It has been rightly mentioned that this issue has been agitating this House, tormenting the people of Delhi for nearly two years. It will be no exaggeration if I say that Delhi has witnessed tortuous and torturous times in these two years. It has witnessed such frightening phenomena as sealing, demolitions, bandhs, lathi charges and firings.

But through all this period, the Parliament has demonstrated an extraordinary unity of purpose. Every time I came here with a Bill, the Parliament lent support. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all the political parties, to express my ardent admiration for this wonderful institution called the Parliament of India.

Members, while speaking, of course, are a bit contentious, but I go by the broad spirit of the speeches—they are all consensual and constructive. Delhi like all the cities in India has witnessed unplanned urban growth. What I can might call as organic growth. The historical background of Delhi, unlike other cities, has its own peculiarities. For example, historically right since British times 635 the land in Delhi was kept under the tight control of the Government. No conversion was possible. No farmer could sell the land here for non-agricultural purposes. This had not been the case in Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore or elsewhere.

Secondly, right during the period of Jawaharlal Nehru, our first visionary Prime Minister, Delhi Development Authority was created to go in for large scale acquisition of land. These two features distinguish Delhi from all other cities. I am mentioning these things not because they are very relevant but to put the present problem in a perspective.

My friend Prof. Malhotra talks of amnesty. Today he was much more mild in criticism than he used to be which I think is like some grudging admiration for the approach I adopt. I take this as a great compliment. He is talking of new unauthorised construction. Sajjan Kumarji has rightly pointed out that MCD is now under the control of the BJP. Right from the beginning of the current crisis that goes back to two years, we said no new construction shall be permitted. We can adopt a very accommodating approach in regard to past but no more. Why did the MCD fail? It is a question that needs to be answered by my friends in the BJP.

Sir, although we came with an Act in 2006 to give ourselves one year's time to formulate our strategies, we did not keep idle. All the Members know that Master Plan Delhi was notified on 7th February 2007. The very next day, namely, on 8th of February 2007 the Central Cabinet cleared the proposal for regularisation of unauthorised colonies. It has been rightly mentioned, there are nearly 1500 unauthorised colonies in which more than 40 lakh people live. Most of them purchased land from farmers. They built their little houses. I share your sympathy for the people living in these unauthorised colonies. It is the people in these unauthorised colonies who built these authorised colonies. We cannot simply turn a blind eye to their predicament.

Therefore, friends, we have now after getting clearance from the Cabinet framed the guidelines, finalised the guidelines, in respect of unauthorised colonies and sent them to DDA which is in the process of framing regulations.

17.00 hrs.

Once regulations are framed, the authorities concerned will go to the Delhi High Court to get regularisation properly cleared by the High Court.

As for farmers, I do not see any reason why the farmers should not be allowed to sell their land. In the Master Plan, Delhi 2021, we departed from the old precedent and the time honoured practice. We allowed the farmers to sell their land for construction provided the persons who build on these agricultural lands fulfil certain societal obligations. What are they? Those who build on them, be they farmers or be they builders, should provide 35 per cent of apartments for economically weaker sections for distribution by the governmental agencies. I

do not think in 2007, this task can be single-handedly performed by the DDA alone. We should not saddle any State organisation with too many tasks. We must allow the private sector to enter the fray and share the burden. Today, fortunately, the private sector has come of age and we must allow it to play its role.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In regard to old parts of Delhi, we are all aware that every old part of Delhi is not heritage area. It has a lot of dilapidated structures. Therefore, one feature of the Master Plan is to encourage re-development. People can come up with redevelopment plans and those who come up with re-development plans will be rewarded with increased FAR, as its called FSI in some States. There are lakhs of people living in slums. We clearly issued directions that nobody in unauthorised colonies, slums and *jhuggi-jhopris* shall be disturbed—I am responding to Mr. Anant Geete—unless the land on which they happen to be situated is urgently required for a priority public project. That is an exception and that is not the rule. We must learn from the experience of Mumbai. In the last three years, nothing has appreciated so much as urban land. The land on which slums are located is more than gold. It can be used as a resource for a win-win proposition. We, therefore, propose to go in for *in situ* development where the people will not be disturbed from those places. We will have infusion of capital from the private sector. They will not only build apartments in multi-structures but also many common facilities such as hospitals, schools and all these things. These are all envisaged in the Master Plan. I must say that Master Plan, Delhi which we notified on 7th February until 2021 has received all round applause.

Some friends have referred to the recent judgement of the High Court. Shri Sajjan Kumarji, Shri Tytlerji, Shrimati Krishna Tirathji, and Shri Malhotraji. All Members of Parliament from New Delhi are concerned about it. Shri Sandeep Dixitji came and met me. We are still studying the judgement which was only delivered just one week back.

While we did liberalise norms in residential areas considerably, we could not have provided solution for every possible contingency. The situation in Delhi is very complex and multi-dimensional. It has numerous aspects. Therefore, as they say, we need to play by the ear. So,

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

I will respond to the implications of the judgement in due course. Just now the matter is under serious consideration of my Ministry. I would not be able to make a commitment.

Shri Swadesh Chakraborty referred to migration. Migration in today's day and age, from rural areas, is inevitable. China has certain authoritarian controls which we do not have. In regard to migration, they had to go back on that and relax the controls. Migration is inevitable. We are living in an urban age: People migrate for a variety of reasons. Like King Canute you and I cannot ask tides to stop. It would not happen. Therefore, I am not trying to stop migration. We are trying to see that a few cities like Delhi do not get over congested. As far back as 20 years, the late Rajiv Gandhi had the vision to set up the National Capital Urban Planning Board. In the last 20 years the results have been encouraging and positive. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would be glad to note that there is a decrease in the net migrants from 44.20 per cent in 1981 to just 40 per cent in 1991 and to just 39 per cent in 2001. However, as Ram Kripal Yadavji said, migration continues from Eastern Uttar Pradesh and from Bihar. Migration tide has been stemmed from Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. We are encouraging such towns as Gurgaon, NOIDA and Greater NOIDA and many such other cities in distant areas as counter magnets.

But having said this, let us not live under any illusion about our ability to stop migration. If they do not migrate to Delhi, they would migrate to Gurgaon; they will migrate to NOIDA. Apart from Delhi there are such cities like Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and all of them have gone in for extended urban authorities. Keeping the inevitable migration in view, for the first time, I may say with a pardonable pride, generally I do not speak in a partisan spirit in Parliament, the UPA Government has launched a new Mission, namely, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. As you all know urban land, urban development, urban local bodies, urban transport are all State subjects. The Government of India could say, look, we have nothing to do. We cannot be passive witnesses to what is happening.

We have, therefore, launched the Mission. You all know through that we hope to raise Rs. 1,00,000 crore - Rs. 50,000 crore from the Government of India and Rs. 50,000 crore from the State Governments and local bodies—with a view to dealing with this explosion in urban areas. We are trying to see that poor are not marginalised in cities. What do we find in cities? In cities, rich people

are pampered and poor people are marginalised, if not trampled upon. We are, therefore, insisting that the roads in cities must have space for cyclists; must have space for pedestrians. We are trying to promote public transport so that personalised transport does not congest roads and does not pollute the atmosphere further. All this is a process. Development is not an event, but a process.

Some friends rightly asked as to what did the officers do while this unplanned growth, unauthorised construction was going on in Delhi. They asked: "Did they not turn a blind eye?" I admit that they did turn a blind eye. I think quite a few of them allowed their palms to be greased. They would not have turned a blind eye for nothing. We, therefore, took strong action on some notorious cases. Seventeen Executive Engineers were removed from service without assigning any reason by taking recourse to article 311 of the Constitution. What is more? Investigating agencies are also looking into their assets. But the poor people who built them out of compulsion should not be punished. That is the reason why we are promulgating Ordinances and bringing forward Bills.

Shri Mohan Singh said that MPs, ex-MPs, etc. must be provided with some residential facility.

MR. SPEAKER: Also for Ex-Speakers

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am not lacking in sympathy. I am rather helpless in the matter.

Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy wanted Zonal Development Plans to be attended to. I would like to submit that Zonal Development Plans are in the process of finalisation now. That would take a year or two. We are trying to expedite the process. Historically, in Delhi, Master Plans were prepared, but Zonal Development Plans used to be neglected. Now, we have learnt from the mistakes of the past. We are proceeding apace with the finalisation of Zonal Development Plans. But I would like to clarify that Zonal Development Plans follow the Master Plan, they do not precede the Master Plan.

It was suggested that local realities must be taken into consideration. I am sure that those who are preparing Zonal Development Plans will take the local realities into consideration.

Shri Jagdish Tytler flamed forth with righteous indignation against this phenomenon called Monitoring Committees. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a constitutional expert, you will have to guide me, as a Minister whether I can

express an opinion or not. Monitoring Committees have been constituted by the Supreme Court and the High Court.

Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and other BJP friends always used to talk about monitoring committees. But they never got ready to provide a legal solution to the problem. At the moment, so long as the monitoring committees are operating under the instructions of the court, I have no option but to comply with the monitoring committees. There were many instances where we went in appeal over the monitoring committees to the High Court and the Supreme Court. It is not as though we are adopting a line of least resistance. But as per constitutional remedies, just as you all come together today on this issue, we shall also come together and evolve a legal solution to the problem. I do not think that the UPA and the Left alone can do this. All the parties in both the Houses of Parliament need to put their heads together and evolve a legally and constitutionally valid solution. Your vote should be where your mouth is. ...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is who will take the initiative.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am prepared to take the initiative. I did.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, this is my view that probably you have allowed our area to be encroached.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Shri Bikram Keshari Deo talked of expanding the borders of New Delhi. He is present in the House. That entails not only amendment of the Constitution but also a consensus. But I do not surely think that is the solution. The urbanisation is not confined to Delhi. It is getting far beyond Delhi anyway. Therefore, we must facilitate a proper and planned urbanisation.

Sir, as has been rightly observed by all the Members, this is an intermediate measure. It is not a final solution. I am not pretending to say that this is a final solution. We are trying to provide protection to various categories such as slum dwellers, Jhuggi Jhonpri clusters, hawkers, urban street vendors, unauthorised colonies, village *abadi* areas and its extensions, existing farm houses, schools, dispensaries, religious institutions, cultural institutions and storages, warehouses and godowns which are all in rural areas and built on agricultural land. But this protection is there only for a year. In this one year, it shall be my

utmost endeavour to see that a final solution is provided to all these things. Therefore, I am quite alive to the tentative nature of this solution.

Some friends have talked of irregular manner in which certain constructions are being made. We are, therefore, envisaging constitution of a regulatory authority so that both the builders and the buyers can have their issues sorted out in a legal way.

Shri Anant Geete intervened briefly. It was more than a brief intervention. He talked of wholesale regularisation. Firstly, it is not desirable. Secondly, it will not be legally valid. I must be able to prove before the courts that the Government has applied its mind to every aspect before taking a view. So, any indiscriminate amnesty and regularization would be a little difficult legal proposition.

However, we shall do our best to see that all the deserving get relief and rehabilitation. It is also our serious purpose to see that Delhi really becomes a world-class city in due course. We are all aware that the Commonwealth Games are being organised here in 2010 and we are busy building the infrastructure for the Commonwealth Games. It is not as though this infrastructure is built only for the Commonwealth Games. It is a peg to hang our development plans on. We are on our way to doing this and I can only say that I am heartened by the response of the Members. I thank every Member for having lent support to this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you came, I moved the Bill for consideration and I think the statement which I was to make will be made a part of the minutes so that the historical background and the rationale to the Bill will be on record. With these few words I thank all the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Radhakrishnan, are you withdrawing the Statutory Resolution?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan be withdrawn?

The Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period upto 31st December, 2008 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion -was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short title, extent, commencement and duration

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 34 *omit* "second". (1)

(Shri S. Jaipal Reddy)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL
OF PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2007
AND
PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2007**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up item nos. 22 and 23 together for discussion. (Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"That this House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. 8 of 2007) promulgated by the President on 27th October, 2007."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 provides for payment of bonus to persons employed in certain establishments on the basis of profit or on the basis of production or productivity and for matters connected therewith.

The Act provides for payment of bonus to employees of 'factories' and other establishments employing 20 or more persons, excluding some categories of employees as contained in Section 32 of the Act (i.e. employees in Life Insurance Corporation, Seamen, Dock workers, University employees, employees employed through contractors on building operations etc.).

The eligibility limit and the calculation ceiling were last revised from Rs. 2500/- Rs. 3500/- per month and from Rs. 1600/- to Rs. 2500/- per month respectively, in the year 1995 and made effective from 1st April, 1993, first through an Ordinance and then with the amendment to the principal Act. At present, the employees employed through contractors on building operations are not eligible for bonus as per clause (vi) of Section 32 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

The Second National Commission on Labour in its report submitted to the Government in the year 2002 recommended that the eligibility limit and calculation ceiling should be enhanced to Rs. 7500/- and Rs. 3500/- per month, respectively. The Workers' Union have been demanding the revision of the eligibility limit as well as the calculation ceiling since long. The issue was taken up for discussion in the 41st session of the Indian Labour Conference held on the 27th-28th April, 2007. I am thankful to employees, employers and other stakeholders

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

in arriving at a consensus to enhance the eligibility limit from the present Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 10,000/- per month and calculation ceiling from Rs. 2,500/- to Rs. 3500/- per month. Further, it was also decided to bring employees employed through contractors on building operations within the ambit of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Accordingly, after taking the approval of the Cabinet, the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (8 of 2007) was promulgated on 27th October, 2007, as both the Houses of Parliament were not in session and the festival season was in progress. The Ordinance contained the following amendments:

- (i) Amendment to clause (13) of Section 2 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to raise the eligibility limit for payment of bonus from the salary or wage of Rs. 3500/- per month to Rs. 10,000/- per month;
- (ii) Amendment to Section 12 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to raise the ceiling for calculation purpose from the salary or wage of Rs. 2500/- per month to Rs. 3500/- per month;
- (iii) Deletion of clause (vi) of Section 32 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 so as to cover employees employed through contractors on building operations.

In order to ensure that the employees receive the enhanced bonus during the current festival season the amendment through an Ordinance was made effective from 1st April, 2006, as the bonus paid for the year is for the year 2006-07.

I, therefore, request Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava and Shri Mohan Singh, hon. Members to withdraw the resolution disapproving the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 2007).

MR. SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. 8 of 2007) promulgated by the 7th President on 27th October, 2007."

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill 2007 is concerned, I support it but the way in which the ordinance was promulgated and the subsequent move of the UPA Government to introduce it in the House as a Bill and its attempt to get it passed is condemnable and I disapprove of it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is the largest democracy of the world. The attitude of a Government in a democratic country should be democratic. This House is supreme. It is always graceful to introduce a Bill in the House and arrive at a decision on the Bill after it is thoroughly debated, but initially the Government chose to bring an ordinance. The Government had a lot of time for this. If the Government had been sincere it would have brought it earlier. Payment of Bonus Bill, was enacted in 1965 and the Government came out with amendment after a gap of 42 years. As the Minister has told that slight changes were made in 1995 and 2002 but it took 42 years to bring the amendment.

As has been stated in it also, the Government has paid attention to the recommendation of the 41st Session of the Indian Labour Conference. That recommendation too was made on 27th and 28th April when the Budget Session was going on. Thereafter, Monsoon Session was held. It ended in September. Then, the Cabinet on 2nd October i.e. on Gandhiji's birthday took a decision and introduced an ordinance on 28th. It exhibits the mindset of the Government that it sheds only crocodile's tears in the name of labourers and employees. In fact, they (the Government) have no feelings. It has perhaps been due to the pressure put by our colleagues as well as all the labour organizations—be it the CII, the BMS, the HMS, the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat as also the individual representations submitted from time to time, that the Government came under pressure. Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I'd like to say that the Government is saying that the workers were paid bonus on the festival of Deepawali. Sir, there was a lot of time before the festivals of Deepawali, Durga Pooja, Dussehra and Id, but they did not introduce it earlier. They knew it very well that the employees are paid bonus every year before the festivals, so the arrangements are made beforehand. So, in the Constitution of India. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: None of your colleagues—Varkala Radhakrishnan, Bhargavaji, Mohan Singh ji is present here. You please speak.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I'd seek your patronage. The founders of the Constitution of India had said that the power of the ordinance lie in legislation but it should be exercised in case of emergency, or at the time of emergence of unavoidable circumstances. The Government might introduce an ordinance in case the holding of a session is likely to be delayed for a long period and any critical situation has emerged. But, the Government has made it a habit. Every time, they say that it would not recur in future, but since the UPA Government has been swept to power, they introduce ordinance after ordinance. So, I condemn this mindset of theirs.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you support the Bill?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Yes. I do support the Bill, because bonus is a very big attraction for the employees and labourers. Salary is like a full Moon. This Moon assumes full shape on the very first day. But, with the advancement of the month it wanes. Similar is the case with salary. But when a big amount as bonus is paid on the occasions of festivals to the employees, it is a matter of immense joy for them and it adds to their happiness on festivals. There is happiness all around. So, I support the payment of bonus and at the same time I would like to say that the present ceiling of bonus.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Should it be further increased?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, as has just been said, in the original Act, the ceilings of rupees 3500 has been increased to rupees 10,000 under clause 13 of section 2. The ceiling under section 12 has been increased to rupees 3500 from the previous ceiling of rupees 2500 and Clause 6 of Section 32 has been deleted so as to benefit those workers also who are engaged in construction works under the contractors through contractual service. I regret to say that only 7.5% of the total workforce of India is being benefited from this. If you are liberal, you should show a little more of liberal attitude. Though the definition of the word 'employees' in the original Act reads as follows—it means a person employed in any industry to execute a skilled or unskilled, physical, supervisory, managerial, administrative, technical or clerical work on salary or

wages not more than rupees 3500 per month. Though this definition states that the eligibility limit from Rs. 3500 per month to Rs. 10,000 per month as also the calculation ceiling from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3500 per month has been proposed to be fixed. Besides, it's a matter of joy that the construction workers engaged under contractor service or in construction of buildings have also been included therein. Earlier, you were contemplating to introduce a Bill for the farm labourers. I think it would be better if the welfare of labourers working in the unorganized sectors or otherwise is also taken care of. These amendments have been introduced after many years, what is the valuation of money after 42 years? We are happy that a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 3500/- has been fixed. I think more people could be benefited if this ceiling was further increased to some more extent. I express my thanks for what you have done now, but you should take care in future.

Sir, through you, I'd like to put-forth one more thing that the decision to pay bonus was first taken in 1964 and a Bonus Commission was constituted in 1964. M.R. Mehar Sahib headed that Commission and Govinda Reddyji, Ganguly Sahib, Vasavadaji, Hon'ble Dangeji, who were earlier the Members of Parliament, were its Members. Dandekarji and Shandiyal Sahib were the representatives of the employees. There were two representatives of the employees and two of them were co-Chairmen on the part of the Government. At that time, they considered about it. I like to draw your attention to surplus of profit. As there is the pattern of surplus of profit or profit sharing in big production units and public undertakings, the basic assumption for paying bonus was to reduce the gap between the present wages and living wages. They had recommended in 1964 such methods of computation of payment of bonus. The Government introduced this Bill in 1965 and thereafter amendments were made to it in 2007. I think the appropriate time has come. It is the biggest incentive for the welfare of labourers and employees. It is the second big work force after the farmers in the country. I think the efficiency of the employees and labourers should increase—be it through the legitimate policy for welfare of labourers, amendment to the National Wage Act, protection of legitimate rights of employees or any such framework or incentive. If the Government thinks of promoting their interests and bringing them forward and acts according to this thinking, I would appreciate that. Though the festivals are over and bonus paid, I welcome and support the Bonus Bill introduced now.

Sir, through you, I'd like to request the Government to avoid the ostentatious tendency of promulgating ordinance and take timely action. It should be kept in mind that a work done in time has a different value. But, a work done after its proper time of execution has a diminished value.

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak in support of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 provides for payment of bonus to employees under the provisions of the Act. Who is an employee? It is defined in Section 2(13). An employee means any person who is employed in an industry drawing a salary not exceeding Rs. 3,500 per mensem. According to Section 12 of the Bonus Act, if an employee draws a salary of more than Rs. 2,500, for the purpose of bonus, his salary will be considered as Rs. 2,500.

The Second National Commission on Labour in its Report submitted in June, 2002 had recommended that the eligibility should be increased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 7,500 per month and the calculation ceiling should be hiked from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500 per month.

During the Forty-first Session of the India Labour Conference held on 27th and 28th April, 2007, it was proposed to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to enhance the eligibility limit from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 10,000 per month and the calculation ceiling from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500 per month. Further, it was also proposed to delete Clause (vi) of Section 32 of the Act so as to bring the employees employed through contractors on building operations under the ambit of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already said all these things.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Sir, I have many more important points to make.

The eligibility limit and the calculation ceiling have been amended twice in the past.

When the Bonus Act was implemented in 1965, the eligibility limit was Rs. 1,600 per month and the calculation

ceiling was Rs. 750 per month only. Then, in 1985, the eligibility limit was enhanced to Rs. 2,500 per month and the calculation ceiling was also enhanced to Rs. 1,600 per month. Second time, the eligibility was enhanced to Rs. 3,500 per month and the calculation ceiling was enhanced to Rs. 2,500 per month in 1993.

Through this Bill, it is proposed to increase the eligibility limit from Rs. 3,500 per month to Rs. 10,000 per month as also the calculation ceiling from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 35,000 per month. The proposal to raise the eligibility limit from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 10,000 after a gap of 13 years is a welcome step taken by our hon. Minister for Labour and Employment.

Then, it is another welcome step to remove Clause (vi) of Section 32 of the Act to make the employees employed through contractors on building operations eligible for bonus so as to make them on par with the other workers directly engaged by the construction companies and those employed through contractors in other industries.

Sir, bonus is paid once in a year only. The employees working in the private and corporate sectors are getting their bonus in percentage terms or a few months' basic salary amounting to several thousand rupees. On the similar lines, my request is that all the employees working in the Government departments irrespective of their grades, may be provided, at least, one month's basic salary as bonus.

Further, I want to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister about the pathetic conditions of the labourers working in cremation grounds throughout the country. Recently, our Government of Tamil Nadu particularly, our Minister for Local Administration, Shri M.K. Stalin identified 177 workers serving in the cremation grounds—they were working as temporary workers — and appointed them as Government servants with the salary of Rs. 5,000 per month. Further orders were issued to provide them uniforms twice a year. Likewise, I would request the hon. Minister to direct all the State Governments to identify all the labours who are engaged in the cremation grounds and they have to be appointed as permanent Government servants. The bonus benefit also is to be extended to those persons working in the cremation grounds. These are my few suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing good work.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Sir, the amendments contained in Clause 13 of Section 2 and Section 12, and removal of Clause (vi) of Section 32 are welcome steps and I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Santasri Chatterjee. Please conclude your speech within five minutes.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would request you to give me some more time,

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please do start, what you speak would be seen.

[English]

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, though long overdue, this Bill with its limitations, no doubt, is a welcome step. I thank the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill in this Session.

I must be candid in my speech. It is not that there is a serious political will of the UPA Government to bring this legislation but it is the outcome of the long-drawn united struggles of the working-class. For the last three years we have been repeatedly pursuing the matter with the Government. The Left MPs on a number of occasions waited upon the hon. Prime Minister so also the hon. Labour Minister. In the last Session, due to disruption, this Bill could not be introduced. Naturally, the Ordinance had to be promulgated.

I remember when we read in the newspaper that the Cabinet had decided to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, I have repeatedly telephoned the office of the hon. Labour Minister. All the time, I was told it is getting ready. Durga puja is over. Diwali is over. Then, the Ordinance has been promulgated. However, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the discussion that took place in the Conference Committee, as he referred, of the Trade Union Leaders. They have suggested that in view of the fact that the gap between the actual wages and the living wages is widening, there is a necessity that the minimum bonus is fixed at the rate of 10 per cent and not at 8.33 per cent.

Secondly, it is proposed to include the contract workers by amending Section 2(13) of the Act. It is good that this time the distinguished feature of the Bill is that the construction workers have been brought into the ambit of this Act by amending Section 32(vi) of the Act. I repeat

what they have suggested. All the Central Trade Unions have suggested this. The minimum bonus has been fixed at Rs. 100. It cannot be accepted. It should be minimum Rs. 1000. The State and the Central Governments may be given the authority to amend the Act through Notification if situation so warrants.

Moreover, I draw your kind attention and I hope the hon. Minister will consider in future that in the present market situation, the ceiling of Rs. 3,500 is too meagre. Let the hon. Minister review it. He is a very labour-friendly Minister. He is a very good Minister. I appreciate him. I think Rs. 3,500 at this stage is not acceptable. You should reconsider this. All the Central Trade Unions, cutting across Party affiliations, have suggested this to you.

Further, regarding Rs. 10,000 ceiling, if any employer who earns huge profit has got the capacity to pay more than 20 per cent as envisaged in the Act, why should there be Rs. 10,000 ceiling? In Section 31 of the Payment of Bonus Act, hon. Minister, you know that there is a provision for productivity-linked bonus. There is no such bar. Then, you can consider the paying capacity of the employer. I do not say that the sick industry will pay 20 per cent. But in case of those employers, corporate managements who are amassing huge profits, why should not they pay more to the workers? Why it should be limited to only Rs. 10,000?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you will get less than five minutes' time.

17.48 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN in the Chair]

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, allow me to conclude. There are so many good points. So, I think the hon. Minister will review it. It is true that the Central Government and the State Government employees are not covered under this Act. But the practice is this that when the Bonus Act is amended through Notification or through a Bill in Parliament, the Central Government and the State Governments always consider the ceiling, consider the Act and make payment for the employees.

Just now I have received, through our leader, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, a letter from the Secretary-General, Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers. They have told even though the Bonus Act is not applicable to the Central Government employees as such, the previous ceiling in the Act is the basis for calculation of productivity-linked and *ad hoc* bonus in the

case of railway workers and Central Government employees. We have taken up the issue with the Government but the Finance Minister has not agreed to consider the demand in the past. As and when the ceiling limit has been raised, it has been made *ipso facto* applicable to the Central Government employees. I hope the hon. Minister for Labour will take up the case so that some unjustified decision is not imposed upon the Central Government employees. Secondly, the striking feature nowadays is that the employers, even after the promulgation of the Ordinance have been refusing to pay bonus as per the provisions of the Act. I refer to the jute barons of West Bengal. Lakhs of jute workers were deprived of bonus for a pretty long time as the Act was not amended. Even after the Ordinance was promulgated, the Government of West Bengal have requested the jute barons, the Associations to please honour the Ordinance as promulgated, as the Act will be coming. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the hon. Speaker has allowed me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are about 12 speakers. I can allow only five minutes for every speaker and there is no question of extension. Everyday it is being done like this.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Sir, kindly show some kindness to me.

The jute barons are refusing to pay bonus. I seek the intervention of the hon. Minister. This cannot be allowed. Otherwise the jute workers will have to go on strike again for realization of their just and legitimate demand. As you know, the hard-earned right of the working class, which has been achieved through the enactment of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 will be affected. This has got a chequered history. You know that when the Congress was in absolute power in the Country during the dark days of emergency in 1975-76 the workers were deprived of bonus. You are now dependent upon the support of the Left and other secular parties. Then it was your Government, I am sorry to say, that you did it. I do not know whether you will have some introspection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: During the Emergency period of 1975-76, this hard-earned right of the working class had been virtually snatched away and the workers had been put behind bars and the workers had to fight again to realise their demand. The chequered history of this Bonus Act dates back to the year 1961 when by a notification of the Government of India on 6th December, 1961, the Bonus Commission was constituted which was headed by Shri U.R. Meher and its members were Shri Govinda Reddy, Shri B.N. Ganguly and the workers' representatives were Shri S.R. Vasavada and Shri S. A. Dange, M.P. and the employers' representatives were Shri N. Dandekar and Shri D. Sandilya. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, out of the seven-point Terms of Reference, as enumerated in the constitution of the National Commission for Bonus, one was that the matters concerning bonus might be placed before the Commission and on an agreed basis by the employers and the employees to be included in the report of the Bonus Commission.

There were dissenting views given by the undivided AITUC. The All India Trade Union Congress was a major trade union at that time and its representatives had differed with some of the recommendations of the Bonus Commission as it went against the very interests of the working class. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are two speakers from your Party. Please conclude.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Yes, Sir. I am concluding.

Sir, I am proud to quote a very nice speech made by a very senior Member of this House, who is revered by all of us, late Shri Indrajit Gupta who was a very senior parliamentarian and a veteran trade union leader of our country. He made this speech in 1965 when this Bonus Act was being discussed in this august House. Late Shri Indrajit Gupta said and I quote:

"That the most serious departures have been made by the Government from the majority recommendations of the Bonus Commission in the name of modification and it is on this ground, that is to say, a deliberate and wilful attempt to reduce the quantum of the allocable surplus which can accrue to the workers as bonus, that organised labour all over the country is most indignant against the Bill in the form in which it has been put before the House

[Shri Santasri Chatterjee]

and there is the apprehension which my friend Mr. Pandey on the other side, entertains that as a result of this Bill there may not be greater peace but greater unrest and the apprehensions are well founded precisely because of this factor."

He further said:-

"I think, in the end, it would be more fitting to change the long title of this Bill from 'Payment of Bonus' to 'Non-payment of Bonus' because that seems to be the real object."

That is the point he has also mentioned. Then, he goes on to say:

"There are so many contradictions, so much of confusion in the drafting of the legislation and in its outlook too. Provided the company has completed at least six years, provided so many other things, once it starts functioning as a regular company—it does not matter even if it makes a loss—it will have to pay a minimum bonus. If the existing rights and privileges are going to be curtailed, then whatever else may happen, that Act cannot lead to industrial peace, but it will lead to more bitter discontent and unrest and more intensive strife, which I am sure, the hon. Minister does not want just as none of us wants it too."

I am quoting here the speech of late Indrajit Gupta only to draw the attention of the hon. Labour Minister to the fact that the problems still remain and further accentuated and the time has come to bring a comprehensive amendment in future in consultation with all the central trade unions and other stakeholders so that unorganised sector of the workers can also be included within the ambit of the Act and we can really uphold the interests, privileges and rights of the working class of our country.

The UPA Government is committed to give a fair deal to the workers. If you are true to your words, then kindly come forward in the next Session of Parliament or later on, with a comprehensive amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, if you kindly cooperate, we can finish this Bill today. There are about 12 speakers and the issue is very simple 'the enhancement of bonus', but Bonus Act will have to be discussed at a separate forum. So, there is no need to take much time

on this. The simple point here is that the amount of bonus is increased and it is paid during the festival season—that is the only issue—of the current year for the previous accounting year.

So, Shri Shailendra Kumar, you may speak for five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Sir, you have imposed restriction even before I started speaking. I would, therefore, speak in brief and sum up in a few words. I rise to speak in support of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007 moved by our hon'ble Minister Shri Oscar Fernandes alongwith the Resolution moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawatji.

Sir, it is a fact that trade Unions all over India did a lot of struggle in this regard. A number of sit-in's and demonstrations were held. Bringing in this Bill in the House is really commendable. It was long over due. This comprehensive amendment has come after 42 years. Minor amendments, however, were made from time to time but the comprehensiveness which it is supposed to have is still lacking.

Sir, it deserves appreciation and I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister through you that such amendment Bills should not be brought through the ordinances rather the Bills should be introduced directly by the Government. Our labour force, wherever they may be, are in particular the backbone of our country. You shall have to give priority to them. A labourer has to work over time in addition to his normal duty hours. The situation in this regard should be assessed and reviewed periodically by instituting commission or committee. Bonus or salary should at least be determined keeping in with the increasing prices and I also support implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. It's report is to be presented shortly. We should ensure that the labourers get their benefits as a result of implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations well in time. I was reading about the amount you have provided. The amount of minimum bonus should be fixed atleast Rs. two thousand which is in accordance with the recommendation of the Sixth Pay Commission. All festivals of the year have gone by and we are at fag end of the year.

18.00 hrs.

If it had come earlier, it would have been a gift to the labourers and it would have been a great achievement

on the part of the U.P.A. Government. Though we made some delay yet we have presented it rightly and properly which is commendable.

Shri Rasa Singh Rawat ji and other hon'ble Members have held a discussion in this regard earlier also. We have not made any provision in it for the agricultural labourers. Even now 75% people in the country are dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of the country's development and our's is an agrarian country. Today labourers do not have land. Small farmers are not able to do farming. They are neither getting electricity nor any proper facility of irrigation. That is why they are migrating to urban areas from villages. There was the need to make provisions in the Bill for agricultural labourers as well. We shall have to give special attention to it in near future. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to bring a separate Bill in the ensuing session for the agricultural labourers and provide for payment of bonus etc. to them. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down for a minute. Now, it is 6 o'clock. If the House agrees, then we will extend the time of the House till the passing of this Bill.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Can we not take 'Zero Hour' before that? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, how long will it take?. ...*(Interruptions)* Will we sit here up to 9 o'clock if it continues till that time?. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Sir, usually we take 'Zero Hour' at 6 o'clock, and then continue with the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If all the hon. Members cooperate by speaking only for five minutes each, then we can easily do it by 7 o'clock. But nobody is prepared to do it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am ready to conclude my speech within a couple of minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, this Bill should be concluded within a maximum of one hour. It should not take more than that.

Sir, you can extend the time of the House by one hour for now. Thereafter, you can extend the time of the House further, if it is required. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will sit up to 7 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, this Bill is pending for the last couple of days. Therefore, it would be better if we conclude it today itself.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We also want that it should be concluded quickly.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: In the meantime you can take the 'Zero Hour'. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Members cooperate and speak within the time limit, then we can conclude it within the stipulated time itself.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: All right, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is only a matter concerning enhancement of bonus, and there is no question of principle involved. It is only regarding enhancement of bonus, and that too being paid during the festival season. This is the purpose of the Bill. Therefore, no elaborate discussion is required on this issue. The issue of deferred wages or the question of bonus is not involved in this Bill. Therefore, I would request you to be brief in your speech, and allow me to conclude this business within the time limit. I seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Let 'Zero Hour' be taken up first. Thereafter, this Bill can be concluded.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, 'Zero Hour' is the bonus for us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended till 7 o'clock for the time being.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, you sit late in the House. Therefore, you should also get bonus.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shailendra Kumar, have you concluded your speech?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: No, Sir. I have not concluded my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended up to 7 o'clock.

Shri Shailendra Kumar, you can conclude your speech in a couple of minutes. Thereafter, I will ask the next speaker on the list to speak on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is a very important Bill about bonus. You have extended the time of the House for which I express my thanks to you. I would like to conclude with just one sentence.

I was speaking of the agricultural labourers. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to make a provision of bonus to the agricultural labourers, Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007 has been introduced. Hon. Minister has given a very good gift on the occasion of Holi which is 2-3 months away. I am grateful to you and I also thank the hon'ble Minister for this.

SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the minister as well as the UPA Government for introducing the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007. This Amendment Bill was pending for years. It was neither passed by the Lok Sabha nor was it put up for consideration. As all of you are fully aware that this Bill has been brought to amend only two sections of the original Act of 1965. This Bill relates to enhancement in the payment of bonus amount payable under two previous Payment of Bonus Acts. The recommendations of the Labour Commission and Standing Committees made in this regard were presented to the earlier Government a number of times but they did not consider it necessary to implement the same.

Hon'ble Member Shri Rasa Singh Rawat ji was speaking here just now. I would like to remind him that his party remained in power for five years and thirteen months but they did not consider it necessary to pass this Bill as it was concerned with the welfare of labourers, workers, labourers engaged in industrial sector and contract labourers. He was saying that shedding of crocodile tears will not do. But it is they who are shedding crocodile tears. The Act prior to it was amended

in 1995. How much time has elapsed since then? This Bill has been introduced after a long waiting period of twelve years. Sub-section 13 of section 2 (B) of that original Act has been amended. Earlier it had a provision of Rs. three and a half thousand but it has been revised to Rs. ten thousand in view of the requirements and difficulties faced by the labourers. The Bill is really Commendable. I support this Bill. He had opposed the ordinance through the Resolution but the ordinance was urgently required when it was promulgated because at that time the Parliament was not in session. This ordinance was promulgated keeping in view the needs of the poor and labourers and the occasion of festivals. They deserve thanks for this. I whole heartedly support this Bill. But, doing this only will not do. This will not ease the difficulties of our labourers. They however have got a little relief. The contract labourers and construction labourers stand to benefit from this. The Bill introduced by the hon'ble Minister will benefit the labours working in P.S.U.s, industries, on contracts and engaged in construction activities whether skilled or unskilled. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007.

I congratulate the hon. Labour Minister for getting an ordinance promulgated on 27th October, 2007 when the workers were waiting for the revised rates of bonus during the Puja holidays and Deepawali season. I also thank the Government for bringing the construction employees under the ambit of Payment of Bonus Act. Workers in the building construction industry are involved in arduous work. Considering the nature of their work, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has brought many welfare schemes for them.

In that way, our State of Tamil Nadu is forward in extending the benefits—whether they are in regard to the workers in the organized sector or in the unorganized sector.

However, there is one point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Labour Minister that we have been demanding that the bonus eligibility limit may be increased as in case of other employees like Railway employees, postal employees, and calculation limit for bonus may also be increased in their case. In this connection, I had raised this important matter under Rule 377 on 19th November 2007 on the floor of this House

to increase the eligibility limit of workers for bonus from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 10,000, and to increase the bonus calculation limit from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3500 to the Central Government employees like Railway employees, Postal employees as they are not going to benefit by this amendment.

The productivity-linked bonus for Central Government employees is continued to be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 2500 and no increase has been given despite demands from various unions. Like other workers, Central Government workers are also working in the competitive environment and are contributing a lot to the economy and progress of the country. I appreciate that in the Financial Memorandum appended to this Bill, the hon. Minister has made the provision: "If calculation ceiling is adopted by the Government of India, the additional approximate expenditure for payment of *ad hoc* bonus to the Central Government employees and in respect of employees belonging to Railways, Posts etc., (Productivity-Linked Bonus) will be to the tune of Rs. 125 crore and Rs. 490 crore respectively."

I thank the hon. Minister for making provisions for those employees also, and I would request the Government and the Labour Minister to notify the scheme for increasing the bonus eligibility limit and calculation limit for the Central Government employees also immediately so that our brothers and sisters working in the various Departments like Railways, Postal will also get the benefit like other workers.

With these words, I support the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldhana): The hon. Minister has brought an amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, which I support. The amendment have already been implemented by way of Ordinance with effect from 1st April, 2006. The intention of the Minister is very clear and in favour of employees so that they should get the bonus for Diwali, Dussehra and Onam festivals. I would like to extend my special thanks to the hon. Minister.

Clause 6 of Section 32 is omitted with fair intention so that labourers working in the construction industry are covered under the Bonus Act. The amendment to clause 13 of section 2 and Section 12 of the Bonus Act, 1965 is brought with the intention to revise the eligibility of

limit from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 10,000 per month and calculation ceiling from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500, which would benefit lakhs of employees of the country.

In the last three and a half years, I have not seen the Labour Minister. In the last six months, I had observed that the hon. Labour Minister, who had taken the charge, is doing something for the labour movement. Hence, I take the opportunity to request him that there are many things which require amendment, that is, the Multi-State Act, which is to be amended.

Secondly, a clear cut definition of 'employees' should be there in the Trade Union Act because there are various definitions for 'employees'. A clear cut definition of 'employees' would help labourers not to face cases and courts, etc. These are my requests. I think, he is a very capable Minister who is in favour of the employees.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007. This has come here for amendment after more than 10 years.

I stand to support this Bill. This Bill seeks the approval of this House for the changes to the Bonus Act which would make workers, drawing up to Rs. 10,000 per month as salary, eligible for getting bonus. It is expected to benefit only seven per cent of the total workforce of the country in the organised sector. The payout proposal is said to be broadly in line with the recommendation of the 41st Session of the Indian Labour Conference. But the fact remains that this unilateral decision of the Government without discussing with the Central Trade Unions has not been appreciated by the workers. They are not satisfied with the bonus announcement.

The Standing Committee on Labour of the Parliament in its fifth report has said this.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: May I interrupt you for a moment? It is the result of the National Labour Conference in which all the representatives of the workers were present, and this was its recommendation.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Not exactly that was the recommendation. Anyway, this is with reference to that. I have also referred to that.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: To further clarify that, the second Labour Commission has recommended only Rs. 7,500. We have gone beyond that on account of the Labour Conference and we enhanced it to Rs. 10,000.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The ceiling of Rs. 10,000 was not the recommendation of the Labour Conference. The demand of the Central Trade Union was much more than that. Now, the salary of the employees in some sector is much more than Rs. 10,000, and that is why, they are not happy and satisfied, but we are happy that at least this is being done after 10 years. We are not blaming you, Mr. Minister, but you should have consulted the trade unions so that the ceiling could have been raised.

It was last revised 10 years back and now, several industrial workers are deprived of their legitimate right to bonus. This will also not be applicable to 370 million workers in the unorganized sector. We are approving whatever is being done, but it is now applicable to only seven per cent of the workforce.

You are amending Section 32 of the Act and you are giving facilities to the workers working in the construction sector, that is a good thing and we are appreciating that. But you should also include agricultural workers, those who are working in the unorganized sector and the forest workers, the *baedi* workers, the *santhu-patha* workers, out of which the Government and the other business people get a good revenue, and also steps to be taken to cover the Media employees for whom bonus is not applicable. Press and Media people are earning good amount of money, then why should the workers will not get something in the shape of bonus? This should be considered by the Government.

There is also a demand from the Government employees that Bonus Act should be extended to the Government employees. May I know whether the Government is considering to extend this to the Government employees also?

I was referring to the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, of the Parliament; it has criticised the Centre for showing utter negligence and callousness over labour issues including wage ceiling for payment of bonus. This was the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Labour.

18.20 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

The National Commission on Labour has recommended to fix a cut off limit of Rs.25,000 per month as remuneration of workers to be governed under the

provisions of the Bonus Act. I would request the Government to consider all these things. Bonus should not be linked with profit. It has been interpreted by the Apex Court that it is a deferred wage and it is not to be linked with the profit of the company. So, it should be considered as the deferred wage. This is actually the entitlement of the workers which they had not been paid in the entire year. So, the bonus is given once to make up for the wages which they were entitled to get, in the last year. This has been the interpretation of the Court. It should be considered as the deferred wage and should not be linked with the profit. I would request the Government to enhance the limit. I am really thankful to the Minister for whatever he has done. He has done a good things. A good number of workers will be benefited out of this. I support the Bill.

SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN (Coimbatore): I thank you for this opportunity given to me. Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill 2007 is generally welcomed by all. This is simply not enough. I would suggest that ceiling for the eligibility and calculation should be lifted. There should not be any ceiling. Bonus is actually a deferred wage. In such a case fixing of ceiling for eligibility of bonus is meaningless. So, my strong opinion is that ceiling should be lifted.

About 13,000 contract workers working for more than two decades in the NLC Tamil Nadu have been denied bonus. These workers fall within the purview of the Bonus Act and are legally eligible to get the bonus. Through this amendment will the contract workers of NLC get the bonus? While replying, the Minister should explain this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while welcoming Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, I would like to make two suggestions. The Bonus Act was brought with a purpose to give one installment of payment as bonus to workers at the time of Diwali or some other festival to make up for the wages which they were entitled to get during last 12 months. The time limit in this regard was fixed. Earlier it was Rs. 3500, now it is being increased to Rs. 10,000. If calculations are made, one will find that not even 10 per cent employees are covered under it. Average is 7.5% and this limit should have been raised at least upto Rs. 15,000. Fourth Pay Commission and fifth Pay Commission had already submitted their reports and Sixth Pay Commission is about to submit report very shortly. I do not feel that any

Government employee will be benefited by it. In these circumstances, when only 7.5% employees and workers have been benefited, then Bonus Act carries no meaning. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to extend the existing time limit in this regard.

[English]

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME (Nominated): Sir, I rise to support the Payment of Bonus Bill, 2007 which proposes to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to enable the payment of bonus to skilled and unskilled workers and to raise the amount payable from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3500. I also support the Ordinance No. 8 of 2007 promulgated on 27th October, 2007.

This Bill will benefit the skilled and unskilled workers in the country. I welcome particularly the amendment to Section 32, Clause 6 that includes the workers of building operations into the ambit of payment of bonus.

I would also like to take this opportunity to mention two items very briefly may I have that privilege that this revision of the eligibility limit as well as the ceiling amount has come in after 14 years. I would like to bring to your attention that during much of this period of 14 years, inflation has been about 10 per cent and even during the last two-three years, inflation has been about five per cent and the value of the money that is going to be made available even if we take it as Rs. 3500, the value of this money has eroded over these 14 years. Therefore, there needs to be some consideration about the plight of the working people in this nation and that while the bonus forms less than five per cent of the emoluments, inflation itself erodes the value of the money that they finally get in their hands.

I would also like to mention that the previous revision was done after about eight years. The present revision has been done after 14 years. There needs to be some rationale in the consideration of the Government as to when bonus needs to be put in the ambit of consideration.

I would conclude by just mentioning that the public sector undertaking workers need to be given new skills in order to meet the challenges of the public sector undertaking and other Central Government Organisations. The Government needs to bring in elements with specialized training to meet the challenges of the new industries that are coming up in terms of the skills that our workers require.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, I rise to support this Bill because it is consistent with the changes occurring in the economy as well as the changing aspirations of the workers of this country. Although bonus has been a bone of contention, this is sought to be solved by three important changes that are being incorporated in this amendment Bill. Therefore, I welcome these three changes brought by this Bill.

While commending this Bill, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister who has piloted this Bill to some of the relevant issues. Bonus is not an invariant concept. Bonus is ever changing and changing to the needs of the workers, changing to the needs of the rise in prices in the country and therefore, at least, once in two or three years, we have to decide about the quantum of bonus as well as the ceiling. If I am right, the last change that was brought, was in 1995. In the first change of 8.33 per cent was brought in 1972. Therefore, once in 10 years or once in 15 years, it would not be possible to change it and it would not provide justice to the workers.

So, we will have to alter the quantum as well as the ceiling once in two years. Every two years the hon. Minister cannot bring an Amendment Bill. Therefore, I would feel that this should be brought through a delegated legislation in which a notification can be given by the Government and as and when circumstances warrant that notification can be placed before the Parliament. This is my first suggestion.

The second one is that the time of payment of bonus should somehow be prescribed by the Government in clear terms because as the hon. Minister has said in his note that bonus is paid annually, once at a time when there is any festival. But in many of the establishments this time is not adhered to. Even yesterday, in my constituency at 11 p.m. a settlement was reached for payment of bonus, but bonus has not yet been paid even now. This kind of making the workers running from pillar to post should be avoided.

The third point that I would like to make is that the hon. Minister has brought the construction workers into the fold of bonus payment. But there are other workers in the analogous sectors who have been left out. They should also be brought within the ambit of the Bill. The best way is to bring all the establishments within the fold of bonus payment which have less than 20 employees. This is a point which had been raised by the State

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

Ministers in 1970 when the Government of India constituted a Bonus Review Committee and that Bonus Review Committee also concurred with the view that the number of employees should not be a bar in the payment of bonus. Therefore, they should also be included.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please conclude now.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: You may permit me another two minutes. You are a man of social justice. You must also give Parliamentary justice to me. I have not even taken two minutes. This is the disadvantage of being the last speaker, or the last but one speaker.

Sir, the next suggestion that I would like to make is that the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent needs to be revised immediately. It is because in the year 1965 the Government had fixed the minimum ceiling of bonus at 4 per cent. Then it was revised to 8.33 per cent in 1972. Now, look at the changes that have come in the economy, in the polity and also in the aspirations of the workers in the last 35 to 40 years. To maintain the same 8.33 per cent, even in the present context of privatization, globalisation and liberalization where our industries are growing at the rate of 12 to 13 per cent and contributing to greater stimulus and dynamism to our economy. Keeping this rate of 8.33 per cent now becomes little outmoded. I would suggest that the Government of India should raise this limit to 12 per cent minimum and the maximum to 25 per cent. I would like to urge upon the Government to look into the working of various industries in terms of gross profit as percentage of sales; gross profit as percentage of total capital employed; profits after tax as percentage of net worth; dividend as percentage of net worth; ordinary dividend as percentage of ordinary paid up capital; total dividend as percentage of total paid up capital. If one looks at all these parameters it would be seen that in the last 30 years they are showing a rising trend. When all these are showing a rising trend and also there is a capitalist class which is growing by leaps and bounds, why should the labourers who are contributing to the prosperity of the industries suffer at the invariant rate of 8.33 per cent? Therefore, the Government should give a serious consideration to this aspect.

Sir, I would feel that this piecemeal legislation or amendment would not suffice and satisfy the aspirations of the workers. The Government should bring in comprehensive changes in the Payment of Bonus Act. I would urge upon the Government to constitute a

Committee of experts including economists, sociologists, employees and employers and ask that Committee to revise the whole Act to bring in a comprehensive Act.

Sir, with these few words I fully support this Bill for one important reason. This is one of the indications of the UPA Government that it is pro-labour and it is with the employees and it does what it says so far as the labourers of the country is concerned. No hypocrisy is practised by the UPA Government in the case of the welfare of the labourers of the country.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I would like to make a submission. We have agreed in the BAC and also in every other meeting that if necessary we shall sit late evening to accommodate Government business. Sir, I would like to make a submission. My submission is for all Members.

We had agreed in BAC that if necessary we shall sit late in the evening in order to accommodate the Government business. I talked to the BJP also. The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) has to be passed not only by this House but also by the Rajya Sabha. Then, we have to take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). Now, the time is limited. Yesterday also it has been agreed before the hon. Speaker and the BAC that if necessary the House will sit late in the evening because tomorrow we cannot discuss any legislation because we will be discussing nuclear deal tomorrow. So, on 28th November, 2007 we cannot take up any legislation. On 29th November, 2007, the Minister will reply to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), and then we will start discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

Then, I have to go to the other House. On 3rd the other House will discuss the nuclear deal. So, I am left with only three days to take all the legislations from this House to the other House.

I am grateful to the principal Opposition as it agreed not to disrupt the proceedings. Mr. Chairman, Sir, my appeal to you is that you please dispose of this Bill and then take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Of course, the hon. Minister will not reply today. Let us start discussing the Supplementary Dem. for Grants (General). Let as many Members speak. The reply will be on 29th November, 2007. That is my only submission to you.

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007, which replaces the Ordinance promulgated on 27th October of this year.

We all know bonus is given not at the mercy of the employer or the Government. It is the hard-won right of the working class of this country. While welcoming the three amendments that have been proposed in Sections 2, 12 and 32, I would like to bring to your notice the fact that this Act is not implemented at the State level. The State Labour Commissioners do not have any control over its implementation. It does not cover all workers. It covers only part of the working class. Hence, I would request the Minister to extend its coverage to other areas also, because today the working class is ramified into many areas. This should include building workers, the poor contract workers in the building operations. Now-a-days building operation is not a single activity. It is a very ramified activity. It includes so many faculties within that. These building operations can be specified and they should be included. Apart from them, it should cover bidi workers, *hamalis* and home-based workers. Auto workers are not covered in this.

I would like to suggest that they should be covered.

This Ordinance is not being implemented in my State, Andhra Pradesh. When we ask the Commissioners, he says that it is not at all in their website, we are not getting it, etc. But when we showed this Ordinance, then some of the Departments implemented it. Private owners do not care about this Ordinance at all.

Hence, I would request the Ministry to give some strength to the implementation part in this Bill. I support the Bill.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Sir, I would like to express in general my support to this Bonus Payments (Amendment) Bill of course with some suggestions to improve it further. Two years back we met both the Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister for Labour along with our General-Secretary Vaiko impressing upon them to modify

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

the ceiling limit on Bonus payments bringing about an amendment. I do not consider that our request has been conceded fully. You have raised the income limit to be eligible for Bonus to Rupees ten thousand and we welcome the same. Considering the changed economic scenario, this English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil. ceiling limit must be lifted. The calculation limit has been fixed to be Rs. 3500 but this needs to be modified and the entire wage and salary of the labour class must be taken in to consideration. It is a welcome move that construction workers have been brought under the ambit of this Bonus Act. I would like to impress upon you that other workers in the unorganized sector who are about 93% must also get this benefit. An amendment in this regard may be considered in the future. Now the minimum Bonus is 8.33 percent. It must be increased to 12 percent. Now there is no limit to the profits made by the industries in the liberalized scenario. There is no limit on the dividends that are being given away from the profits made by industrial and commercial establishments. There is no higher limit on salaries and perks paid to the executives of such establishments. This paining factor was pointed out recently by our Prime Minister also. When there is no limit for profit earnings in the new globalised and liberalized economy, there should not be any limit on Bonus payments. It is not justifiable to fix a ceiling and limit on Bonus the deferred wages paid to the labour class. I am confident that our able Minister would favourably consider and bring about suitable amendments in this regard in the near future. With this I conclude expressing my support to this Bill. Vanakkam.

[English]

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN (Quilon): Sir, thank you very much.

Sir, I support this Bill to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. It enshrines the long-cherished demand of the workers and employees all over India who are in Central Government service, in Postal, Railways and Central PSUs. This also covers the employees of various State Governments, local self-Governments, State PSUs. They all welcome this enhancement of ceiling of bonus, eligibility and entitlement. The workers all over India demand the removal of barriers of bonus eligibility.

Sir, bonus as far as labour is concerned, it is part and parcel of wage system. It is the deferred wages for meeting the special needs of festivals annually.

Sir, even before we got Independence, workers enjoyed the benefit of this bonus as deferred wages.

[Shri P. Rajendran]

Sir, the Ordinance to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 was issued on 27th October, 2007. The amendment shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 2006 raising the bonus ceiling from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500 from the year 2006-07. The Central Government employees have been persistently demanding for enhancement of the ceiling of the quantum of bonus from the beginning, but this was denied to them on the plea that Bonus Act does not permit it. However, it has not been implemented in the case of Central, Postal and Railway employees. They were paid bonus in the pre-revised rate. This discriminatory attitude of the Government had generated resentment among the employees. I would request the Government of India to effect payment of bonus in the revised rate to the Central Government employees immediately.

Sir, I would agree with my learned colleagues requesting the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive legislation to amend and rectify the Payment of Bonus Act.

Sir, with these few words, I support the Bill.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, I rise to support the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007. I do support all the amendments, viz., the enhancement of the upper limit of the bonus level and the ceiling limit as well as clause 32 (4) (b), viz. employees employed through contractors on building operations.

Sir, there are a good number of unorganized workers in this country. Even the employees who are employed under contractors also belong to unorganized category. Here the hon. Minister has moved the amendment to include them. What about the other unorganized workers? I know that there is a Bill pending in the Parliament for the welfare of the unorganized workers. I think we will pass the Bill during the current Session. If we pass this Bill during the current Session of the Parliament, those workers who are in the unorganized sector will not be able to come under this category. So, I would suggest an amendment that while amending the employees employed through contractors on building operations, the hon. Minister should include all the unorganized workers under the ambit of the Payment of Bonus Act.

Sir, with these few words, I support the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I thank all the hon. Members. Like 15 Members have spoken on this Bill and

almost everybody has supported the Bill except saying that there could have been some improvement on what we have done. We have come to the House with a very limited purpose of enhancing the bonus and raising the ceiling of the Bonus Act.

As you are aware, it is not an easy task to bring about certain changes. In our entire system, we have a tripartite mechanism through which we operate. I brought to the notice of the House that though the Second Labour Commission recommended Rs. 7500 as the ceiling through negotiations, through the good offices of the employers and also the employees, yet we were able to raise it to Rs. 10,000. We could have very well said the Labour Commission has recommended Rs. 7500 while the workers would have raised their voice of demand. If the management have said: "We go by the Labour Commission's recommendations," maybe we would have arrived at only Rs. 7500. But I should give credit to both the employees and the employers that we arrived at a figure of Rs. 10,000. This is in keeping with the rise in prices. It is not that just we have arrived at it without any formula. It is based on the time we have lost from the date of recommendation to taking a decision.

I agree with the Members that we can have a very comprehensive discussion on this and take a view that considering the present scenario and environment what should be the bonus, how it should be paid and who should be covered. Most of the Members have said that the whole benefit has flown only to the organized sector workers. The question is: How do we extend it to the unorganized sector workers? We have extended it to the construction workers. But there is a problem. In the agricultural field, a worker goes and works with a farmer for about a month. The relationship between the farmer and the worker is for about a month. There is a gap. Similarly, in other industries, you cannot identify a worker with an employer because he is employed on a temporary basis. Definitely, if there is a means for us to find out the relationship between an employer and an employee for a certain period where a worker is eligible, we have no difficulty in making this applicable—the Bonus Act—to the workers. Otherwise, we pass this Act, the money does not go to the workers as Members have raised apprehensions. Though we pass it, even in the States, it is not implemented. It should not be that we pass an Act, make an enactment and the benefit does not flow to the people. Somebody should not pocket the money saying "yes bonus is given." Under his head of account, he will say that so much of money is liable to be paid

to the workers, he would pocket it and the workers do not get it. ...(*Interruptions*) Let us discuss it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After his reply, you can raise it.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): The 31st Labour Conference has suggested to include the contract workers whose numbers are increasing day by day. Today, you can consider their case and bring them within the ambit of the Act.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: We are having the Labour Conference. All the points that you have raised would definitely be discussed seriously. We will see how we can make it applicable. I am for it. But we should be able to work out a mechanism through which our people will get the benefit. This is the only difficult that we are having.

Sir, I thank all the Members who have participated in this debate. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat and others have raised the objection that we should not have brought an Ordinance for this. I appreciate it. In the parliamentary spirit, rarely we should bring an ordinance. Somebody used the word pressure on the Government to bring it. Yes, workers from all over the country were expecting this for a long time. For the last five years we could not bring it. Maybe we should have brought it in the Monsoon Session, but it was not possible. There was a feeling that it should be brought during Durga Puja or Deepawali. Even we wanted to bring it during Durga Puja time, but we could not succeed and we could do it only at the time of Deepawali. It was the right of the workers to have it around Deepawali and we have been able to do it. I am sure Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat and other hon. Members will withdraw their Statutory Resolution opposing the Ordinance in the interest of workers of our country.

[English]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: We are not opposing the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I am not saying you have opposed the Bill. You have only questioned the Ordinance.

Sir, as the Members here have gone beyond the purview of the Bill and mentioned about the condition of

workers in our country, I would like to add my sentiment about workers. It is due to the toil and sweat of the farmers of our country that we had the Green Revolution during Indiraji's time. Mahatma Gandhi led the freedom struggle and because of his sacrifice and the sacrifices of all other freedom fighters, through their sweat and blood, we could get Independence in 1947. Today, we are entering into a phase where we are building industry in the country. The country is progressing. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said: "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" and today is a day when all of us can join together and say not only "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" but also add "Jai Kaamgar" to this slogan to complete it to salute the people who build our nation.

18.53 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN in the Chair]

Sir, I have taken note of all the points raised by hon. Members. I will go into each and every point that they have raised and we will try to find solutions to the problems being faced by workers in our country. With these words, I commend to the House that the Bill may be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, are you withdrawing the Statutory Resolution?

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my only purpose was that good means should be available for good purpose. While respecting the sentiments of the House, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the Statutory Resolution disapproving the ordinance.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat be withdrawn?

The Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL)—2007-08
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL)—2005-06

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item Nos. 24 and 25 shall be taken up together. The hon. Finance Minister, please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2007-08 and the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for the year 2005-06 have been presented to the Parliament.

As far as the first set of the Supplementary Demands is concerned, that is the second batch for 2007-08 otherwise, the Demands include authorization which we are seeking for gross additional expenditure of

Rs. 33,290.87 crore; of which the cash outgo is Rs. 11,869.60 crore; Technical Supplementaries with expenditure matched by savings or enhanced receipts/recoveries for Rs. 21,420.82 crore; and Token Provision for Rs. 0.45 crore.

The cash outgo includes Rs. 9,900 crore, that is, 83 per cent of the cash outgo on three major items, for meeting additional expenditure on interest liabilities to the tune of Rs. 4,500 crore on sterilization operations under 'Market Stabilisation Scheme', Transfer to State and Union Territory Governments to the tune of Rs. 4,500 crore for meeting additional Central assistance for projects, besides grant and loan for Externally Aided Projects, and Export related subsidies to the tune of Rs. 900 crore.

The other items include providing interest subvention to cooperative banks through NABARD for Rs. 158.86 crore; Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Merged with the recommendation of the President Rs. 200 crore; Equity Capital in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited for Rs. 100 crore; Reimbursement of losses incurred by National Agricultural Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) under Price Support Operations for Mustard during 2005-06 and 2006-07 to the tune of Rs. 200 crore; Providing funds as Grants-in-aid to State Plans for Agriculture to the tune of Rs. 565 crore and providing additional funds for National Food Security Mission to the tune of Rs. 198.75 crore.

Sir, the cash outgo is likely to be off-set by savings in other grants/appropriations and by higher revenue receipts. Therefore, the deficit targets indicated in the Budget Estimates for 2007-08 are likely to be adhered to.

The major items of Technical Supplementary Demands for Grants include Rs. 11,256.92 crore for compensation through issue of Special Securities to the Oil Marketing Companies towards estimated under-recoveries on account of sale of sensitive petroleum products; Rs. 4,763.28 crore towards write off of loans to the State Governments under the Debt Waiver Scheme under the Twelfth Finance Commission Award; Rs. 1,500 crore for creation of a corpus fund for implementation of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY), which has two parts (a) for rural landless households (Rs. 1000 crore) and (b) scholarships to the children of beneficiaries of AABY

(Rs. 500 crore). This is as per the Budget announcement for 2007-08. Besides this, it includes an amount of Rs. 1,454 crore for waiver of interest as part of restructuring plan of National Textile Corporation of India Limited; Rs. 750 crore for providing interest free loan of up to Rs. 2.5 crore per Industrial Training Institute. That means for 300 Industrial Training Institutes as per the Budget announcement this year. Besides this, Rs. 562.94 crore are sought for restructuring plan of Hindustan Copper Limited and Rs. 548.01 crore for waiving off guarantee fee in respect of Air India and Indian Airlines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2008, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 5, 9 to 12, 14, 17 to 19, 31 to 33, 35, 46, 51, 52, 56 to 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, 78, 80, 86, 87, 90, 91, 93, 99, 100 and 102."

Supplementary Demands for Grants—Second Batch (General) for 2007-2008
submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

Title of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
1 Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1067,95,00,000	
2 Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,00,000	96,00,00,000
3 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	3,00,000	
5 Atomic Energy	1,00,000	2,00,000
9 Ministry of Civil Aviation	548,01,00,000	
10 Ministry of Coal	127,19,00,000	
11 Department of Commerce	900,01,00,000	29,78,00,000
12 Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion		5,00,00,000
14 Department of Telecommunications		1,00,000
17 Department of Consumer Affairs	2,00,000	
18 Department of Food and Public Distribution	278,86,00,000	
19 Ministry of Culture	34,96,00,000	
31 Ministry of External Affairs	100,01,00,000	
32 Department of Economic Affairs	1,00,000	...

	1	2	3
83	Payments to Financial Institutions		1500,00,00,000
35	Transfers to State and Union territory Governments	7763,28,00,000	
46	Department of Health and Family Welfare	280,51,00,000	2,30,00,000
51	Cabinet	74,00,00,000	...
52	Police	1,00,000	
56	Department of School Education and Literacy	2,00,000	
57	Department of Higher Education	1,00,000	
58	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	4,92,00,000	1,00,000
59	Ministry of Labour and Employment	4,00,000	750,00,00,000
61	Law and Justice	2,00,000	...
63	Ministry of Mines	585,34,00,000	1,00,000
64	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1,00,000	
66	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	1,00,000	
67	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1,00,000	
70	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	11256,93,00,000	...
78	Department of Rural Development	1,00,000	
80	Department of Drinking Water Supply	1,00,000	
86	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Previous—Ministry of Small Scale Industries)	4,05,00,000	
87	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	200,01,00,000	
90	Ministry of Steel	4,27,00,000	
91	Ministry of Textiles	1454,03,00,000	1,00,000
93	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1,00,000	
99	Department of Urban Development		142,02,00,000
100	Public Works	...	45,00,00,000
102	Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	...
	Total	24684,58,00,000	2570,16,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the

excess on the respective grants during the year ended the 31st day of March, 2006, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 8, 14, 25, 61, 96 and 99."

Demands for Excess Grants (Excluding Railways) for 2005-2006 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. and Title of Demand	Amount of Demand to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
8 Department of Fertilisers	167,44,04,796	...
14 Department of Posts	97,64,56,000	
25 Defence Services—Air Force	42,75,63,997	
61 Ministry of Labour and Employment	17,26,98,810	
96 Chandigarh		28,34,562
99 Lakshadweep	3,58,58,028	...
Total	328,69,81,631	28,34,562

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will have discussion. Shri Kharabela Swain.

...(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, kindly take up 'Zero Hour' first. You can have discussion after 'Zero Hour'.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Kindly do not reduce the Government into zero; let the Government Business continue.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may come to his seat and then speak. That is always better.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the time is 7 p.m. If you agree, we will sit for some more time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I made an humble appeal. I would like to repeat it again that tomorrow we cannot discuss any legislative business. Tomorrow we are going to have discussion on nuke deal. It has been decided exclusively by the BAC and the hon. Speaker. The Leader of the Opposition, and other Opposition leaders said that we are prepared to sit late in the evening to transact as much Government business as possible. The Finance Minister shall not reply today but we will just make some progress, let us take it up for 45 minutes at least so that some Members can speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants and the remaining Members can speak on 29th. This is what I would like to say. It is because tomorrow we cannot discuss any other issue. ...(Interruptions) Kindly do not reduce the Government into zero. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagaur): Please get it passed. Zero Hour may be taken up afterwards. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Why should we get it passed forcibly. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, the House is meeting on Saturday also and you know that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You know the subject which will be taken up for discussion on Saturday? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : We have completed both the legislative businesses. Only two items of business have been left. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Are Supplementary Demands for Grants not important. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Now, it is 7 O'clock and it was the responsibility of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHADAMBARAM) : What is your request?

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: I would like to request that we may initiate the discussion right now and can continue and conclude discussion on Friday or Saturday. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: He too had been a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He is aware that it is a statutory obligation to get Supplementary Demands for Grants passed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: We are not denying it. We want that it should be accommodated on a day when the hon'ble Minister is available. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: My only request is—I am prepared to sit with you—that you kindly allow at least half an hour to continue discussion on

Supplementary Demands for Grants. Then there will be 'Zero Hour'. ...*(Interruptions)* I am here to perform my duty of the Government also. Government duty cannot be ignored like that.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: You are right. We are extending full cooperation to you. Today, we have got two ordinances passed. ...*(Interruptions)* After tomorrow, we are ready to get it passed on any day as per the convenience to the hon'ble Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I would just like to say that we cannot run the House without the cooperation of his party. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: I am not refusing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am not saying that he is not cooperating or is not a responsible Member. He is extending full cooperation. Now, it is 7 O'clock I would like to say that this business should continue upto 7.30 p.m., after that zero Hour may be taken up. I am asking for this much only and nothing more.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Do you want that the major Opposition Party should start speaking when nobody is there on a very important subject?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Finance Minister is here. Kharabela Swain ji, your speech always will be given due importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the sense of the House? Can we extend the time of the House up to 8 o'clock?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time is extended up to 8 o'clock. Shri Swain, you can speak.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, do not have much to object or oppose because generally the Supplementary Demands for Grants are not opposed. I know there are many of the expenditures which are unforeseen at the time of preparation of the Budget and presentation of the Budget. So, naturally, each and every Finance Minister comes up with Supplementary Demands for Grants in each and every Session of the Parliament. Accordingly,

the hon. Finance Minister has come up with the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

As usual, he has said that the additional expenditure would be to the tune of Rs. 33,290.87 crore, the net cash outgo aggregate would be Rs. 11,869.60 crore, and there would be a matching saving by the Ministries and Departments by enhancement in receipts and recoveries aggregating to Rs. 21,420.82 crore. I agree with it. It happens because the economy is booming now. There is a boost in revenue collection by about 20 per cent to 30 per cent almost every year. That is why, the hon. Finance Minister is correct in saying that there would be some matching savings. I agree with that. So, I shall not go into the details as to what is going to be the matching saving and how it is going to enhance the revenue collection. I am not going into that.

Basically, this is an opportunity for the Opposition to give its views with regard to the overall economy of the country. So, while coming to that point, I can very stubbornly say that the economic reforms, which were started during the regime of the NDA Government, have been totally jettisoned by this Government.

Sir, take the example of the Public Sector Undertakings. I am not basically pointing out only the process of disinvestment. I am taking a broader view of the Public Sector Undertakings. What is the policy of this Government with regard to the Public Sector Undertakings? During the time of the NDA Government, we had a feeling that it was not the business of the Government to do business. Does this Government subscribe to that view? Does the Government want to enter in all sorts of business, as it happened earlier, starting from poultry, fisheries, brick-making and all these things? I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister when he replies as to what the policy of this Government with regard to the Public Sector Undertakings is. He should give a clarification on this.

Now, time and again we hear from the hon. Finance Minister through Media and through newspapers that they are going to divest the Government equity in some of the Public Sector Undertakings by five per cent or 10 per cent. God knows what happens later on, and it never materialises. Then, the Left Parties will just start opposing and say: "No, this cannot be done." Ultimately, the Government will roll back the proposition made with regard to disinvestment.

The policy of the NDA Government was to divest the Government equity in the Public Sector Undertaking, and take out that money and implement it in the social service sector, in education, in health and in construction of roads. This Government is just saying that they have put in a lot of money in each and every Scheme and they are doing something for the *aam aadmi*. These Schemes were initiated by the NDA Government. Take the examples of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Swajaldhara, Annapurna Yojana, National Rural Health Mission and others. These were initiated by us. As this Government is earning money, they just put more money in these Schemes and say that this Government is for the *aam aadmi*.

During the debate on the Tyre Corporation of India Bill, I also asked the same question to the hon. Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, and the hon. Finance Minister was also present. I asked: "What is your policy with regard to disinvestment?" He said: "There has been a turn around of the public sector undertakings; there are many public sector undertakings, which were sick earlier, are now earning profits." I agree. They are earning profits because the overall economy of this country is increasing by eight to nine per cent for the last three to four years. So, it is very natural that these public sector undertakings would improve their performance and profitability. It is happening just like that. But I would like to know as to what is the policy of the Government.

Sir, while talking about the jettisoning of the economic reforms, I am coming to point of Pension Funds Reforms. During the time of the NDA Government, the policy was enunciated that any Central Government employee, who has joined the Central Government by January, 2004, would pay 10 per cent for the Pension Fund, the Government would pay another 10 per cent; and the employee would have the choice to deposit his money wherever he likes. It could be in the debt related funds, it could be in equity related funds or it could be in Government special deposits. We wanted this to be done. But what has happened to this Government? What is their policy with regard to the Pension Funds? Where are they keeping this Pension Funds?

Sir, this Government had appealed to the hon. Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance to clear it, and they wanted to pass it immediately. They said that they are in a hurry, they want to pilot it in Parliament and get it passed. We did it also. Day in and day out

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

we worked on in the Standing Committee on Finance. We are in the Opposition, but because we initiated this Bill, we wanted to see this Bill to be passed. If the hon. Finance Minister goes through the records, he would find that his party people were not that interested in getting it passed, in getting it cleared in the Standing Committee on Finance. But we did it. But then, three years have passed in the meantime but the same has not been piloted in this Parliament. Out of the fear of the Left, they are not bringing it. Only two persons in the Standing Committee on Finance opposed it and everybody else was in support of the Bill. But still the Government is unable to bring that Bill.

Sir, yesterday, you just saw to it here also. Even though no recommendation was made the Standing Committee on Finance, a new amendment was brought in because they were threatened by the Left. This is what is happening to this Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Please do not use the word 'threatened'.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, anyway, it is okay, I am just withdrawing the word 'threatened'. He was not threatened, he is a very brave man. He was simply persuaded. Good. I agree that he was persuaded.
...(Interruptions)

So, I think that in some way, with regard to the Pension Fund Authority Bill, they should persuade you, Mr. Minister. What has happened that you are not being persuaded by them? Why I am saying it? It is because the money is just lying. Today, the stock market is booming, the index has reached 20,000 points on the Sensex. So, if we can put that money in the stock market, naturally a lot of money would be earned by the employees. But because of the stubborn opposition of the Left, who say that they are the messiah of the downtrodden, the messiah of the labour and the messiah of the poor, they are not allowing these poor Government employees to earn some more money. It is very unfortunate. How can we say that they are the messiah of the poor, they represent the trade unions and they represent the Government employees? Now, this Pension Fund is without any authority and the Government is also totally helpless.

Next, I come to the point of petroleum price. On the petroleum price, the Government is patting its back that it has not increased the price of petrol; it has not

increased the price of diesel; it has not increased the price of kerosene, the liquid gas, LPG cylinder and everything. Even when a question was asked to the hon. Minister of Petroleum just three or four days before, he said all the credit goes to Madam Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson of the UPA. It is because she said, that is why we have not increased it. All right, you have not increased it.

But while introducing this Bill, just now what the hon. Minister of State for Finance said? How much of oil bonds have they issued? What is this oil bond?

These oil bonds are a burden on the future generation. They will borrow. They are borrowing it now from the market by issuing oil bonds for the oil marketing companies and the money will be paid by the future Government, by the future generations.

Now, I will make another point. In 1997, there was this United Front (UF) Government. The hon. Finance Minister was also the Finance Minister at that time and he brought a dream Budget at that time. Everybody said it is a dream Budget. In 1996, he had set up a roadmap with regard to petroleum price. It was decided at that time, during the United Front Government, that the subsidy on petroleum products will be reduced considerably. It was decided at that time that gradually and gradually the subsidy will be phased out and within a certain period it will be totally eliminated. That was the policy.

We adhered to that policy. I am not ashamed to say this. We dismantled the Administered Price Mechanism. We saw to it that it should be according to the international market price. We did it. There are three types of subsidies—one for far flung areas, one for diesel and kerosene and another for LPG cylinder. We tried to bring it back but now the UPA Government has reversed it. It reversed it and the hon. Prime Minister is lamenting that the petroleum subsidy is going to reach one trillion rupees, that is, Rs. 1,00,000 crore. That is how the hon. Prime Minister is lamenting.

But, because there is Gujarat election they want to hold it back. How do they hold it back? I have already told that by issuing these oil bonds they hold it back. Is it not a fraud on the common man? It is a fraud on the common man because, if not today but tomorrow, the common man will have to pay it back with interest. It is not only that they have issued bonds in the oil sector but they have issued for the fertiliser sector also. So,

thousands and thousands of crores of rupees of public debt this Government is keeping for the future generation, for the future Government, and they are taking the credit that our Chairperson Soniaji has asked us not to raise it. So, all the credit goes to her.

Then, let me come to this point. I will put a question. Do the Government have any right to take credit for not increasing the cost of petrol and diesel? Still, you issue bonds. So, you cannot be the messiah of the poor by shifting the burden on the future generation.

Sir, I am just putting a question. Is it not that these oil bonds are increasing the fiscal deficits? You please go through the report of the Economic Advisory Council which is set up by the hon. Prime Minister where Dr. C. Rangarajan is the Chairman. What does it say? They said that by virtue of an accounting jugglery the Government is trying to show that there is no fiscal deficit and the fiscal deficit is not increasing and as per the FRBM Act we have been able to retain the fiscal deficit. As per the FRBM Act, now it is to be reduced by 0.5 per cent every year. It is to be brought to the level of three per cent by 2009. The Government is saying so. But what about this hidden burden on this country? This burden for the future is not being reflected in the Balance Sheet of the Government. That is why I say that this is an accounting jugglery—do not show it, just leave it for the future generation.

Let me come to the next point that there has been a paradigm shift in the economy. I accuse this Government on another issue. The Government is now dealing with an economy of shortages. Take the example of the NDA Government. It dealt not with an economy of shortages but it dealt with an economy of plenty. The gas cylinders were available and during our time, the quota that was given to the hon. Members of Parliament was done away with. Anybody could go to the market and just like anything else he could buy the gas cylinders. But what has happened now? Again the old days of the United Front Government have now come back. Again the hon. Members of Parliament are starting demanding on the floor of this House that you again introduce the quota system and give us the slips. Of course, the hon. Speaker has probably said on that day that 'you will have to take my permission if you want to do that'. I do not know whether it will be done. But, why is it coming to the minds of the hon. Members that 'let us go back to the old days and let us have that quota system again?'

Is this the success of this Government? There is non-availability of everything, even the foodgrains. The hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food and Civil Supplies is also saying on the floor of this House that 'because there is a shortage of wheat we are just buying it at a higher price from outside'. The buffer stock has been reduced considerably. When the NDA Government was there, the buffer stock was so high that even the State Governments were refusing to lift the foodgrains, even if they were given free of cost. They refused to lift them. But what has happened now? Why has it happened that when this *aam aadmi's* Government has come, everything is in short supply? The CNG gas is in short supply. The wheat is in short supply. The foodgrains are in short supply. Everything is now in short supply. Now, this Government is not dealing with the era of plenty but it is now handling the era of scarcity.

There is another problem also. Not only that they are leading a time of scarcity but they are also unable to manage the problem of plenty. Wherever there is anything that is available in plenty, they also do not know how to handle it. Take this example of foreign exchange reserves. As you know, Sir, the foreign exchange reserves are increasing almost every week.

But how should we handle that situation? What are they doing? They are thoroughly confused all the time about what to do with so much of FOREX reserves. Somebody is saying that you just utilise this fund for infrastructure development, for the construction of roads, for the construction of power sector industries and other things, but the Government is thoroughly confused. Now they do not know how to handle these FOREX reserves; and because they do not know how to handle FOREX reserves, the rupee has been strengthened; when the rupee has been strengthened, it is now hard to export. Now, the exporters are in a very critical stage. All the time the only thing the Government is saying is that they will give them some subsidy. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to tell during his reply how they are going to handle the problem of strengthening of the rupee. Let him say on the floor of this House how they would go about it.

Sir, now the hon. Finance Minister says that the investments are just flowing and they are flowing from all quarters. The FIs, along with participatory notes and with

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

sub-accounts, are just bringing in lots of money to the stock market. I agree with SEBI's decision that within 18 months, the participatory note should be abolished and all the FIs and everybody should be registered with it. There also, I want to ask what this Government is going to do about the volatility in the stock market. You see through the newspaper reports that one day it is going up by 700 points and another day, it is coming down by 500 points. Nobody knows what will happen tomorrow. What is the role of the SEBI? The SEBI's job is to avoid widespread volatility in the stock market. The SEBI should see that the market remains cool. The SEBI should see that there is no volatility in the market. This widespread fluctuation in the stock market does not augur well for the economy of this country. It should be stabilised.

It is the American economy, the Federal rate cut which has put us in this trouble, and the sub-prime lending in USA has caused worldwide, let us say, a sense of disappointment and a sense of emergency. That is why, from the stock markets of some places, people are withdrawing their money and in some places, they are putting this money. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Government must anticipate what should be the impact of the American market on the Indian economy because it is the housing which is the prime mover of the US economy and there itself, the sub-prime lending has created a lot of problem. Therefore, I will ask the hon. Finance Minister what he is going to do about this problem.

I will ask this Government what they have done about the employment generation. I remember that during the time of NDA Government when the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that we would generate one crore employment opportunities every year, we were laughed at.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): How many jobs have you produced? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : I am coming to that point also.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): How many people have you given a chance during the NDA regime? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : I am coming to that point also. Please wait patiently, and listen to me. At that time, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi was the Leader of the

Opposition, and she said that: "This is the *Mungeri Lal Ke Sunahare Sapna*".

Now, the Economic Advisory Council of this Government and the Prime Minister has said that there was an employment generation of six crores between 2000 and 2005. You kindly go and check what I am saying. This is not said by me, but it is said by the Economic Advisory Council set up by the Prime Minister. Therefore, I would like to know this from the hon. Finance Minister, how much employment have you generated during the 3½ years of your rule?

I would like to make two suggestions. The recovery of dues by the recovery agents of the banks has created a lot of problems in this country. One person has also committed suicide because the recovery agents used to harass him day in and day out. I am not taking the name of the bank as it is not proper to take the name of the bank on the floor of this House. Today also I found that four other agents harassed somebody, and then a theft case was filed against them in Punjab. What should we do about it? Are the recovery agents really the recovery agents or are they *goondas*?

The banks are using these type of anti-social elements to harass the people as they are incapable of recovering their dues. Can any civilized country accept this thing that the *goondas* will come to your house and harass your women-folks or make telephone calls at 12 o'clock or 1 o'clock at night and threaten you to pay by such and such date, otherwise they will see you? Of course, I know that the RBI has asked them, and the Finance Minister has probably issued strictures to them not to do it. I will appeal you to do it, and if they have done it, then they have done a very good thing. I will appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should see to it that this should not happen in a civilized democracy like India, and that the banks should not employ these type of people.

Lastly, the RBI has increased the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) because they want that there should not be excess money circulating in the market, so that it should not go for inflationary trend. Therefore, I agree with it. But can we not just keep the cooperative banks out of the CRR increase policy? I am asking this because most of the time the cooperative banks say that it will put them in a lot of difficulty. Therefore, I would appeal to you, hon. Finance Minister, that you should also think about this issue.

*and
Demands for Excess Grants (General)—2005-06*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. S. Rao, you can speak next time.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eḷuru): Why is it so, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you can start your speech by saying a couple of sentences.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for making the economy in this country a booming economy, which is attracting a lot of nations. Every multinational company and every country is thinking in terms of coming and investing in India. It is really a matter of pride for all of us.

Sir, with your kind permission, I will continue my speech on this issue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on matter of urgent public importance. Earlier also, I had raised this matter in the House and would like to raise it again. Since the Bahujan Samaj Party Government has come to power in Uttar Pradesh, unfair distribution of funds is being made in regard to schemes covered under MPLAD and the Ministry of Rural Development of the Union Government. Not only this, whenever DRDA meeting is held in district, the people's representatives-distribute 'Indira Awas' units arbitrarily. Similarly, the handpumps are also distributed arbitrarily. Neither the MP of the area is consulted nor any schemes are accepted from them. Not only this, Ambedkar villages are being developed in the entire Uttar Pradesh, other villages are being neglected. If we, lodge complaint in this regard with District officer or CDO, they pay a deaf ear to our complaint and even if at all they listen, they reply that Ambedkar villages are to be taken care of first. If they fail to perform in this regard, they would be sacked.

The second issue which I would like to raise is that as far as MPLAD funds are concerned, either the amount of funds should be increased or this scheme should be scrapped because the area cannot be developed with such a meagre amount. Besides, conspiracies for making false propaganda against the MPs are hatched. Through

you, I would like to tell the Union Government that the Chairmen of MPLAD committee and Vigilance Committees constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development are not heard. When we visit DRDA, we find that unfair distribution takes place over there also. Therefore, the Government of India should pay attention to this issue for an appropriate action in the matter and should ensure equal participation of MPs, MLAs, and MLCs.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards severe drought and drinking water problem prevailing in Madhya Pradesh.

The situation of severe drought has cropped up in Satna, Rewa, Katni, Sidhi, Shahdol, Anoopur, Umaria, Panna, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Tikamgarh and many district of Gwalior division of the State. Kharif crop has dried up and sowing of Rabi crop is not possible due to drying of water resources. Rivers, ponds, wells, dams, tubewells, all have dried up. There is great hue and cry in the entire area. The State Government has declared the all districts as drought affected areas and arrangements for drinking water transportation have also been made. Along with it, relief centres are also being set up. Natural calamities during last three years have severely hit the farmers.

I request the Central Government to send a Central Study Group there and give financial package to the farmers.

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRIMATI SUMAN MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, drawing the attention of the Government I would like to submit that the stretch of road from Jamshedpur to Ranch of National Highway No. 33 in Jharkhand is in a dilapidated condition. The people of this area face a lot of inconvenience and accidents are a regular fee time there.

Through you, I request the Government in public interest that NH33 Jamshedpur to Ranchi should be immediately reconstructed so that lakhs of people could be benefited.

SHRI SIPPIPARAI RAVICHANDRAN (Sivakasi)*: Paddy cultivation is prevalent in the Southern States. In the last ten years the paddy cultivation cost per acre has

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Sippiparai Ravichandran]

increased by about Rs. 6000. Drought and price increase on fertilizers have had its impact on paddy cultivators. Paddy farmers are not able to take it any more and they are agitating in many places in Tamil Nadu. Recently the Union Government enhanced the minimum support price for wheat to the tune of Rs. 1000 per quintal. At the same time paddy is getting minimum support price which is much below. The paddy cultivation requires more of labour and remains to be labour intensive. In Tamil Nadu we are getting only Rs. 750 as minimum support price for paddy that include the share of both the Union and State Governments. Considering the severe problems faced by the paddy cultivators the minimum support price must be increased to Rupees thousand per quintal in Tamil Nadu and also other States. Steps must also be initiated to open more of paddy procurement centres to benefit the paddy farmers in the Southern States.

[English]

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (Dharwad South): Sir, I would like to speak from this seat.

Sir, this is a matter of urgent public importance. Sangur Sugar Factory is situated in Haveri District in Karnataka State on the bank of Varada River. This is run by a cooperative sugar factory. At present, it is finding it very difficult to run the factory. Many farmers have grown sugarcane in this year. There are no other sugar factories in the vicinity of more than 100 kms.

One Renuka Sugar Factory, which is located in Belgaum District of Karnataka State, has entered into an agreement. But Renuka Sugar Factory has failed and it has not acted as per the contract. Therefore, the entire sugarcane grown in that area is not crushed because of the late starting of the growing process. The irony is that one of the farmers belonging to Balambeed Village in Hanagal Taluka has burnt his entire sugarcane grown in his own land before killing himself in fire. This most unfortunately incident happened because M/s. Renuka Sugar Factory did not buy his sugarcane crop.

I would also like to bring to your kind notice one Shri Durgappa Talwar, who has worked for 18 years in that factory has committed suicide on 20th November, 2007. In this connection, I think, there is no other sugar factory like Sangur Sugar Factory in the entire country.

About 647 employees are on streets now. The factory has the capacity to run, but there is mismanagement with the result it has become very difficult for the employees to work in that factory. Therefore, I would like to bring to your kind notice—I have papers with me—that children of the employees had gone on 'sit on' strike before the office of the Deputy Commissioner. Not only that, the womenfolk, the wives of the employees, have spent their night in the office of the Deputy Commissioner. They have also indulged in *Rasta Rokho* on the National Highway. ...*(Interruptions)*

In that area, a number of Swamijis have also come forward to fight for the cause of the workers of Sangur Sugar Factory and they have even offered gifts to the employees in this hour of need.

I am coming to the conclusion. This is one of the most important incidents. Therefore, I would like to suggest that instead of giving away factories on leasehold in future to factories like Sangur Sugar Factory, efforts should be made to sell off such factories to private parties in the larger interests of the farmers. Or else, the Government should take over the factory and help the farmers and factory employees. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the UPA Government and the Ministry of Agriculture to announce a special package to this factory.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of imported wheat was discussed recently. It was a blunder on the part of the Government to import foodgrains by stopping the production of wheat, so much so that the Government of Maharashtra which is Hon'ble Sharad Pawarji's Government withdrew the imported wheat. People fell sick in Madhya Pradesh after consuming that wheat, the condition of farmers is miserable there and they are on the verge of committing suicide. Agriculture has become a loss incurring business now. Rain is intermittent at the time of Kharif crop. The seeds, manure and hard labour of the farmers go waste. Ever since the distribution of power has been entrusted to private companies and corporations, the power tariff has shown sharp increase. The meter, transformers of electricity which have been installed are very fast. The prices of fertilizers and manure have shot up and it is difficult to get DAP fertilizer which is being manufactured in a little quantity and can be procured from black market. Natural calamity has dwindled the crops. Agriculture labour has become very costly. The evaluation of crop insurance

is not being done village-wise owing to which this scheme has been a complete failure. The support prices are not properly determined by the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, prices should be fixed 10 percent more than the cost of agriculture production because the farmers have abandoned agriculture and have become labourers as a result of the factor that prices are not being determined in consonance with the price index. So much so that they go to small townships and work in tea stalls to earn their livelihood. These kinds of jobs are not sufficiently productive to feed their families and they are compelled to commit suicide. Nothing can be more pitiful or unfortunate than this fact of pitiable condition of farmers in an agriculture predominant country.

I would request the Government to make agriculture remunerative for massive increase in production so that there is no need for imports.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We remain here for such a long time, to make this submission. If you are making such a long and lengthy statement, how can we finish it?

Since all of you are interested in this, I sit here; if you make such lengthy statements, when will it end?

[Translation]

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE (Bhandara): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar propagated Buddhism among crores of people in the year 1956. He was himself a Minister of Law. Despite the adoption of Buddhism in the country the marriages performed by the Buddhist brethren according to Buddhist rites have not been given legal sanction by the Parliament. The Buddhist brethren across the country marry as per the Buddhist rites. The Mumbai High Court and the Supreme Court of India gave judgement in three cases namely Shakuntala versus Neelkanth, Baby Jagtap versus Jayant Mahadeo Jagtap and Rekha versus Ashok. In all the three judgements given by Supreme Court of India, the marriages performed as per the Buddhist rites were held illegal and the wives performing this kind of a marriage are treated as concubines and the children produced from such marriage are considered illegitimate. It has given a big jolt to the Buddhist religion. It is a great insult to the founding father of the Constitution Dr.

Baba Saheb Ambedkar that the marriages performed as per Buddhist rites as propagated by him have not been recognized by the Parliament. The Government is requested to give recognition to the Buddhist marriage procedure by bringing a bill.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Sir, through you; I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the problems of farmers of Uttar Pradesh. The farmers in Uttar Pradesh are in troubled waters. They are not getting fertilizers at all. They are getting neither DAP nor MOP manures. The crops sown by them so far are without fertilizers. The Uttar Pradesh Government has dissolved the societies. The societies are not having any fertilizers. The Uttar Pradesh State Government is not paying any attention to it. The fertilizers being bought by the farmers from the market cost Rs. seven to eight hundred per sack. Even the quality of fertilizer is not ensured. Through you, I request the Government to provide DAP, NPK and Urea fertilizers immediately to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh. I demand for my Lok Sabha constituency Etawah in particular. This is the hometown of hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav and there seems to be some sort of personal vendetta at work. The farmers are being targeted there. I request the Government to make special arrangements for fertilizer for my Lok Sabha constituency, Etawah.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this problem belongs to the entire country. I wish to associate myself with this issue and want a solution of this problem from the Union Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can associate with the matter raised by him.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : I raise the point of harassment meted out to the eminent literati Bangladesh, Taslima Nasreen. There is a studied and continued silence on the part of the Government of India. It is one of the most surprising things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is she now?

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Her interview was there in the NDTV today.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : She was in the most secular State of India like West Bengal. Do you want that in a country like India she should be removed out

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

of that place just to pander the whims of the obscurantist Islamic fundamentalists? This is the sort of secularism that is being adopted by the Government of West Bengal. We say that India is a free country. What sort of freedom do we have? You may take the example of West where all sort of political refugees from various countries of the world take shelter. This is what democracy and freedom is.

So, my point is, Taslima Nasreen should be given the status of political refugee in India. The Government of India should give her protection. Everything should not be turned into a vote bank politics either by the Government of India or by the Government of West Bengal. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing, except Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma's submission, will go on record.

*...(Interruptions) **

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to raise this issue. Assam is a terrorist affected State. On an average every week in a year there is bomb blast, killing and injuring hundreds and thousands of people. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, the law and order situation in Assam has deteriorated so much that there is total lawlessness in Assam. A particular incident has taken place. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. If you go on speaking like this, I will stop it.

*...(Interruptions) **

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already 8.00 o'clock. You may mention the point only.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : You probably know, there is the worst situation in Assam. There was a shameful act in which women were forced to run bare clothes. Women were raped. The situation was so bad that it is beyond expressing in this House.

On 24th of November All Adivasi Students' Union of Assam had assembled in Beltola of Guwahati city. With the full knowledge of the Government of Assam they started a procession with bows and arrows. On the way the processionists became violent. They beat all the

*Not recorded.

passers-by, damaged the vehicles and shops. They indulged in a number of anti-social activities. They were allowed to go up to the State capital. The police force came in the last moment only and used tear gas to control the situation.

After that, the returning processionists were retaliated by on the local residents. Taking advantage of the situation some anti-social elements became active. The women were harassed. All the processionists were harassed by them. As claimed by the students' organisation, it has resulted in the death of at least 20 persons. But the Government of Assam claims that only one person has died.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can have a separate discussion on this topic. Why are you taking the time of the House?

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : The mystery is, the Assam Government is claiming that only one person has died but 60 people are still missing and out of them 11 are girls. It is very unfortunate. It is highly condemnable, disgraceful and shameful. I strongly condemn the atrocities committed on the innocent people and also the attack on the sanctity of women. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You conclude now.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Sir, this is a very serious issue. I would request you to give me some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Otherwise, I will have to stop you. You can mention only one point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaliha, you can only associate.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Sir, I am not associating. I am deputing some of the things that have been said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you one minute.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Sir, the Government of Assam, with the full knowledge, allowed the incidents to happen for three consecutive hours. There was not

adequate deployment of forces to control the situation. The Magistrate failed to control the situation. So, the State Government is primarily responsible for this kind of action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Chaliha, you can speak. Now he will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Sir, I just want to clarify some of the distortions that have been made in the statement made by my friend, Dr. Sarma. The print and electronic media have been showing the incident which happened there. As you are aware, even the Union Home Minister has made a statement only today on the issue and a discussion is likely to take place tomorrow. Before that, it will be very wrong to put blame on anybody and also it is not a fact that somebody has been raped. This is very wrong allegation and I as the MP from Guwahati cannot allow any such blames on my own people...
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Sardinha to speak and nothing else would go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (Mormugao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is regarding ambush which took place when our Governor, Mr. S.C. Jamir was returning from Nagaland to Delhi. In fact, it was only through the intervention of divine providence that he was saved. It is both historically and politically a fact that until the formation of State of Nagaland, the Nagas were saying that they were not Indians and that they belong to Nagaland. It is only through the intervention of few leaders like Shri S.C. Jamir that Nagas have joined the Indian Union. It is not the first time that they tried to kill Mr. Jamir. They tried to kill him three-four times earlier also but up till now, the God has kept him alive. They tried to kill him in 1990, 1991 and 1999. When he went last time on 25th September, 2000, the NSCN-IM Group went to the extent of issuing a fatwa against Shri Jamir's social interaction and his entry into Nagaland.

20.00 hrs.

This is not the first time. Shri Jamir has been barred from entering the State of Nagaland by an insurgent

*Not recorded.

group. The silence of the State Government as well as the Central Government in the matter raises some important constitutional implications. Shri Jamir is a Constitutional Head. He is the representative of the hon. President of India. Can a representative of the hon. President of India, or for that matter any *bona fide* citizen of a country be barred from entering any territory that too by an insurgent group?

On November 24, the convoy of the hon. Governor was ambushed. Explosives went off a few feet away from his car as his convoy passed by. This was followed by a fusillade of gunfire from above the road. A few two inch motors also exploded near his vehicle, but miraculously two motors which landed very near to his car did not explode. The silence of the State Government and the Central Government in the matter is sending shivers up the spine of the nationalist people of this country. It is not only an attack on Shri S.C. Jamir, but it is an attack on the Constitutional position that he holds. It is therefore an attack on the Constitution of India. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to see that Shri Jamir is safe in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : With the consent of the House I am extending the time by another 10 minutes.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I want to raise an important issue about the freedom fighters of Kerala and other States. The freedom fighters have sacrificed their lives for achieving Independence for this country. This is the 61st year of our Independence. All the States have formed Committees to screen and find out as to who the real freedom fighters were and the States also have started giving them State pensions. But the Central Government has not decided on many issues till now. The Central Government has already identified as to who are the freedom fighters in the State of Kerala and in some other places. It is true in case of Goa also. In all these cases the concerned State Governments also have taken decisions and also in many cases the High Courts have given directions. But when applications come to the Centre, the bureaucrats are rejecting the applications on one pretext or the other. It is not possible to produce the certificates of 1935 and 1940. The report as given by the State Governments has to be taken into account. There are only a few people of that generation who are still alive. I would like to urge upon the Government to at least take a decision in the matter at an early date.

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak with regard to farmers. Our economic policy is based on agriculture, however, the condition of farmers is becoming miserable day by day. Hailstorm, drought add to the miseries of the Government. Due to this reason farmers are committing suicide every now and then. The farmer is suffering under debt burden. Owing to lesser stocks of wheat the price of wheat has been increased to Rs. one thousand per quintal. However, the Support Price of paddy has not been increased owing to higher stocks. In the industries, the industrialist themselves determine the price of production whereas the support price of goods produced by farmers is determined by the Union Government. This is a serious issue. Owing to these circumstances the economic condition of farmers has become weaker. They are under debt burden. I request the Union Government to waive the loans of such farmers and fix the support price of their coarse paddy at Rs. one thousand per quintal and the fine paddy at Rs. 1500 per quintal so that the economic condition of farmers gets improved and they are able to live a dignified life.

[English]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperambudur): Sir, the Madras Atomic Power Station is one of the largest and the oldest atomic Power Stations in this country. It is an indigenous one. In this Power Station, 161 employees were recruited on contract basis for the past eighteen years. They formed a Society called the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station Contract Labourers Society. They have been working for quite a long time. As per the policy of the Department some of them have been confirmed. But the services of the rest, 81 employees, have not been confirmed. They have been continuously working as contract workers.

This matter comes under the purview of the hon. Prime Minister. So, I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to confirm the services of 81 employees at the earliest.

I would like to make one more request. Now, they are outsourcing the job. I would request the Government of India that while outsourcing the job, the local people should be given preference. The Power Station is recruiting people from all over the country. I would request that their numbers should be curtailed and local people should be taken as contract labourers.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the indifferent attitude of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. After Kargil War, the NDA Government had decided to allot petrol pumps and gas agencies to the kins of martyrs of this war. In pursuance to that decision, one Lt. of my district Pankaj Kumar Arora, who sacrificed his life at the age of 25, was sanctioned a retail outlet in the year, 2004. But, it is unfortunate that the same has not been allotted so far even after constant correspondence for the last three years. The retail outlet is set up by purchasing by the Ministry. I have written so many times to the Ministry in this regard. Every time it is said that inquiry is being conducted by the Director, Marketing. The family of the deceased kept on tossing about this work for the last three years but every time they received the same reply. I do not understand when this unfortunate situation will end. Even after passing of three years the old parents of the deceased have not been allotted the said retail outlet.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one more incident like this. One Lt. Col.

G.S. Bisht of Bareilly district on whom Shourya Chakra was conferred, also attend martyrdom in the war. The deceased family is in constant touch with the Ministry in this regard. But no attention is being paid to it. I do not want to mention here those things in which Ministry gets involved. So, I urge the Government, through you that appropriate decision may please be taken and instructions, be passed to take follow up action by taking interest in both the matters.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. 'AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fund being provided to the rural and agro development and to the gross irregularities being committed in both the district administration and district councils, particularly in the districts of Chandrapur and Garhachirauli. A huge corruption is being committed in the fund provided by the Central Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Planning Commission, Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Articles are purchased through the 'mahamandale' in Maharashtra. They do not invite tender. They purchase them on notified rate contract due to which corruption is being committed on a large scale. Subsidy meant for the poor farmers does not go to the

real beneficiaries. There are also complaints of such corruption in the purchase of medicines. All this has come into notice in the wake of informations gathered from the office of the Chairman, District Council Monitoring Committee. Farmers are committing suicide. 31 districts have been identified where such an incident takes place. A package has been given to purchase articles in some of the districts of Vidharbha region under the Prime Minister's relief package. It is also witnessing corruptions on a large scale. Farmer's organizations have registered a number of complaints with the Government. Through you I would request the Government to pass instructions to check the way by which articles are purchased in Maharashtra.

[English]

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL (Katwa): Sir, situation has now become the major environmental problem throughout the country. In this respect, I do recall that the Members of the Standing Committee on Water Resources, while on a study tour to Durgapur Barrage of Damodar River, have expressed their worry, seeing the critical siltation problems in the surface of Damodar on 12th February, 2007. After visiting and knowing the serious stage of siltation, the Committee held a meeting with the engineers of West Bengal State Irrigation and Waterways Department, Central Water Commission and Damodar Valley Corporation to discuss regarding the same.

I understand the barrage engineers were not in favour of desiltation since the works of desiltation would be much expensive. But it is a matter of concern that the siltation will cause crisis in water supply to Durgapur on the one hand and inundation on the other hand in near future. The Committee asked the concerned engineers to make a Detailed Project Report (DPR) and send to the Central Water Resources Department. But some DPR has yet to be made.

Sir, keeping in view of the alarming situation, the Department of Water Resources should immediately come forward to arrest the destruction of productive reservoir capacity of dams and to combat the flood on the riverbanks through desiltation programme.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, I would like to associate with him because it falls in my constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, you can associate with him.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a horrifying incident that took place on Thursday evening at 6.16 hrs on 11th October, 2007 near the main Mazar of Moinuddin Chistee Kee Dargah, Ahata-e-noor which is famous for communal harmony all over the world, bombs were exploded targeting people performing Roza Iftar in the holy month of Ramzan. They were exploded through the mobile phone set devices killing three people on the spot and injuring 28 people. The intention behind such a bomb blast by the militants and hurting faith and belief of the people as well as poisoning the rejoicing atmosphere on the occasion of festivals like Id, Navratra and Dipawali was nothing but to end the peace and tranquility and create communal turbulence with a well planned manner. Thanks to God, a major mishap could have taken place.

Sir, I regret to say that the Government could not trace the persons who hatched such conspiracy to blast bomb till now. Under Dargah Act, 1955 the Government of India are ultimately responsible to the internal security and law and order situation of Dargah. The whole country would like to know as to which organization was behind this incident and how these elements entered the Dargah. What arrangements have been made by the Government to check such an incident in future? What measures have been taken by the Centre to ensure security arrangement to Dargah Sharif and Pushkar, the place of belief and faith so that the recurrence of such an incident could be prevented in future. All kinds of encroachments should be removed from the premises of Dargah Sharif and security be tightened around there. Stringent punishment may be imposed against the persons and organizations who are found guilty in this regard.

I would request the Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement in this regard and book the militant organizations/responsible for such conspiracy, under the stringent law like POTA.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Sir, Government of India have launched a National Food Security Mission under which Uttar Pradesh has also been covered. Under this Mission it was decided by the Government of India that the seeds, fertilizers, technology and the other required facilities will be provided by the Government. In Uttar Pradesh sowing of spring harvest is going on. As has been stated by many spokespersons, there is an acute shortage of chemical fertilizers like DAP,

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma]

NPK and Urea. My Parliament constituency Lakhimpur Kheri is a big agriculture center where farmers are facing a lot of problems due to scarcity of fertilizers. Through you, I would request the Government to get three rake train fertilizer available there so that the farmers could sow their crops and achieve the target of food productions.

[English]

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): Sir, I am raising a very important matter concerning the grievances of the Regional Rural Bank (RRB) staff members. The employees of RRBs are fulfilling the banking needs of the rural people. They staged a dharna today at Jantar Mantar protesting in respect of to their demands. They have been pending since a long time. In this regard, the Supreme Court also gave a direction to implement the parity in salary structure. Hence I request the Government that there should be early settlement of pension in the case of the RRB staff. All the benefits, allowances, service conditions should be implemented as per the Supreme court direction. Further the compassionate appointment scheme should be continued. The Government should implement the uniform manpower planning, recruitment and promotion policy of the RRB staff.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Alok Kumar Mehta.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were not in the seat when I called you. So, please be brief. You are called for the second time because I think you will finish it in no time.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I will be very brief, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this time a devastating flood was recorded in 17 districts of Bihar in which houses and crops of 65 percent people were inundated very badly. About 70 percent crops were ruined and 15 percent areas were submerged in flood water for more than one month and the embankments of various rivers were eroded oh 22 places. Such a heavy flood and rain was never recorded in the last 28 and 40 years respectively.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Government of Bihar provided a meagre relief to the flood victims after much efforts, but for those ones who have suffered due to rains, Government have no rules and regulations to provide them such relief, as they are saying. We would tell you that 15 percent areas are affected with rain. My district is Samastipur. In this district, embankments at six places have eroded and 20 percent areas are submerged in water. Out of 65 percent, 25 percent areas are inundated in water in which houses are destroyed and crops are ruined.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would request the Central Government to provide houses under Indira Awas Yojana and compensation for loss of crops to those people whose houses and crops were totally ruined and washed away in 17 rain affected districts including Samastipur which is my district.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There were three late comers. Now, Shri Sunil Khan to speak.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance as well as the House regarding the wide disparities in pension and other benefits of RRB staff. The pension and other benefits which have been there in the commercial public sector banks are not applicable to the RRB staff. A massive dharna is being organized by the employees of the Joint Forum of Gramin Bank Unions including the seven apex level Association officers in front of Jantar Mantar regarding the demands of implementation of Banking Pension Settlement of 1993 and 1994 in RRBs; Parity with sponsor Banks in payment of all the other allowances and benefits, service conditions as per the direction of the hon. Supreme Court; continuance of the compassionate appointment scheme of 1982 in the RRBs and implementation of proper and uniform manpower planning, recruitment and promotion policy in the RRBs.

The hon. Supreme Court in its historic verdict on the parity of salary structure of RRB staff on 31st of January, 2001 and 7th of March, 2002 directed the Government of India to extend the parity of the entire salary structure to the RRB staff as and when the revision takes place in the Banking Industry. The Government of India has not so far extended the parity of superannuation benefits. Such action is contrary to the direction of the Supreme Court. The RRB staff, being covered under the EPF Act,

1952, is allowed to get the so-called benefit of a meager amount of pension with an upper limit of Rs.6500/- as pensionable salary without any Dearness Allowance causing the post retirement life of the RRB Staff a total disaster. If it is not applicable in the case of the RRBs, then they will go on strike on 10th and 11th January, 2008. So, I would request the Government to kindly do it.

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL : I would like to associate with this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious matter concerned with Mahaboob Nagar in Andhra Pradesh. A large number of labourers who are called Palmuri labourers have been living for years in Mahboob Nagar. So, the hon'ble Prime Minister had launched National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on 2 February, 2007. This Scheme was launched there keeping in view the large number of labourers living there. The labourers had gone to meet the District Collector of Mahaboob Nagar for the payment of their wages. They were hungry for four days. They had not taken even a grain of food. They told the District Collector that they are not getting their wages for two months.

Sir, instead of making payment, they were scolded. They were tribal labourers. They belong to Lambara and Banjara tribe. It is a very serious matter, Whatever has happened with them, action should be taken treating this incidents an atrocity on the tribal labourers. The officials of the Human Right Commission had visited there. Payment has not been made to those labourers till date. Instead of making payment to those labourers, the DM of Mahaboob Nagar, whose husband is DCP, Hyderabad initiated police action against those labourers. Instead of making payment police is taking action against them. It is very unfortunate.

Sir, the occurrence of such thing at a place where Prime Minister's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched due to the abundance of labourers is not fair. The Congress has been in power in Andhra Pradesh and at Centre too the Congress is in power. It is a very serious issue. So I would like that the Government should pay attention towards this incident. The Centre should give instructions to the CO of that area and the DM should be dismissed from the service. Atrocities are being committed against the poor and tribal people of that area. Even today atrocities are committed in the country.

Sir, through you I would like to request the Government that directions should be given from here and such people, such officers should be removed from service. They should be suspended. We demand that the Government should take action against them. Atrocities have been committed against Lambara and Banjara tribal people.

[English]

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister deserves hearty congratulations and humble gratitude of those people who are granted financial assistance for their life saving treatment of certain killer diseases from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF). While it is gratefully acknowledged by a very few people who are granted the assistance, it is lamented by many people who do not have even a word of reply for their request to undergo such a life saving treatment.

I take this opportunity to bring home the moot point that the beneficiaries who are granted the assistance are one or two in certain months. As far as my constituency is concerned, there are 30 to 40 applications along with pucca requirements are recommended by me every month. This is because the patients find it easily accessible to avail of the quality treatment from the RCC and Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of Medical Sciences in nearby Thiruvananthapuram. The cases are genuine and deserve assistance. The hospital authorities also suggest availing of the assistance for the impoverished patients. The paltry sanction of financial assistance for one or two patients a month gives a wrong signal to the poor applicants that they are deprived of their chance of being saved by the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, it is agonizing to mention that nearly 40 applications of the Tsunami affected coastal villagers are pending for long awaiting the sanction of PMNRF. At this juncture, I would also like to mention that approximately 70 persons who were declared missing in the Tsunami killer waves should be treated as dead relaxing the legal provisions as a special case and the Central relief of Rs. One lakh should be paid to their legal heirs as has been done by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Manoj, you have gone to your house and after seeing the television you have returned here.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I was not present in the House when you called my name because I had an appointment with the hon. Minister of Shipping and Transport at 7.30 p.m. That is why I had to go there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a special case, I allow you two minutes.

DR. K.S. MANOJ : Sir, today, the students of our country, under the auspices of Students Federation of India, observed today as the day for Protection of Education Rights of the Students of the country. They are demanding an institution of a National Commission on Education to look into various aspects of education in our country.

In their demand, they are asking for an assurance for reservation of seats to SC/ST and OBC students in all the professional educational institutions. The UPA Government has agreed to increase the investment in education. In the Eleventh Plan itself, they have agreed to enhance the provision for education. Even though, the

UPA Government has announced it, nothing has happened so far. So, the students demand that six per cent of GDP or 10 per cent of the budgeted amount should be provided for education.

Sir, there is no regulation for controlling self-financing professional colleges in our country. The functioning and the admission process in the self-financing professional educational institutions should be regulated and the admission should be based on merit only and the reservation in the educational institutions should be made as early as possible. I would also request that the other demands of the students of the Students Federation of India should be looked into seriously and fulfilled.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 28th November, 2007, at 11 a.m.

20.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 28, 2007/Agrahayana 7, 1929 (Saka).

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