

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 22, 2005/Chaitra 01, 1927 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K.S. Rao, Q.No. 261.

[English]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

+

*261. SHRI K.S. RAO :

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :

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

(a) whether to oversee the progress of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan a meeting has held recently which was also attended by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details of subjects discussed therein and the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether high dropout rate in schools across the country was also discussed in the meeting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps likely to be taken by the Government to stop such high rate of dropout in schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (e) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The first meeting of the Governing Council of the National Mission for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was held on

21.2.2005 under the chairpersonship of the Prime Minister. The meeting discussed the progress of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the members shared their views on the promotion of elementary education in the country, including the need to address the problem of dropouts.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) seeks universal retention by 2010. Towards this purpose, the SSA gives special focus to measures that promote retention such as flexible schooling facilities, activities that directly support education for girls, programmes to support children from weaker sections of society and certain educational incentives.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K.S. Rao, Q. No.261

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, it is very pathetic that the Governing Council of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has not met for the last four years, except in February, 2005. Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for increasing the allocation of fund for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan from Rs. 2,000 crore in 2002-2003 to Rs. 7,150 crore this year. While the drop-out rate has come down by 30 per cent but still it is very high.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take in reducing the drop-out rate by creating interest among the children. The Contingency Fund that is provided so far, a couple of years back, is Rs. 2000 for a school per year, which is insufficient. It does not attract any child to come there regularly. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will allocate more funds to schools, for playgrounds so that it attracts children. It is because, initially the children are more interested in playing games. If we attract them to schools by providing all those facilities, automatically the dropouts can be reduced.

MR. SPEAKER : Please, put your question.

SHRI K.S. RAO : At the moment, the funds are being used for buildings. So, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the funds are being used for this purpose also or not.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I would rather not comment on the first part of the hon. Member's observation, but it is a fact that this Governing Council met for the first time under the Chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister. This definitely shows that this Government is determined to see that this programme is of crucial importance to the country, and it will be taken to its logical end under all circumstances.

So far as the question of giving funds is concerned, I think Rs. 5000 is given for maintenance and Rs. 500 for teachers respectively. The State Governments can fulfill the other requirements. As far as the question of playgrounds is concerned, a certain amount of incentive for sports is an important thing, and we will certainly try to do that.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, today the need of the nation is the skilled people, and not the degree course, post-graduate course and all that. Keeping in view all these things, I would like to request the hon. Minister to extend this allocation of fund beyond primary school, that is, from 7th class right up to the 10th class. They should provide vocational training from 8th class to 10th class, particularly in masonry work, carpentry work, electrical work, mechanical work, and repairing of the utilities like telephones, guest houses and all those things. If we do this, the poor people, who cannot afford to go in for higher education, can have self-employment by getting training in different skills in the initial days only.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, this is a valuable suggestion. In fact, there are vocational course for students after 10th Standard. But I do agree that they are not that attractive today and not directly related to the opportunities that are available to them for employment. We are trying to make it employment-friendly. But so far as using these funds for that purpose is concerned, I do not think it is possible because it is committed purely for the primary education.

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the purpose of starting Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, over a period

has become Sarva Swaha Abhiyan, which means misuse of funds especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh where there is a scam to the tune of Rs. 250 crore in purchase of computers and television sets. In a particular school, namely Rudrur Girls Primary School in my district of Nizamabad, there is no electricity since 1996 and there are no furniture, but I found a Sony 29" colour television in that school. In another school, namely Manik Bhandar High School, for about 400 students, there is only one toilet. In other words, the funds which are allocated for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are blatantly misused particularly in Andhra Pradesh over the last two years. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the steps that have been taken by the present Government to stop this misuse of funds.

The second part of my question is...

MR. SPEAKER : Only one part is allowed.

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI : Sir, I will quickly sum it up.

To achieve universal retention by 2010, there are overlapping programmes like the District Primary Education Programme, Elementary Girl School Programme etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to your question.

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI : My experience in the last nine months shows that unless you provide viable employment to parents who are depending on the income earned by their children, we cannot achieve total retention of sending children to school. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the corrective measures the Government is planning to take to achieve the goal of universal retention by 2010.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, in this campaign, certainly we are employing all kinds of strategies to further the cause of this programme and the suggestion made by the hon. Member is also one of them.

So far as the position in the schools in his area is concerned, I would request him to give me a notice. We will try to find out and inform him.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears to me that the reply given by the Hon. Minister is not in accordance with the question asked. The question has been asked in three parts. I have asked him about the total dropouts. What decisions have been taken in the meeting held on 21.2.2005?

[English]

What are the corrective steps that the Government is taking in this regard? This is the crucial part.

[Translation]

In the reply, there is no mention of the total dropouts. Moreover, there is no reply so far about the decisions taken in the meeting called by the hon. Prime Minister. The reply does not mention the programme of the Government as well.

[English]

I have got the information from the Library. As per that information, from 1961 to 2002-03. I have the figures for drop outs in primary, elementary and secondary schools. The drop out rate has come down from 65 per cent to 35 per cent in primary schools, it has come down from 78 per cent to 52 per cent in elementary schools and it has come down from 82 per cent to 62 per cent in secondary schools.

[Translation]

All the drop out figures.

[English]

Are misleading. My question to the hon. Minister is, what is the drop out in absolute terms, in numbers? What is the target of the Government and what is the area of control to decrease the drop out? This is my specific question.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, there is no question of trying to mislead this House and all the statements that are there have been shared...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Sir, it seems that hon. Minister is not ready.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Please extend your help if you can.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Sir, it is a serious question.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Yes, it is a very serious question...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I commend the hon. Member who has been to the Library making studies. I hope more hon. Members visit the Library regularly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please have patience.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, the drop out rates in overall is as follows: In 1991, in primary, it was 42 per cent; in elementary, it was 28 per cent...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Sir, I have that information. I have only asked the drop out rate in absolute terms.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants the number of students. The total number of drop outs. Do you have the total number of drop outs?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I will inform the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA : Thank you Sir. I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister with regard to the States where schools have been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions. In Kerala, schools are governed by Panchayati Raj Institutions. Could the Government of India

agree to route the SSA funds through such Panchayati Raj Institutions?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, Kerala is doing very well in this campaign and the present pattern of expenditure is being used very effectively. I do not see the necessity for this diversion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chhattar Singh Darbarji. [English] You can come a little to this side. [Translation] You are not visible because of pole. Please come forward.

SHRI CHHATTAR SINGH DARBAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this pole is a very big and serious problem for me. That is why I would like that my division number may be changed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why you are being requested to come forward.

SHRI CHHATTAR SINGH DARBAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated in his reply that "Programmes are organised for providing assistance to the children belonging to the weaker sections of the society and certain educational incentives" are given to them. Through you I would like to ask hon. Minister as to what are those certain educational incentives. This is not clearly mentioned in the reply. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what types of incentives are being given to them and what type of programmes are being run for their families and the type of assistance being given to their families.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, we provide free books, mid-day meals, text books, uniforms, etc. and residential schools are also there under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. All these are targeted for the under-privileged sections.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Thank you Sir. Two per cent education cess has been imposed in this financial

year through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meal schemes, which have been allocated nearly Rs. 8.242 crore.

Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to say how much of this fund has been released to the State Governments? The biggest problem has been the non-release of funds on time, which has really stopped the implementation of these programmes. In the coming financial year, the hon. Finance Minister has said that the allocation will be made for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for the development of minorities. The minority population, as per 2001 Census, is 18.42 per cent. Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to allocate 18.42 per cent under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to minority communities, especially the Muslim minority, where the literacy rates are below the national average, which is 59.64 per cent? Will he also do justice in ensuring the allocation under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for Urdu-medium schools?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, this is basically a programme for the elementary level. As it is a comprehensive programme for all kinds of students including the minorities, definitely we will see that the minorities get their proper share.

So far as sharing of cost – 75 per cent by the Government of India and 25 per cent by the States – is concerned, I would like to report that many of the States now are trying to give their part of money also, may not be totally but progressively there is an improvement in that.

Secondly, so far as the question of release of money is concerned, we are trying to ensure that before the month of May, we will try to release all the grants on the Government of India side and the States must contribute accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, education is such a means through which one can reach the topmost stage of one's development. Though no

law has been enacted with regard to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan but the announcement for the same had raised lot of hopes among the people. I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you that though announcements have been made in this House a number of times...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask only what you want to know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to make any announcement about bringing any compulsory education Bill...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : His suggestion is that a Bill be introduced.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV : Sir, the funds provided for the purpose are being misused. I would like to know whether he has any control or any scheme to check the misuse of money...(Interruptions). If he brings compulsory education Bill, then there will be enactment of a law and on the basis of this law, the use of money can be monitored properly. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the compulsory education Bill could be introduced...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your point.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you any proposal to introduce a legislation?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Not for this purpose.

Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this topic needs to be discussed as it involves hard earned money of the people...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please have a little patience.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramdas Athawale, please sit down. It will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let us do some work. I know the importance of this Question.

Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ratio of literacy in Bihar is very low even after so many years of independence. Just 37 per cent of population has been able to achieve literacy. I understand that the Government of India have already launched 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. The objective of this campaign is to provide education to the poor and destitute children in village and to increase the ratio of literacy.

*Not recorded.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you as to what steps he is going to taken in order to increase the ratio of literacy in Bihar which is still lagging behind. The children are not getting proper education there. I would like to know what measures are likely to be taken by him to upgrade Bihar in the field of education so that the poor children are able to get education. What scheme is being formulated by him to ensure that every child is educated. Is he going to provide any special package to Bihar so that proper education is given to the children there and whether any special campaign is likely to be launched or any special package is likely to be provided with a view to increasing the ratio of literacy there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any special package for Bihar?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : Bihar is one of those States in India which are backward in education. With the formation of UPA Government in Centre, a number of steps have been taken for development of education in Bihar. For instance, 391 primary schools have been selected. Around 6000 Sanskrit Schools and Madarasas have been brought under "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan". In addition to this, 79 Charwaha Schools have also been brought under "Sarvashiksha Abhiyan". Besides, the Government have worked towards fulfilling the requirements of Bihar in this regard. That is why, the enrolment rate is increasing fast and dropout rate is decreasing in Bihar. We fully hope that the dropout rate will further decrease and the enrolment rate will increase there within a year.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vinod Khanna, I can allow you if you go to your seat. You have to go to your seat.

SHRI VINOD KHANNA : Sir, my seat is right here only.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very disciplined Member. Therefore, I am sure you will co-operate.

SHRI VINOD KHANNA : It is only because I am so tall that I cannot fit into that seat.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, we shall have only short Members!

SHRI VINOD KHANNA : My question, through you, to the hon. Minister is whether he is aware that a large number of dropouts in the school are of the girls. One of the main reasons is that in the rural areas, the schools do not have toilets. Once the girls starts getting their periods, they are removed from the schools.

MR. SPEAKER : They need more facilities.

SHRI VINOD KHANNA : I have noticed this not only in my constituency but also in various other constituencies.

MR. SPEAKER : Infrastructure should be provided.

SHRI VINOD KHANNA : Is it possible to provide this in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan? It is because education is also a State issue. Can this also be provided by the Government of India?

MR. SPEAKER : Can you provide these facilities?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : One of the steps being taken to maintain students in the schools and also to support the campaign is by providing such facilities in all the schools.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target fixed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, universal retention by the year 2010. alongwith the target...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : This side is being neglected completely...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN : At least let me speak then only you talk.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded. Only your statement will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You please speak.

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN : Alongwith that under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan the target to educate every child of the country up to Class VIII till the year 2010 has been fixed which seems impossible to be achieved now. As the drop out has been mentioned and the figure of 42 per cent as quoted by hon. Minister has many reason. We talked of shepherds of the hilly areas. I found that in my constituency a campaign was launched to educate everybody...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please ask the question.

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN : The question is that children are unable to attend regular classes because cattle breeding is the only means of their livelihood. Flexible schooling facilities as mentioned in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are not being provided properly as there is a need to appoint teachers. The hon. Minister should tell us what action is likely to be taken by the Government to

*Not recorded.

educate those who are not in position to attend regular classes?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any monitoring or supervision? He comes from Ladakh.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, what the hon. Member has said is a practical issue. This is part of our concern. We are trying to see that those boys and girls who are outside this scheme are also brought into this process of learning.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. members, 42 hon. Members have wanted to put supplementaries. I have allowed eight hon. Members from all sections of the House. I shall allow an Half-an-Hour discussion. Please take steps.

Now, Question No. 262.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give a notice. Please co-operate. Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari, I have been allowing you very often. This is not a question of individual person. I wish you sit here and decide which one of the 42 Members you call.

[Translation]

Funds for Education in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

+

*262. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the projects being launched at present in the tribal sub-plan area for development of education;

(b) the funds allocated to States during the last two years and thereafter; State-wise and

(c) the steps taken to promote education in the tribal sub-plan areas during the said period?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various schemes for welfare of tribals including the promotion of education in the tribal sub-plan areas. The scheme-wise and State-wise funds released during the last two years and thereafter are indicated at enclosed statement.

(c) The schemes of this Ministry supplement the efforts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is the nodal Ministry for Education, and also the State Governments for the promotion of education in Tribal areas.

Statement

*Grants-in-Aid Released to Various States/UTs
under the Scheme of Post Matric
Scholarships for ST Students*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2002-03 Amount	2003-04 Amount	2004-05 Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	774.88	2435.7	1084.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	65.19	0
3.	Assam	1275.94	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	185.27	119
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	9.17

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.5	0	196.07
8.	Karnataka	75.38	0	400
9.	Kerala	0	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	81.62	899.04
11.	Maharashtra	165.02	391.92	1042.86
12.	Manipur	820.11	928.93	489
13.	Meghalaya	805.98	339.99	926.28
14.	Mizoram	370.98	369	900.99
15.	Nagaland	697.19	1028.61	507
16.	Orissa	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	131.95	484	1792.57
18.	Sikkim	0	12.69	15.01
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	49.05
20.	Tripura	0	161.09	121.35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	107.62
22.	West Bengal	0	94.57	345.31
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.59	0.89	2.74
24.	Daman and Diu	1.05	0	0
25.	Uttaranchal	0	0	137.5
26.	Chhattisgarh	32.07	0	106.45
27.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
28.	Goa	0	0	12.09
Total		5158.64	6579.47	9263.33

*Releases of Funds under Article 275(I) of the
Constitution for Establishment of Eklavaya
Model Residential Schools for STs.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2002-03 Amount Released	2003-04 Amount Released	2004-05 Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	250.0	280.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	30.00	40.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	50.00	50.00
7.	Karnataka	0.00	97.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	220.00	40.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	285.58	34.79
10.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Manipur	125.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Orissa	200.00	260.00	830.21
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	70.00	0.00
14.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	40.00	0.00
16.	Tripura	300.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	West Bengal	150.00	370.00	455.00
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	160.00
22.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Jharkhand	600.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Chhattisgarh	285.00	50.00	0.00
25.	Uttaranchal	0.00	1542	50.00
Total		2000.00	1542.6	2200.00

*The Grant in Aid Released under the Scheme of Educational Complexes
and for Hostels and Residential Schools*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project	Amount released		
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (upto 17.3.2005)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hostels	1.12	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Residential School	31.18	31.18	119.65
		Educational Complex	32.56	10.88	339.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hostels	7.08	—	—
		Residential School	16.55	—	57.54
		Educational Complex	—	—	—
3.	Assam	Hostels	14.17	14.17	2.46
		Residential School	20.79	20.79	13.82
		Educational Complex	—	—	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hostels	—	—	7.78
		Residential School	31.18	20.79	3.48
		Educational Complex	—	—	11.73
5.	Gujarat	Hostels	14.16	14.16	3.87
		Residential School	20.79	20.79	32.28
		Educational Complex	48.60	43.20	33.93
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Hostels	7.78	4.45	3.33
		Residential School	20.79	20.79	21.98
		Educational Complex	—	—	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hostels	—	—	—
		Residential School	33.50	7.39	10.78
		Educational Complex	—	—	—
8.	Jharkhand	Hostels	11.52	6.60	3.83
		Residential School	4.61	5.99	19.66
		Educational Complex	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	Hostels	—	—	3.78
		Residential School	51.97	51.97	67.95
		Educational Complex	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Kerala	Hostels		9.74	5.50	25.92
	Residential School		19.84	8.89	9.22
	Educational Complex		—	—	—
11. Maharashtra	Hostels		1.21	3.78	—
	Residential School		—	—	—
	Educational Complex		—	—	—
12. Manipur	Hostels		30.00	—	7.72
	Residential School		20.79	—	67.94
	Educational Complex		—	—	—
13. Madhya Pradesh	Educational Complex		19.38	11.57	49.94
	Residential School		—	—	25.59
14. Maharashtra	Educational Complex		5.94	—	—
15. Meghalaya	Residential School		30.25	15.20	—
16. Mizoram	Residential School		22.46	15.87	26.11
17. Nagaland	Hostels		5.44	—	—
18. Delhi	Hostels		5.44	—	5.44
	Educational Complex		—	—	4.99
19. Orissa	Hostels		15.00	7.39	10.53
	Residential School		10.39	—	43.50
	Educational Complex		105.30	86.40	56.14
20. Rajasthan	Residential School		1.57	5.20	4.45
	Educational Complex		10.29	10.06	—
21. Sikkim	Residential School		22.62	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	Hostels	4.41	—	7.52
		Residential School	10.39	—	9.58
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Residential School	1.57	5.20	—
		Educational Complex	—	—	25.80
24.	Uttaranchal	Residential School	10.60	—	19.49
25.	West Bengal	Hostels	106.20	70.80	64.51
		Educational Complex	—	—	14.74
		Residential School	18.16	59.93	29.42

Grant-in-Aid Released to Various States/UTs under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2002-03 Amount Released	2003-04 Amount Released	2004-05 Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	332.5	277	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	67.60
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
5.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Kerala	0	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	862	0	300.00
9.	Manipur	0	49.84	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Meghalaya	27.5	0	0
11.	Orissa	0	41.46	0
12.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	0	50	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
16.	West Bengal	5.00	47.76	0
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
18.	Karnataka	0	150	120.00
19.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
20.	Bihar	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	65	150	151.00
22.	JNU/IIT Delhi	0	230.62	234.88
23.	Jharkhand	0	817.86	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	0	20.50
25.	Punjab University Chandigarh	-	-	65.12
Total		1350.00	1814.54	959.10

*Grant-in-Aid Released to Various States Under
the Scheme of Ashram Schools
in TSP Areas*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2002-03 Amt.	2003-04 Amt.	2004-05 Amt.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	380	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
5.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
6.	Kerala	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	820	0	300.00
8.	Manipur	0	0	0
9.	Orissa	0	0	0
10.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
11.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
12.	Tripura	0	50	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Karnataka	130	0	77.51
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
17.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
18.	Uttanchal	0	217	0
Total		950	647	377.51

*Grant-in-Aid Released Under the Scheme of
Upgradation of Merit of ST Students*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2002-03 Amount Released	2003-04 Amount Released	2004-05 Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.6	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	9.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Kerala	0	0	0
5.	Orissa	10.2	40.8	0
6.	Rajasthan	4.45	7.73	0
7.	Tripura	2.4	2.4	2.40
8.	West Bengal	6.3	0	7.83
9.	Sikkim	0.75	1.5	2.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25.8	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.1	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.45	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
13. Chhattisgarh		21	21	17.55
14. Gujarat		-	3.45	0
Total		92.05	76.88	39.03

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing else will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : A big part of our population reside in tribal areas, which is economically and educationally very backward. The literacy percentage among common people is 66 per cent but it is only 46 per cent among tribals and for their women it is 34 per cent. So more emphasis should be given to promote education there. I was going through the answer given by the hon. Minister. Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, more efforts are required for promoting education in tribal areas, but the amount allocated under various schemes and as mentioned in the answer is very meagre.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Specific question please.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : To set up Eklavaya residential schools for scheduled tribes, Rs. 22 crores have been allocated for 25 States. But no funds have been allocated to most of the states. Similarly, Rs. 9 crores have been allotted for hostels. I am asking

that a sum of Rs. 3 crores has been provided for Ashram schools and only Rs. 39 lakh has been allocated for promotion of talent. I want to ask hon. Minister through you that is it not a pittance seeing the needs of education? Is it not a mockery? Is there no need of funds for education there or the Government is not serious in this regard? The Government has not released the funds to many States. What is the reason behind it? Let the Minister reply.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : I agree with the hon. Member that so far as the literacy rate is concerned, the tribal literacy rate is low. We have also to take note of the fact that so far as general female tribes are concerned, in 1991, it was 18.19 per cent, and in 2001, it was 34.76 per cent. That is a quantum jump. Even then, I agree with him that there is a need to take more vigorous steps to increase it. Apart from that, we have quite a number of schemes.

So far as the Ashram Schools are concerned, let us be very clear about the literacy rate. We are all for it. But this is on a 50:50 basis. There are some States, which are availing this opportunity, but other States do not. This is one part.

The second part is very important. There are States, which are entitled on the basis of population. We are having a percentage. We go by the tribal population of the State in relation to the total tribal population of the entire country. Then only the percentage is drawn out. Even then, there are States, which are not having the committed liability. Unless they reach a level, we cannot release funds.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are not allowing me to ask question that why I am going out.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I hope, you will be here at 12 O'Clock.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement for tribal demands it has been revealed that most of Ashram schools lack in facilities and maintenance is unsatisfactory. The food served there is inconsumable even for animals. There is no proper lodging and boarding facilities. There is no provision of electricity in Ashram Schools. Students are living there in worst conditions. I would like to know through you the steps by the Government to improve the condition of Ashram Schools.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Here, Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me submit that these Ashram Schools are based on the 50:50 basis. Now, it is also the duty of the State Governments to take care of. From our side, any time, we are ready to extend assistance.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hemlal Murmu – not present.

Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the allocation for tribal area sub-plan has been enhanced considerably this year. I appreciate that two schemes namely, Establishment of Ashram Schools and the Schemes for hostels for ST girls and boys were launched in the education field but no allocation has been made for the purpose of this year.

[English]

I just wanted to find out from the hon. Minister whether they are of the opinion that both these schemes are not doing well. Why have they discontinued the Central grant to the States? Why have these schemes which are quite effective in the tribal areas not been allocated funds this year?

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this point

of time, so far as the hostel schemes are concerned, I would say that these are again the Centrally-sponsored schemes, which are on the basis of 50:50. It is true, I remember, I have stated that from the next year, that is, from April 1, 2005, it has been transferred to States and the State Governments would take care of this matter.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the financial assistance being provided by the Centre for tribal education programmes, especially for tribes such as sahariya, gharsia, and khotri, in Rajasthan and what are the Central funds they are going to send to the State of Rajasthan to help us assist these areas.

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : In the reply I have given, everything is written in the Annexure. If there is any less fund allocation, two factors are to be taken into consideration. The first factor is that we go by the population basis, the population of the State in relation to the population of its tribal community. We go by that percentage. So, there is no question of discrimination.

Secondly, if any State is having a committed liability, there is a problem when they reach a level where we cannot accept any proposal.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the work to educate the boys and girls of Adivasi community is being done very well. I want to say that prices are rising but the scholarship is not enhanced. The inflation index should be linked to scholarship and it should be increased accordingly. I want to know the action being taken by the Government in this regard and would also like to know the number of residential schools for ST boys and girls?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You may answer only the first part.

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : As far as post-matric scholarship is concerned, we have already given about Rs. 92.62 crore. Now, it is true that under this scheme, post-matric scholarship is provided to tribal students who are pursuing recognised post-matric studies in recognised institutions. Under the scheme, full fees are disbursed to Scheduled Tribe students as maintenance allowance also.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Thank you, Sir.

In the Tribal Sub-Plan areas, it has been assessed that the drop out rate among the tribal children are more in schools other than the residential schools. So, would the Government give sufficient funds from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under article 275(i) of the Constitution for construction of *ashram* buildings and residential buildings and attach them to primary schools, middle schools and high schools in the State of Orissa, as it was done earlier, to encourage tribal education.

My second question is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No second question please.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : In various tribal areas, there are various languages like Olchiki, Santhali and Kui. It varies from region to region. So, I would like to know whether the Government would introduce these local languages and make them a part of the curriculum in these primary schools, middle schools and high schools.

MR. SPEAKER : Is your Ministry fixing the syllabus?

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : In any case, I would be asking the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is the nodal Ministry, to look into it.

I would like to take the indulgence of the House with your permission to say that there is a very strong feeling among the tribal students all around to excel in education. That is why, under article 275(i) of the Constitution, we are setting up one hundred model residential schools. These

schools are going to be centres of excellence and students coming from these schools can compete for IIT, IIM and so on and so forth.

MR. SPEAKER : Very good.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : How many schools have been earmarked for Orissa?

MR. SPEAKER : You have not got the priority No. 1 in the Question. Therefore, you would not have two Supplementaries.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to resource constraints, the State Governments are not able to release their share for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe hostels. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether MPLADs or MLA LADs funds could be utilised for meeting the share of the States for building of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe hostels in the States.

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the indulgence of the House again for informing the House – and I appreciate – that a number of MPs are contributing 50 per cent of their MPLADs funds towards construction of schools buildings for Scheduled Castes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I am the first one to do that.

MR. SPEAKER : You can continue to do so.

[Translation]

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, schools for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Maharashtra are being run. I would like to submit that the residential schools there have not been provided any grant by the Central Government for the last two years. As a result, all these schools are on the verge of closure. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister as to what steps the Government propose to taken in this regard?

[English]

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : I had earlier mentioned that for those who already have a very high committed liability we cannot do anything. They must come out of that level and then we would certainly give an open mind. In fact, we would like to help them.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister, through you that the students in the ashram schools have not been granted scholarships for the last many years. Many cases of irregularities in scholarships to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe students on large scale in Uttar Pradesh have come to notice. I would like to tell hon'ble Minister that the students have not been granted scholarships for the last three-four years. As a result, their education has affected adversely. Will the Government chalk out any scheme in this regard?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very general question. How can he reply?

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : I will reply.

MR. SPEAKER : He is very accommodative.

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Yes. I would like to reply to this.

In this case of Uttar Pradesh, for the information of the hon. Member, we have already released Rs.107.62 lakh this year, the current year, which is 2004-05. We have already released this amount.

[English]

Tea Production

*263. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :
SHRI KIREN RIJUJU :

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

(a) whether the productivity of the tea sector across the major producing nations has been going down year-by-year;

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

(c) whether the yield per hectare of Indian tea has declined from 19,164 kg per hectare in 2001 to 18,989 kg per hectare in 2004;

(d) if so, the main reasons for the same and efforts being made to improve its productivity;

(e) whether the Government propose to promote production of tea in Uttaranchal; and

(f) if so, details thereon and amount allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Among 32 tea producing countries in the world, nearly 81% of the world production is accounted for by six countries namely India, China, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Indonesia and Turkey. Tea being an agricultural crop, the annual production and productivity would also depend upon the climatic conditions. While there was fluctuation in the productivity on year to year basis, there was no significant decline in productivity.

(b) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) Details of productivity of tea during 2001, 2002 and 2003 in the six major tea producing countries are as follows:—

Name of the Country	(Yield in kg of made tea per hectare)		
	2001	2002	2003
	1	2	3
India	1675	1602	1657

1	2	3	4
China	615	657	636
Sri Lanka	1568	1652	1611
Kenya	2239	2051	2235
Indonesia	1120	1116	1084
Turkey	1864	1854	2022

(c) The productivity of tea which was 1675 kg per hectare in 2001 came down to 1657 kg per hectare in the year 2003.

(d) One of the main reasons for near stagnation in the productivity of tea in India is the old age of the tea plantations. Nearly 38% of the existing tea bushes have crossed the economic threshold age of 50 years and another 9% are in the age group of 40 to 50 years. To address this problem and raise the national productivity of tea, it is proposed to take up a massive replantation programme covering an area of 2.12 lakh hectares over the next 15 years. The detailed costing and modalities of funding such a large programme are under examination of the Government.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Tea Board has set up an office at Almora to provide guidance and financial assistance for various developmental activities. Government of Uttaranchal has also established a Tea Development Board for the development of tea industry in the State.

As a prelude to large scale cultivation of tea in various parts of the State, on the advice of Tea Board, the State Government has set up two nucleus plantations one each at Kausani in Bageswar District and at Nauti in Chamoli District under the Uttaranchal Tea Development Project of 1994. The physical target set for the nucleus plantations was 200 hectares per district (total 400 hectares). Tea Board has extended a subsidy of Rs. 75.09

lakhs for the planted area of 227.68 hectares under this project.

For enhancing the production of tea in Uttaranchal, the State Government has identified 9000 hectares for planting tea over a period of 15 years. The estimated cost for planting tea in the identified area of 9000 hectares is around Rs. 480 crores. During the 10th Plan period, under its Tea Plantation Development Scheme, Tea Board's subsidy is available for the area to be planted. Financial support is also being extended by the Tea Board for setting up of self-help groups by the small tea growers. Tea Board has also provided a grant for setting up of a Tea Research Station at Govind Ballav Pant University, Pant Nagar. Further, in order to rejuvenate the old tea areas in the State, the Uttaranchal Tea Development Board has set up a committee.

Specific allocation, State-wise, is not made in the Annual Plan of the Tea Board. If the applicants fulfill the conditions of the scheme, subsidy is granted after ensuring that planting has been carried out satisfactorily.

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that it has been proposed to take up a massive replantation programme. If so, I would like to know whether any comprehensive package for replantation of the old-tea bushes has been proposed. Earlier, the Government had stated that they are going to announce a package for the tea growers. If it is so, what are the main reasons for the delay? What are the main features of this package? By what time is it likely to be announced?

MR. SPEAKER : You answer the first one.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I had stated that, because of the problems that we are having in the tea gardens, production is declining. Exports have also declined with the entry of Sri Lanka and Kenya. Our share in world exports has come down in the last decade. Today, our global share is only 12.3 per cent. This is a fact of life.

There are two basic problems. One is the high cost of production in relation to other countries. Kenya, Sri Lanka and Indonesia – all these countries have a much lesser cost of production. The other problem is the age of the bushes. Thirty eight per cent of our bushes have aged. We are having a rejuvenation and replantation programme. For this, I had a conference of stakeholders, in which all the stakeholders – whether they were producers, trade unions, workmen's representatives – took part. Also, two month's ago, I had a meeting with all the MPs from the tea-producing areas. Based on these inputs, we have designed a package. At the heart of this package is replantation and rejuvenation. This involves a large amount close into Rs. 5,000 crore going into it in the next 15 years. This is now in process within the Government. We are trying our best in regard to both in terms of rejuvenation and replantation and cost reduction. I have had a meeting with the Chief Ministers also to see how we could address this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : In future, no hon. Member should walk between the Chair and the Member speaking.

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Sir, keeping in view the decline in tea exports, I would like to know as to whether the Government proposes to take any measures to increase the exports and to compete with China, Sri Lanka etc. I would like to know whether the Government is proposing a subsidy on tea exports or proposing more funds for promotion of Indian tea abroad. Was the question of exporting tea from India discussed during the visit of the Russian Delegation to India? If so, what are the details of the same and to what extent has India impressed upon Russia to buy the same hundred million kilogram from India, as they were buying earlier?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, there are both medium-term and long-term strategies for seeing as to how we can stimulate the export of tea. It is true that Russia was a major buyer of tea. But, the exports went down after the division of the Soviet Union.

Sir, when the Russian Delegation, lead by President Putin was here, this matter was taken up by me personally both for tea and tobacco. Previously, there was State buying – the Government used to buy. But, with the new system in Russia, it is the private companies, which are buying now.

A medium-term strategy has been worked out with our consultants. Various steps for production of quality tea, especially of the orthodox type of tea which has export market – participation in exhibitions, fairs, launching of media campaigns grant of transport subsidy, etc. – to increase consumer awareness. So, really the steps are being taken for this...*(Interruptions)*. So, various steps have been taken and they are on-going measures.

The main reason for the decline or stagnation in the productivity of the tea is the old age of the tea plantations. I am very happy to hear that the Government is proposing to launch a massive plantation programme covering 2.1 lakh hectares over the next 15 years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is his plan to do away with all those age-old tea plantation areas, which are going to be kind of neglected areas. So, what is his plan to do with those areas? A lot of small-time tea growers are more inclined towards growing tea. What is the special financial package, especially with regard to the North-Eastern Region that the Government is planning to offer?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : As I said, in those areas where the bushes have aged, we are looking at re-plantation and rejuvenation package. There are various schemes. There is the Plantation Development Scheme, the Market Promotion Scheme, the Quality Upgradation and Product Diversification Scheme, the Research and Development Scheme and Human Resources Development Scheme. Each one has had an increased outlay in the current plan period. If there is a specific directed programme which the hon. Member would like to say, he can write to me and I will be happy to respond.

MD. SALIM : Sir, both you and me come from a tea-growing State. I think, you will appreciate that.

The hon. Minister himself has accepted that the stagnation in the productivity of tea is due to over-age of the tea bushes. It is typical of Indian circumstances that we have extracted them for 50 years, but they have not been replenished or replaced. Now, the hon. Minister himself has given the prescription that the Government is planning to have a 15-year long-term programme to rejuvenate and a replantation programme for 2.15 hectares. In the Budget proposals also, there is no money kept for this massive 15-year programme. What is your annual programme? You please forget about 15 years. You say for coming five years, how are you going to reach this massive replantation and rejuvenation programme and also in this year, that is, 2005-06 and what will be the next year's programme?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I had said on the floor of the House, in response to a Calling Attention Motion, that we were working on a special package. We found that this package or the earlier packages had not worked. There was a special package earlier which gave some facilities to get over the bank loans. But we found that they helped the banks more than what did they help the tea gardens. So, as I said, we held the Stakeholders' Conference to make sure that what we are embarking upon is the right thing. I held the meeting with the hon. MPs. As I said earlier, I had invited all the MPs. We have put this together and we are in discussion with the Planning Commission. At the moment, our Budget for the Tenth Plan is Rs. 98.96 crore and for the current year it is Rs.14 crore. But in this year's Budget, as the hon. Member knows, the Auxiliary Excise Duty (AED) has been done away with. But there are funds available of about Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 crore roughly which we shall be ploughing back immediately to ensure that some benefit can be given. This scheme is now, as I said earlier, with the Planning Commission and with the other Ministries. As soon as we take the inputs from everybody, I propose working on a package which is a long-term

package also and which addresses the short-term needs which can be started in a year or so.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : One of the reasons for productivity to go down is the very low price which the farmer gets. So, that is also one area where the stress should go and the Government should take immediate steps to see that the price of tea, which the farmers get, is increased. For this, will you think of giving, say, export subsidy so that export would grow and the farmer will be benefited and also to give some other subsidy so that the price is stabilized? There is a price stabilization scheme which is not very much now in use...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question. We are only on the third question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the hon. Minister do something to see that the price is increased?

MR. SPEAKER : Long supplementaries and numerous supplementaries.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : One of the problems we face is the increasing tea production which is taking place in Sri Lanka and Kenya against a dominant share of exports which we have had earlier, because of tea now being exported by other countries is at a lower cost as the international price.

As far as the question of subsidy is concerned, we have to see that this is WTO compatible. I think, subsidy for tea in the long-term is not the answer. In the long-term, the answer is how we reduce our own cost. I had a discussion with the Chief Minister, West Bengal on this question as to what is the answer to reduce our cost, because we got the Plantations Labour Act; we got certain things which were done 20 or 30 years ago. Then, circumstances were different. But I am happy to say that this year the price of tea is higher than what it was last

year. It is 15 to 20 per cent higher. The farmers are able to get; the tea growers are able to get as compared to last year.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vijoy Krishna.

No preface. Just put a question.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has admitted that both the tea production and its export have gone down. He has also made a reference of plantation programme for this. Whether there is any specific programme for this in Bihar particularly the Kishanganj region of Poorniya Subdivision (Pramandal) which is conducive to tea production and whether the Government have any scheme to open a tea research centre there?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : How can an area-specific question is possible?

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : As far as Bihar is concerned, there is no specific scheme for the State as there is not much production of tea in Bihar. But whatever scheme is chalked out, will also be implemented in Bihar. The Scheme will be implemented in North India, South India and the other tea-growing areas of the country. Kishanganj and other tea growing districts in Bihar will also be benefited by this.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a factory production of 22500 kg. of tea last year with the brand name of Uttaranchal. The target for tea plantation in tenth five year plan was of nine thousand hectare. Whereas in the reply, it has been stated that the total tea plantation so far has been undertaken in 400 hectare only. I would like to know from Mr. Minister whether any specific drive will be launched for increasing the

plantation during the next two years to achieve this target? I would also like to know whether any technical or financial assistance will be provided to establish factories at other places for processing as in Kausani?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The State Government has decided to give utmost priority to the production of orthodox premium quality tea. Two nucleus plantations exist for that. The target fixed for these two plantations included 200 hectare which has been fixed earlier and it has been achieved. The plantation has been completed in nearly 208 hectare. Out of another target of 200 hectare at Nauti, plantation has been completed in 110 hectare. A target of nine thousand hectare has been fixed for next year. I hope that this target will be achieved with the help of assistance being given, the committee formed and the steps taken by the State Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Aaorn Rashid.

Please be brief and to the point. No preface.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : In my constituency at Kodaikkanal, we have about 150-200 kilometres long tea plantations in which many plantations have been closed due to labour problems as well as high production cost. Will the Government give any subsidy for the revival of those plantations?

MR. SPEAKER : It is the same question. It has already been answered.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia – Last supplementary.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I must thank the Minister for opening Tea Auction Centre at Jalpaiguri. He has kept his word which he assured on the floor of the House.

Sir, Tea Board plays a very important role in regard to expansion of tea plantation areas and also in increasing the production of tea. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not much time left.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : But, during the last several years, Tea Board has been weakened. There are a large number of vacancies. Sir, may I know from the Minister that in order to strengthen Tea Board – because it will have its role in regard to implementation of the packages also, special package for tea – whether the vacancies, which are there, will be filled up to strengthen Tea Board?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, undoubtedly hon. Member says the correct thing that the Tea Board has a very vital role to play and the Tea Board has been playing an incisive role in all facets of tea. Even in this package, the Tea Board is going to play a role. In fact, this whole package is being prepared by the Tea Board.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about the vacancies.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Setting up a new department for small growers in the Tea Board is also consideration. The hon. Member mentions about the vacancies. These vacancies, in a proper system, will be filled up very early. Just as I did not disappoint him in Jalpaiguri auction centre, I would not disappoint him now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Thank you.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN : Sir, the hon. Minister, in the last Session, made a very categorical commitment to the effect that with a view to restoring the tea industry which is remaining under the grip of acute a seriousness, a special package would be given. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any provision of a package has been made and if not when will it be made.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, as I said, this is now under discussion with other Ministries and the Planning Commission. It requires many inputs. I have said that I have had these meetings with the Members of Parliament as well as meetings with the stakeholders.

MR. SPEAKER : He is saying that you gave the same assurance. Is there any time limit?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, for this to be properly packaged, it does take time.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN : How much time?

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot say that. I will allow you one more question next time.

Minimum Support Price for Tobacco

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

(a) whether minimum support price for tobacco is fixed on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs Price after consulting Tobacco Board and tobacco growers;

(b) if so, details of the criteria followed in this regard;

(c) whether Commission has recommended enhancement of Rs. 300 per quintal for 2004-05 but the Government has enhanced only Rs. 100 per quintal; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for F2 grade and L2 grade of Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco are fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), estimated authorized production, and market conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(d) The MSP for FCV tobacco was increased by 10 -10.7% in 2003-04. A further increase of 9.1% - 9.7% in

2004-05 as recommended by CACP was not considered appropriate in the absence of adequate justification and especially so when the increase recommended for nearly all other crops by CACP in 2004-05 was less than 3%.

The per unit realization to the farmers is well above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) despite the fact that the actual crop grown by the farmers is far in excess of the authorized crop size fixed by Tobacco Board. The price realization to the farmers would have been still better if they had adhered to the discipline of the authorized crop size fixed by the Tobacco Board.

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Sir, recently, on 15th March, a big delegation of tobacco farmers from my parliamentary constituency in Andhra Pradesh had come to Delhi, travelling a distance of about 2,000 kilometres and met the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Chairperson of UPA and the hon. Minister of Commerce. They all have assured that the tobacco farmers will be treated very well on par with the other farmers in Andhra Pradesh. The only representation that they have made to the senior leaders is getting remunerative price for the tobacco crop.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question?

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Sir, the senior leaders have responded very well and I am very much thankful to them.

My question is on minimum support price for tobacco. In the year 2003-2004, the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices have calculated it on the basis of 10.0 per cent; but in 2004-2005 they reduced it to 3 per cent. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, whether he would reconsider this minimum price for tobacco or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you reconsider?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, there is one fact which must be recognised. The hon. Members had met me in a

delegation. Auctions in Andhra Pradesh have just started, I think day before yesterday. There is a period no overlap between the auctions in Karnataka and auctions in Andhra Pradesh – a 15-day overlap and that sometimes turns out to be a placid situation.

I did say that the Government would consider intervention if after this overlap period, in the next coming days, the prices went below last year. At the moment, in Karnataka where the auctions are over, the prices have gone up. Last year it was Rs. 40.45 and this year it is Rs. 47.67 at the end of Karnataka auction period. I believe in Andhra Pradesh it will remain so.

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Sir, I want to know whether there will be any exports to Russia or not.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : While there is anxiousness, it started day before yesterday and in the next coming days we will monitor it.

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Sir, I want to know whether the minimum guarantee price will be given to tobacco or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we have only one hour for Question Hour.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Spices Trade

*265. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) details of export and import of spices like cardamom and pepper in India for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to give subsidy to the growers of pepper and cardamom in the country;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any plan or has taken any steps to modernise the industry by introducing new technology;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The estimated export and import of cardamom and pepper for the last three years is given below:—

Cardamom

Year	Quantity in tonnes		Value in Rupees Crores	
	Export		Import	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2001-02	1,031	61.68	321	8.26
2002-03	682	47.07	323	8.58
2003-04	690	33.01	60	1.37

Source: Spices Board

Pepper

Year	Quantity in tonnes		Value in Rupees Crores	
	Export		Import	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2001-02	22,877	203.69	6,328	56.36
2002-03	21,609	178.88	15,392	123.37
2003-04	16,700	143.51	14,334	99.23

Source: Spices Board

(b) and (c) The Government of India has received a proposal from the Government of Kerala for extending

exports subsidy of Rs. 15 crores at the rate of Rs. 10/- per k.g. for the 15,000 metric tonne of pepper to be exported by the procurement agency of the Government of Kerala. Recently, Government of Kerala has also requested for a WTO compatible subsidy of Rs. 10 crores.

(d) and (e) The Government, through the Spices Board, encourages introduction of modern technology in the process of value addition as well as in meeting international food safety standards. In this regard, financial assistance is extended to the exporters for adoption of processes like Super Critical Extraction, Steam Sterilization, Cryogrinding.

(f) Does not arise.

Modernizing Leather Industry

*266. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL :

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :

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

(a) whether the potential for developing the leather industry in the country has been assessed;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have identified the problems facing the industry;

(d) if so, details thereof and the plans envisaged for solving the same;

(e) whether the Government is intending to modernize leather industry to strengthen its position in the global market; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) The Working Group on Leather and Leather Goods Industry set up by the Planning Commission for the Tenth Five Year Plan assessed that, with adequate investments in both marketing and manufacturing, the Indian leather industry had the potential to achieve 10-14% share in the world trade.

(c) Inadequate investment resulting in technology obsolescence, smaller capacities and poor productivity were identified as the main problems facing the Leather Industry.

(d) to (f) In order to catalyze private investment in the sector, Government has envisaged the Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPA), which is aimed at technology up-gradation, modernization and expansion, setting up of product-specific industrial parks, human resources development, productivity improvement and market development.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Primary Schools
with World Bank Assistance**

*267. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :
SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE :

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

(a) the names of districts in the country particularly in the tribal areas, where primary schools have been set up or proposed to be set up at present with help of the World Bank, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose during each of last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether various State Governments have de-

manded financial assistance from the World Bank also for the development of primary education in the State;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has sent this proposal to the World Bank;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The World Bank (International Development Association – IDA) is currently funding the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in six States and is partially funding the national programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in which all districts in the country are covered so far, except Goa. The names of the districts covered under the DPEP are given in the enclosed statement-I.

The amounts allocated for the DPEP to these six states in the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-II and amounts allocated under the SSA to the states for the same period is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(c) to (g) Since State Governments are receiving financial assistance for elementary education development under the SSA, there has been no demand for any additional World Bank assistance for primary education development.

Statement-I

Name of Districts covered under DPEP

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts covered under DPEP	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam.

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	20	Bhagalpur (Banka), Bhojpur (Buxar), Darbhanga, Gaya, Munger (Jamuti, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura), Muzaffarpur, Purnea (Araria, Kishanganj), Rohtas (Kaimur), Sitamarhi (Sheohar), Vaishali, West Champaran.
3.	Jharkhand	9	Chatra, East Singhbhum, Hazaribagh (Kodarma), Ranchi, Dumka, Jamtara, West Singhbhum, Sarai Kela.
4.	Rajasthan	19	Alwar, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Sri Ganganagar, Tonk, Churu, Dausa, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Bundi, Karauli, Swaimadhopur, Hanumangarh.
5.	Uttaranchal	6	Bageshwar, Champawat, Haridwar, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	36	Barabanki, Rampur, Bahraich, Shravasti, Agra, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Baghpet, Ballia, Bijnor, Buland Shahar, Etah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kushi Nagar, Mehaba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Pratappgarh, Raebareli, Sultanpur, Unnao.

Statement-II*Amounts allocated for the DPEP*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159.41	222.78	168.44
2.	Bihar	204.15	132.49	170.98
3.	Jharkhand	49.00	61.84	111.92
4.	Rjasthan	127.80	215.10	258.34
5.	Uttaranchal	28.74	26.41	29.70
6.	Uttar Pradesh	537.43	426.60	216.59

Statement-III*Outlay approved for SSA*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5375.7	16990.27	39534.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	356.65	2331.89	4834.64
3.	Assam	7651.88	15040.01	41859.25
4.	Bihar	6712.4	23885.31	77166.19

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	779.96	6763.67	21830.05
6.	Gujarat	4156.38	12957.58	23492.94
7.	Haryana	496.46	8138.40	15087.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1617.59	2906.37	11004.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5148.55	16611.68
10.	Jharkhand	1335.73	9564.91	32808.36
11.	Karnataka	6508.62	10465.58	33791.55
12.	Kerala	2372.98	8684.05	12742.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6461.06	16522.03	84428.2
15.	Maharashtra	10448.92	36957.33	76526.07
15.	Manipur	0	938.06	3160.52
16.	Meghalaya	1871.25	451.00	4028.27
17.	Mizoram	1017.79	1602.24	3152.79
18.	Nagaland	0	1971.17	2951.49
19.	Orissa	7474.59	13407.38	47197.47
20.	Punjab	12980.79	9946.34	20145.75
21.	Rajasthan	753.75	17434.48	45031.05
22.	Sikkim	146.22	580.91	1233.11
23.	Tamil Nadu	6863.35	18422.49	40493.03
24.	Tripura	1047.95	1131.01	5116.95
25.	Uttar Pradesh	18042.67	38447.74	109513.5
26.	Uttaranchal	2579.74	4783.33	12577.19
27.	West Bengal	3546.99	22146.98	59818.63

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		757.23
29.	Chandigarh	0		598.77
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		1193.14
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0
32.	Delhi	0	15.00	5225.65
33.	Lakshadweep	0	34.69	110.16
34.	Pondicherry	38.3	341.58	730.82
Total		110637.72	308010.35	854754.11

Trade Agreements

*268. SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY :
SHRI MUNSHI RAM :

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a cell for redressal of complaints with regard to trade agreements;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding adverse effect of the free trade agreements on the domestic industries;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the said cell to redress the complaints of the domestic industries;

(e) whether the above cell has received any complaints regarding excessive increase in the import of certain commodities in the country;

(f) if so, details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in view of the impact of excessive imports on the domestic industries;

(g) whether the domestic industries markets have been reeling under the impact of these agreements during the current year; and

(h) if so, facts thereof and the number of complaints redressed so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted a Grievance Cell in the Ministry of Commerce to redress various complaints regarding trade agreements. This Grievance Cell is at present headed by an Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As soon as complaints are received, consultations with all concerned are initiated with a view to resolving the problems.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Grievance Cell has received complaints on surge of imports of copper from Sri Lanka under India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement. The Govt. had consultations with the Govt. of Sri Lanka regarding this and the Government of Sri Lanka has put in place a floor price mechanism for import of copper into Sri Lanka. It is expected that this would resolve the complaints. The situation is being monitored by the two Governments.

(g) and (h) No, Sir. The agreements with the ASEAN, Singapore, SAFTA, Mercosur are yet to be made operational. The FTAs which are in operation are: India-Sri Lanka FTA operating since March, 2000 (India's export to and import from Sri Lanka was \$1319 million and \$195 million respectively in the year 2003-04) and the Early Harvest Programme (EHP) under India-Thailand Framework Agreement which came into effect from September, 2004.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for University Education

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

(a) the amount spent for University Education during the last five years, University-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the amount spent on the above programme is not sufficient to meet the growing demand;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes, to spend more money during the current year for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (e) In so far as the Government of India is concerned, a total of Rs. 4537.69 crores has been disbursed through the UGC to 202 Central Universities, State Universities and Institutes Deemed to be Universities during the last 5 years. Apart from this IGNOU has been directly funded to the tune of Rs.193.80 crores. In addition, the Government of India has disbursed a sum of Rs.1756.24 crores to various State Governments for payment of arrears to State University and College Teachers for the period 1.1.1996 to 31.3.2000.

A Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has been constituted to look into all aspects of financing of higher and technical education in the country. The further funding of universities will be in terms of the findings of the CABE Committee and the availability of resources.

A statement showing the grants released to the Universities during the last 5 years is enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Eligible Universities	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	6609.23	7955.26	7502.59	8235.53	9253.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	84.64	130.18	349.04	199.56	19.34
3.	Assam	4	4178.48	1849.46	1521.68	3973.17	4588.79
4.	Bihar	7	502.55	390.28	1005.1	2010.2	96.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	238.83	158.59	100.98	234.33	205.19
6.	Delhi	10	403.67	4802.03	598.59	27419.07	633.85
7.	Haryana	5	310.71	354.32	665.03	422.36	1752.42
8.	Gujarat	8	1613.89	4466.39	2087.35	1987.36	2089.44
9.	Goa	1	123.90	86.36	186.16	177.30	56.01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	142.88	170.15	614.47	203.19	149.70
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	229.02	268.85	211.47	2336.34	2277.97
12.	Jharkhand	4	215.84	265.98	344.55	486.72	429.88
13.	Karnataka	13	408.93	937.27	1766.88	305.71	218.51
14.	Kerala	7	625.59	678.82	1044.38	787.99	1240.29
15.	Manipur	1	142.32	95.48	123.25	165.92	228.76
16.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1251.8	951.15	1034.22	1110.59	875.47
17.	Maharashtra	20	2535.24	3131.04	4042.29	3611.7	2571.69
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1320.27	2127.98	743.60
19.	Meghalaya	1	4095.19	3840.83	3369.31	4035.21	5883.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Nagaland	1	1755.57	1669.15	1249.02	2010.34	6422.85
21.	Orissa	5	802.54	514.32	362.98	622.07	266.09
22.	Pondhicherry	1	1710.99	1043.62	1507.35	1683.83	1507.42
23.	Punjab	5	756.08	853.37	2017.87	1172.01	1432.42
24.	Rajasthan	11	887.73	1134.28	1570.53	1052	1970.47
25.	Tamilnadu	22	2791.59	3558.46	4681.05	3784.28	3684.39
26.	Tripura	1	69.05	56.70	37.57	81.26	15.53
27.	Uttaranchal	6	1144.43	1363.03	1024.98	903.99	913.69
28.	Uttar Pradesh	21	34016.38	33568.29	33512.61	37787.91	40027.85
29.	West Bengal	11	5541.31	6258.73	5934.7	6700.73	7264.46
Total		202	73185.38	82551.09	81785.27	117627.65	98619.66

Accessibility of Books for Children

*270. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA :

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has made any provisions for easy accessibility of books for children with a view to increasing the reading habit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of voluntary organizations and associations of publishers which had received grants in aid from the Government during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05, State-wise; and

(d) the progress recorded under Education Libraries Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) To produce and encourage the production of good literature and to make such literature available at moderate prices to the general masses, the Govt. has set up the National Book Trust, India (NBT) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Sahitya Akademi under the Ministry of Culture and the Publication Division under the Ministry of Information and broadcasting.

In NBT, a specialized body viz. the National Centre for Children's Literature (NCCL) has been set up. The NCCL is the nodal agency to monitor, coordinate, plan and aid the publication of children's literature in various Indian languages. The NCCL has developed a library-cum-documentation centre for children's literature. It organizes workshops, seminars and exhibitions with a view to promote reading habit among children at the school level by encouraging the setting up of Readers' Clubs, 25,000 of which have been set up. The NCCL conducts surveys,

takes up research work and publishes a monthly journal called Readers' Club Bulletin which publishes original writings by children and is mailed to various schools. In order to boost children's literature, the NBT organizes exclusive Children's Book Fairs in various parts of the country from time to time.

To supplement the efforts of NCCL, the Sahitya Akademi and Publications Division are also engaged in publishing books for children in different languages, at moderate prices.

(c) A list of the voluntary organizations and associations of publishers working in the field of book promotion and who were sanctioned grants under the scheme of "Book Promotional Activities and Voluntary Agencies" during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 is enclosed as statement I and II.

(d) A Scheme for 'Quality Improvement in Schools' is currently under finalisation in the Ministry. This scheme has a component called "Improvement in Educational Libraries".

Statement-I

List of Voluntary Organizations which received grants under the Scheme of Book Promotion Activities and Voluntary Agencies during 2003-2004

(In Rs.)

Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Prof. Kaula Endowment for Library and Information Science, Ithanagaram	36,000
2.	Sri Sai Society, Medak	2,62,500
3.	Gram Seva Sangam, Madnoor	2,81,000
4.	Chaitanya Youth Association, Rajamundhary	2,00,0000
5.	Venkateswara Rural Development Society, Mehboobnagar	2,20,000
Assam		
6.	Anwasha, Guwahati	1,52,000
Biher		
7.	Badhte Kadam, Patna	1,80,000
8.	Harijan Advasi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Munger	1,50,000
Delhi		
9.	Federantion of Indian Publishers, New Delhi	1,50,0000
10.	Indian Regional Journalist Association, Delhi	4,80,000
11.	Initiative Reconstruction and Mobilization, New Delhi	2,25,000

12.	Manav Mandir Mission, Delhi	1,25,000
13.	Pustak Mela Samiti, Delhi	4,00,000
14.	Afro Asian Book Council, Delhi	37,500
15.	Authors Guild of India, Delhi	1,12,500
16.	Pustak Mela Samiti, Delhi	3,00,000
17.	Darpan Music Society of Kairana Gharana, Delhi	2,00,000
18.	Sur Nirman Educational and Clutural Society, Delhi	2,40,000
19.	Initiative Reconstruction and Moblization, New Delhi	2,00,000
Gujarat		
20.	Vikash Samarathan Kendra, Anand	2,25,000
21.	Shri Bajrang Kelwani Mandal, Narmada	2,00,000
Jharkhand		
22.	Marksman Welfare Society, Hazaribagh	1,50,000
Karnataka		
23.	Aishwarya Rural Women and Children Welfare Association, Bangalore	1,20,000
24.	B.S. Education Society, Bangalore	1,00,000
25.	Shri Chaitra Education Society, Bannur	1,80,000
26.	Rayala Seva Samiti, Gulberga	1,91,000
27.	Centre for Urban and Rural Development, Bangalore	2,62,500
28.	Bhagyajyoti Education Trust, Bagepalli	2,50,000
29.	N.B. Urban and Rural Service Development Society, Bagpalli	2,40,000
Kerala		
30.	Darshan Cultural Society, Kottayam	3,00,000
31.	Antharashtra Pustakoutsvan, Kochi	3,00,000
Maharashtra		
32.	Bhaurao Patil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nanded	1,86,800

65	<i>Written Answers</i>	CHAITRA 01, 1927 (Saka)	<i>to Questions</i>	66
33.	Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Nanded		1,10,000	
34.	Sheela Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nanded		1,50,000	
35.	Navjeevan Dyan Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Parbhani		1,75,000	
36.	Deccan Education Society, Pune		3,00,000	
37.	Late Gyanoba Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Aurangabad		2,00,000	
38.	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur		2,25,000	
39.	Marathwada Pasaydan Kala Academy, Beed		2,00,000	
	Manipur			
40.	Sangeet Kala Sangam, Imphal		3,25,000	
	Orissa			
41.	Anchalika Kunjeshwari Sanskrutika Sansad, Bhubaneshwar		2,25,000	
42.	Institute of Social Action, Puri		2,00,000	
	Punjab			
43.	Punjab Public Relief Society, Ludhiana		1,05,000	
44.	Guru Angad Dev Seva Society, Ludhiana		1,50,000	
	Rajasthan			
45.	Mamta Vidya Mandir Samiti, Jiapur		1,35,000	
46.	Priyanka Bal Vidya Mandir Samiti, Karauli		1,50,000	
47.	Astha Sanskritik Sanstha, Jaipur		1,25,000	
	Tamil Nadu			
48.	Students Book Fair, Chennai		2,00,000	
	Uttar Pradesh			
49.	Human Welfare Development Society, Faizabad		1,86,000	
50.	Bhartiya Vidya Adhyayan Kendra, Varanasi		1,52,000	
51.	Centre for Health and Social Welfare Society, Varanasi		1,20,000	
52.	Prag Sarvodya Samiti, Lucknow		2,00,000	

53.	Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Samiti, Hardoi	2,20,000
54.	Kumar Audyogik Prashikshan Sanstha, Varanasi	1,70,000
55.	Gramyanchal Pragati Samiti, Ghazipur	2,00,000
Uttaranchal		
56.	Educational and Social Welfare Society, Pauri	1,75,500
West Bengal		
57.	Publishers and Booksellers Guild, Kolkata	3,75,000

Statement-II

*List of Voluntary Organizations which received grants under the Scheme of Book Promotion
Activities and Voluntary Agencies during 2004-2005*

(In Rs.)

Andhra Pradesh

1.	Sai Vani Education Society, Ananthapur	1,50,000
2.	Rural Community Development Organisation, Rajampet, Cuddapah	1,60,000
3.	Prof. Kaula Endowment for Library and Information Sciences, Ithanagaram	50,000
4.	Village Development Society, Belgaun	2,00,000

Assam

5.	Assam Scheduled Caste Worker's Council, Guwahati	1,00,000
6.	Al-Hilal Human Welfare Society, Barpeta	3,75,000

Bihar

7.	Harijan Adivasi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Munger	2,50,000
8.	Chanakya International, Patna	1,35,000
9.	Arya Sewa Foundation, Patna	2,25,000

Delhi

10.	Federation of Indian Publishers, Institutional Area, Near JNU, New Delhi	20,00,000
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69	<i>Written Answers</i>	CHAITRA 01, 1927 (Saka)	<i>to Questions</i>	70
11.	Federation of Indian Publishers, Institutional Area, Delhi		5,00,000	
12.	Authors Guild of India, Jangpura Extension, Delhi		1,70,000	
13.	Delhi Gramin Vikas Samiti, Rohini, Delhi		1,80,000	
14.	Society for empowering the Youth and the downtrodden, Jia Sarai, Delhi		2,00,000	
15.	Sehyog Vikas Samiti, Badarpur, Delhi		2,25,000	
16.	Association of writers and Illustrators for children, Indraprakash estate, Delhi		2,50,000	
17.	Initiative for Reconstruction and Mobilisation, Alkananda Apartment, Delhi		2,50,000	
18.	Indian Regional Journalists Association, Daryaganj, Delhi		5,00,000	
19.	Pustak Mela Samiti, Daryaganj, Delhi		4,00,000	
20.	Renaissance Mukandpure Ext., Delhi		1,35,000	
21.	Hindustan Sewa Sanstha, Rohini, Delhi		1,50,000	
	Gujarat			
22.	Amine Shariat Education Trust, Jamnagar		2,25,000	
	Himachal Pradesh			
23.	Navjyothi Educational Society, Sirmour.		3,75,000	
	Jharkhand			
24.	Humanity, Ranchi		2,00,000	
25.	Jan Sarokar, Ranchi		2,00,000	
	Karnataka			
26.	Jnana Jyothi Education Society, Devanahalli, Bangalore		2,00,000	
27.	Rural Development Society, Belgam		2,00,000	
28.	Bhagyajyothi Educational Trust, Bagepaslli		3,00,000	
	Kerala			
29.	Darshan Cultural Society, Kottayam		3,50,000	
30.	Antharashtra Pustakotsava Samiti, Kochi		3,50,000	

Madhya Pradesh

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 31. | Kalpana Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Muraina | 1,50,000 |
| 32. | Subedar Bhagwan Das Shiksha Avam Jan Vikas Samiti, Gwalior | 1,00,000 |
| 33. | Dindayal Shiksha Samiti, Gwalior | 1,50,000 |
| 34. | Shri Ramswaroop Singh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind | 2,00,000 |

Maharashtra

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 35. | Balaji Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded | 1,80,000 |
| 36. | Kopergaon Taluka Vidyarti Sahayak Samiti, Kopergaon | 1,00,000 |
| 37. | Shri Nagnath Bahu-uddeshiya Sanstha, Solapur | 1,50,000 |
| 38. | Navjeevan Dyan Sevabhavi Sanstha, Parbhani | 1,80,000 |
| 39. | Ahilya Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur | 2,00,000 |
| 40. | Sanjivani Educational and Social Development Sanstha, Ahmednagar | 1,00,000 |
| 41. | Saw Kamalini Satbhai Sarvajanjik Granthalaya Vachnalaya | 1,00,000 |
| 42. | Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Hingoli | 1,50,000 |
| 43. | Socio Economic and Educational Development Service, Chuachandpur | 2,20,000 |
| 44. | Rural Development Association, Khongijom | 3,00,000 |
| 45. | The Indigenous World, Imphal | 3,00,000 |

Nagaland

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|
| 46. | Eve's Welfare Society, Dimapur | 1,80,000 |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|

Orissa

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|----------|
| 47. | Tribal Life Society of Orissa, Cuttack | 2,00,000 |
| 48. | Bikalpa Bikash, Angul | 4,00,000 |

Rajaasthan

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 49. | Jagrothi Shikshan Prashikshan Sansthan, Karauli | 1,25,000 |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|----------|

Tamilnadu

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 50. | Humanity Educational and Rural Development Tied Organization, Kanchipuram | 1,50,000 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

Tripura

51. Indian Women Development Society, Agartala 1,35,000

Uttar Pradesh

52. Lok Mangal, Orai 1,00,000

53. Matei Health Care and Social Welfare Institute, Ambekdar Nagar 2,25,000

54. Prag Sarvodaya Samiti, Lucknow 2,50,000

55. Vishwambhar Dayalu Tripathi Rajkiya Zila Pustakalaya, Unnao 2,25,000

56. National Institute of Career Development, Allahabad 2,50,000

57. Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Samiti, Hardoi 2,00,000

Uttaranchal

58. Jalagam Samiti, Sajgouri 1,50,000

59. Groupious Social Welfare Society, Dehradun 1,80,000

60. Vidya Niketan Shiksha Samiti, Tehri, Garhwal 2,50,000

West Bengal

61. Publishers and Book Sellers Guild, Kolkata 10,00,000

Grants to SSC/HSC Boards

*271. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide financial assistance to the Boards of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education;

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

(c) whether it will be applicable for the students who passed the National Talent Search Examination;

(d) whether various State Governments have

proposed to Union Government for incentive grants to the State SSC/HSC Boards for the students for qualifying National Talent Search Examination;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is considering providing some financial support to the Secondary and Higher Secondary Boards through which the students will take part in various Olympiads; and

(g) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Department of Secondary and higher Education does not have any scheme for providing financial assistance to the Boards of Secondary and higher Secondary Education.

(d) and (e) A proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra recently for grant to the State SSC/HSC Boards for the students qualifying National Talent Search Examination. The proposal is not covered under any of the scheme of the Department.

(f) and (g) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Soya-Cake Export

*272. SHRI GAURISHANKER CHATURBHUIJ BISEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to encourage export of soya-cake;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the quantum of foreign currency earned by the Government from export of Soya-cake during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 and till date;

(d) whether the Government is likely to consider increasing the concession in excise duty in order to encourage soyabean growers, soya-processing industry and the exporters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Steps taken to enhance agri-exports, including soyameal, include sending delegations abroad, participating in international trade fairs, inviting potential buyers and providing financial assistance to exporters for improving quality, packaging, brand promotion of products and conducting market surveys. Some of the policy initiatives undertaken to encourage soya cake exports are:-

(1) Recently, the excise duty on Food Grade Hexane, which is a solvent used for extraction of oil, has been reduced from 32% to 16%.

(2) To encourage the export of soyabean extraction (soyabean deoiled cake or meal), the duty free import of input has been allowed under Standard Input-Output Norms (SION) "E-42" of Food Products with certain conditions.

(c) The quantum of foreign currency earned from export of soya-cake during 2002-03 and 2003-04 and till date is as under:-

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
2002-03	1336.23
2003-04	3043.24
Apr'04-Sep'04	996.67

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

(d) and (e) Only soya flour products packed in unit containers attract excise duty, Almost all other soyabean products are exempt from excise duty. No proposal is under consideration of the Government for increasing the concession in excise duty on soya products.

[English]

Sports Organisations

*273. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) number of persons without any sports' background holding office in various sport's organisations;

(b) any specific reasons for such practice;

(c) whether there is any policy to take veteran sport persons in sports organizations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) As per information received from 54 National Sports Federations/Associations, out of total 272 functionaries, 191 have proven track record in the field of sports and 81 do not have sports back ground.

(b) The office bearers of National Sports Federations (NSFs), which are autonomous societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, are elected as per the Constitutions of the respective NSFs. Any person eligible for election, as per their constitution, can contest.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As indicated in (b) above elections of office bearers are held as per the constitution of the concerned NSF. Any person eligible under their Constitution, including veteran sports persons, can contest. Since Sports is a State subject, the Central Government has no mandate to frame a policy for induction of veteran sports persons in these National level Sports Federations/Associations.

Master Plan for Delhi, 2021

*274. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has demanded the monitoring powers in regard to implementation of Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 as reported in the Asian Age dated January 21, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 suffers from several lacunae particularly in terms of expertise, incongruity between visions and reasons and vagueness;

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

(e) the manner in which the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 is an improvement on the earlier Plan;

(f) the steps taken to plug the loopholes and to make it more realistic and fruitful;

(g) whether it has been recommended in the said Plan that industries running in non-conforming areas be shifted out of Delhi; and

(h) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No proposal to this effect has been received by the Ministry of Urban Development from the Government of NCT of Delhi.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. DDA has reported that the draft MPD-2021 has been prepared after extensive consultation with various experts and professional organizations as well as agencies like the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, National Capital Region Planning Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, etc. Inputs from general public have also been obtained. 12 Sub-Groups comprising of experts and professionals in different fields were constituted by DDA to submit their recommendations and suggestions in respect of various aspects of the plan which have been duly considered. In addition, five seminars were held to elicit views/suggestions of elected representatives and professional representatives of local bodies, NGOs etc. Specific studies by professional institutes were also commissioned by DDA.

(e) and (f) The draft Master Plan of Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) visualises Delhi as a global metropolis with improved quality of life in a sustainable environment. Towards this goal the plan has inter-alia, provided for

measures to meet the population growth and in-migration to Delhi; adequate housing particularly for the weaker sections of the society; addressing the problems of small enterprises particularly in the unorganized informal sector, effectively dealing with the issue of slums; regeneration of the old and dilapidated areas of the city; provision of adequate infrastructural services; conservation of the environment; preservation of cityscape and heritage by blending it with modern patterns of development; public-private and community participation in development matters; etc. The draft plan has been prepared drawing lessons from the experiences of the past Master Plan and keeping in view the present conditions.

(g) and (h) Draft MPD-2021 provides for re-development of non-conforming clusters of industrial concentration of minimum 4 hectares of contiguous areas in which more than 70% plots are under manufacturing activity.

Universalization of Elementary Education

*275. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

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

(a) the year by which the Government would achieve the target of universalisation of elementary education;

(b) the steps taken and progress achieved in this direction so far;

(c) the reasons for failure in achieving parity between the girls and boys for admitting them in schools by the year 2005;

(d) the time by which this objective is likely to be achieved;

(e) whether there is any plan to constitute a National Commission for Education;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has received any proposals for enhancing the Central grant under the above scheme;

(h) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(i) whether the funds allocated to States during the last three years have been utilized; and

(j) if so, State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) Centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims to achieve Universal Elementary Education by the year 2010.

(b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya are the main schemes being implemented to achieve Universal Elementary Education. Gross Enrolment Ratio for the year 2002-03 for Primary (Class I-V) and Elementary (Class I-VIII) stages was 95.4% and 82.5% respectively.

(c) Gender Gap in Gross Enrolment Ratio at the Elementary stage has declined significantly from 22 percentage points in 1992-93 to 6.1 percentage points in 2002-03.

(d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims to bridge gender gap at Primary and Elementary Stages by 2007 and 2010, respectively.

(e) and (f) Setting up of a National Commission on Education is being examined.

(g) and (h) Central Plan allocation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 2004-05 has been increased from Rs. 3057 crores to Rs. 5079 crores.

(i) and (j) State-wise funds allocated and utilized under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Amount of Central grants released and total expenditure under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan from 2001-02 to 2003-04

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grants released to states and Total Expenditure incurred by them (against central and state share during 2001-02 to 2003-04 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	
		Grants released by Central Government (Rupees in lakhs)	Total Expenditure against Central and State Share* (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20395.18	26420.17
2.	Assam	22647.49	27156.7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5560.52	1454.46
4.	Bihar	30395.645	28141.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	10637.95	10040.99
6.	Goa #	0	0
7.	Gujarat	27750.54	25929.3
8.	Haryana	9996.44	11522.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7932.23	9112.65
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7430.21	7926.82
11.	Jharkhand	15391.26	15338.83

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	21501.18	23186.3
13.	Kerala	8298.01	9439.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49145.97	46878
15.	Maharashtra	36345.08	46579.26
16.	Manipur	609.93	0
17.	Meghalaya	2394.73	2920.33
18.	Mizoram	2518.22	1603.5
19.	Nagaland	1049.835	186.33
20.	Orissa	18843.99	18473.62
21.	Punjab	17089.825	18797.28
22.	Rajasthan	25942.93	26997.1
23.	Sikkim	794.92	825.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	26993.67	35407.36
25.	Tripura	4406.1389	5325.19
26.	Uttaranchal	6809.47	8422.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	61952.03	76717.54
28.	West Bengal	29234.63	22094.21
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	296.64	433.11
30.	Chandigarh	224.54	196.98
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	447.42	1.21
32.	Daman and Diu	12	12
33.	Delhi	2120.89	515

1	2	3	4
34. Lakshadweep		48.29	0
35. Pondicherry		305.89	139.22
Total		475503.6939	508195.95

- * Funds available with States for SSA include the State share released by the State Government in addition to the Central grants.
- # Goa is yet to submit proposals for Central assistance under SSA.

National Reconstruction Corps

*276. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Will the Minister of YOUTHS AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has created "National Reconstruction Corps" to provide opportunity to youth to participate on a voluntary basis in the process of national development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of units of Corps at present;

(d) the funds allocated to Corps during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up

units of National Reconstruction Corps in all Universities/ Colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) The Government had implemented the National Reconstruction Corps(NRC) Scheme through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan(NYKS) on a pilot basis for a period of two years i.e. from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2003. A list containing districts covered under the scheme during the period is given at statement-I.

(b) The NRC Scheme was designed to inculcate the spirit of patriotism and voluntarism in the society and to harness the full flow of vial youth energy in constructive channels. The NRC scheme had the twin objectives of man making and nation building. Under the scheme, volunteers were engaged at a monthly honorarium of Rs.1000/-p.m. to implement the identified projects.

(c) Nil.

(d) Funds were released under the scheme to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan for the programmes in different States. A list containing State-wise allocation for 2001-02 and 2002-03 is at statement-II. No funds have been released during 2003-2004.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State and District-wise list of 76 NRC District of 2001-02 and 40 NRC Districts of 2002-03

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of the NRC District of the year 2001-02	Sl. No.	Name of the NRC District of the year 2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	East Godavari	1.	Anantapur

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2. Hyderabad		2. Mahaboob Nagar	
		3. Karimnagar			
		4. Vishakhapatnam			
2. Arunachal Pradesh		5. Tezu (Lohit)		3. Dibrugarh	
3. Assam		6. Cachar		4. Sonitpur (Texpur)	
		7. Guwahati (Kamrup)			
		8. Nagaon			
4. Bihar		9. Jahanabad		5. Bhagalpur	
		10. Kishanganj		6. Katihar	
		11. Nalanda		7. Motihari	
		12. Nawada			
		13. Patna			
		14. Sitamarhi			
5. Chhattisgarh		15. Kanker		8. Bilaspur	
		16. Sarguja		9. Rajnadgaon	
6. Delhi		17. Alipur			
		18. Mehrauli			
7. Gujarat		19. Gandhinagar		10. Kutch	
8. Himachal Pradesh		20. Sirmour (Nahan)		11. Bilaspur	
		21. Una			
9. Haryana		22. Narnaul		12. Gurgaon	
10. Jammu and Kashmir		23. Leh			
		24. Udhampur			

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	25.	Dumka	13.	Lohardaga
		26.	Gumla	14.	Palamu
		27.	Hazaribagh		
12.	Karnataka	28.	Bihar	15.	Bangalore (Urban)
		29.	Bijapur	16.	Udupi (Mangalore)
		30.	Shimoga		
13.	Kerala	31.	Kasargod	17.	Kozhikode
		32.	Wayanad		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.	Bhopal	18.	Balaghat
		34.	Chhattarpur	19.	Damoh
		35.	Gwalior	20.	Dewas
		36.	Jabalpur	21.	Dhar
		37.	Jhabua	22.	Sehore
		38.	Seoni		
		39.	Shahdol		
		40.	Tikamgarh		
15.	Maharashtra	41.	Beed	23.	Amravati
		42.	Gadchiroli		
		43.	Jalna		
		44.	Mumbia (Kalyan)		
		45.	Sindhudurg		
16.	Manipur	46.	Bishenpur	24.	Tamenglong
17.	Meghalaya	47.	West Garo Hills		

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	48.	Lunglei		
19.	Nagaland	49.	Kohima	25.	Mon
20.	Orissa	50.	Bolangir	26.	Keonjhar
		51.	Kalahandi	27.	Sambalpur
		52.	Khurda (Bubaneswar)	28.	Sundergarh
		53.	Koraput		
		54.	Mayurbhanj		
		55.	Nuapada		
		56.	Phulbani		
21.	Punjab	57.	Gurdaspur		
22.	Rajasthan	58.	Bharatpur	29.	Baran
		59.	Jaipur	30.	Kota
		60.	Jhalawar		
		61.	Sikar		
23.	Sikkim	62.	Gangtok	31.	Sikkim (West)
24.	Tamil Nadu	63.	Kancheepuram (Parambulur)	32.	Coimbatore
		64.	Chennai (Rural)	33.	Nilgiri
		65.	Kanyakumari		
		66.	Ramanathpuram		
		67.	Tiruchirapalli		
25.	Tripura	68.	N. Tripura (Dharamnagar)	34.	Udaipur (S Tripura)
26.	Uttar Pradesh	69.	Banda	35.	Bareilly
		70.	Kanpur	36.	Hamirpur
		71.	Lalitpur	37.	Jalaun

1	2	3	4	5	6
		72.	Lucknow	38.	Jhansi
		73.	Mathura		
		74.	Meerut		
		75.	Pilibhit		
27.	Uttaranchal	76	Tehri Garwal	39.	Uttarkashi
				40.	Rudraprayag

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocated in Rs.	
		2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	1068000	1764066
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2139000	2865537
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2164000	1845500
4.	Punjab	1045000	982550
5.	Rajasthan	4328000	5295808
6.	Chandigarh/UT	0	2700
7.	Delhi	2321625	2274200
8.	Andhra Pradesh	4391000	6717960
9.	Karnataka	3165389	4718675
10.	Kerala	2237000	3480500
11.	Tamil Nadu	5967125	6959879
12.	Pondicherry	0	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7998177	12697470

1	2	3	4
14.	Uttaranchal	367339	3064027
15.	Assam	3409036	6056217
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1076540	1323480
17.	Manipur	1106792	2126740
18.	Meghalaya	1089106	1278000
19.	Nagaland	1090500	2329766
20.	Mizoram	1093195	1222394
21.	Tripura	990000	2325000
22.	Bihar	6654000	11500332
23.	Jharkhand	3246000	6253764
24.	Orissa	7581000	11796413
25.	Gujarat	1082000	2063693
26.	Madhya Pradesh	8911500	16808869
27.	Chhattisgarh	2166000	4911683
28.	Maharashtra	5697250	8493225
29.	Goa	0	0

1	2	3	4
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0
32. West Bengal		958875	316745
33. Sikkim		1107427	2610896
34. Lakshdweep		0	0
35. Daman and Diu		0	0

**Deemed University Status
to Universities**

*277. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :
SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY :

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

(a) the details of universities given deemed university status so far;

(b) whether the proposals to accord deemed university status to some other universities are pending with the Government;

(c) the details of proposals received from various State Governments as on 31st March, 2004 and thereafter, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the University Grants Commission thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Central Government is empowered by the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 to notify an institution for higher education, other than a University, as a 'Deemed to be University', on the advice of the UGC. A list of institutions granted Deemed to be University status so far is at statement-I.

According to the UGC, thirteen proposals are pending

for a decision by the Commission. The State-wise list of the proposals received from various educational institutes of higher learning for granting 'Deemed to be University' status is at statement-II. The UGC has constituted a Screening Committee for the preliminary examination of such proposals. The Screening Committee has so far short-listed 23 institutions for visit by the UGC's Expert Committee for an "on the spot" assessment. The Commission has also set up a Review Committee to consider representations from institutions whose proposals have not been cleared by the Screening Committee.

Statement-I

List of Deemed to be Universities

S.No.	Name of Institutions
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.
2.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
3.	Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam.
4.	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad.
5.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal.
Assam	
6.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam.
Bihar	
7.	Bihar Yoga Bharati, Munger.
Chandigarh	
8.	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.

1	2
	Gujarat
9.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
10.	Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology, Nadiad.
11.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat.
	Haryana
12.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
13.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon.
14.	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra.
	Himachal Pradesh
15.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur.
	Jammu and Kashmir
16.	National Institute of Technology, Srinagar.
	Jharkhand
17.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.
18.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
19.	National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.
	Karnataka
20.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
21.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.
22.	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science, Bangalore.
23.	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, Bangalore.
24.	National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal.

1	2
25.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore.
26.	International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore.
	Kerala
27.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut.
	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.
29.	Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior.
30.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal.
	Maharashtra
31.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune.
32.	Centre Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai.
33.	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.
34.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune.
35.	Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai.
36.	Institute Armament Technology, Pune.
37.	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.
38.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
39.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
40.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.

1	2	1	2
41.	SYMBIOSIS International Educational Centre, Pune.	56.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur.
42.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Nerul, Navi Mumbai.	57.	Mody Institute of Technology and Science, Lakshmangarh, Rajasthan.
43.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur.		Tamil Nadu
44.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai.	58.	Avinashillingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore.
45.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pimpri, Pune.	59.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram.
46.	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni, Dist. Ahmednagar.	60.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram.
	Orissa	61.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai.
47.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela.	62.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem.
48.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar.	63.	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy (SASTRA), Thanjavur.
	Punjab	64.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore.
49.	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.	65.	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
50.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar.	66.	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai.
	Rajasthan	67.	SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
51.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali.	68.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore.
52.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.	69.	Dr. MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai.
53.	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur.	70.	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli Tamil Nadu.
54.	Jain Viswa Bharati Institute, Ladnun.	71.	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research, Chennai.
55.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarshahr.		

1	2
72.	Karunya Institute of Science and Technology, Coimbatore.
73.	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai.
Uttaranchal	
74.	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.
75.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar.
Uttar Pradesh	
76.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Samath.
77.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra.
78.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
79.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
80.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad.
81.	Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow.
82.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad.
83.	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, NOIDA.
West Bengal	
84.	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute, Belur Math, Howrah.
85.	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal.
New Delhi	
86.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

1	2
87.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.
88.	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.
89.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
90.	National Museum, Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi.
91.	TERI School of Advanced Study, New Delhi.
92.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.
93.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.
94.	Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
95.	National School of Drama, New Delhi.

Statement-II

State-wise list of Proposals received for grant of Deemed to be University Status

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	National Institute of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Hyderabad.
2.	Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology, Hyderabad.
3.	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.
4.	Sweekar Rehabilitation Institute for Handicapped, Secunderabad.
5.	South Asia International Institute, Hyderabad.

1	2
6.	Montessori Mahila Kalasala, Vijaywada. Arunachal Pradesh
7.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar. Bihar
8.	National Institute of Technology, Patna.
9.	Nav Nalanda Mahavihar, Nalanda, Bihar. Delhi
10.	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare.
11.	International Management Institute.
12.	National Institute of Fashion Technology.
13.	Apeejay Education Society, Jai Singh Road.
14.	Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology.
15.	National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, New Delhi.
16.	"AMITY", New Delhi.
17.	Rail Foundation, New Delhi.
18.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
19.	Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi.
20.	International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research, New Delhi.
21.	Indian Institute of Finance, New Delhi.
22.	NCERT, New Delhi.
23.	Jagan Institute of Management Studies, New Delhi.

1	2
24.	Institute of Marketing and Management, New Delhi.
25.	NIIT, New Delhi.
26.	Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, Delhi.
27.	Triveni Educational and Social Welfare Society, New Delhi. Gujarat
28.	Sumandeep Medical University by K.M. Shah Charitable Trust, Vadodara, Gujarat.
29.	Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT), Ahmedabad. Haryana
30.	National Power Training Institute, Faridabad.
31.	Shri Baba Mast Nath Ayurvedic and Sansthan, Asthal Bohar, Rohtak.
32.	Sushant School of Arts and Architecture, Gurgaon. Jammu and Kashmir
33.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies Leh, Ladakh.
34.	Model Institute of Education and Research, Jammu. Jharkhand
35.	Cambridge Institute of Technology, Jharkhand.
36.	Xavier Labour Relations Institute (XLRI), Jamshedpur.
37.	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi.

1	2
	Karnataka
38.	K.L.E. Academy of Higher Education, Belgaum.
39.	Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, Bangalore.
40.	JSS Mahavidyapeetha, Mysore.
41.	Jain Group of Institutions, Bangalore.
42.	Narayana Hrudayalaya Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore.
43.	Muniyal Institute of Ayurveda Medical Sciences, Manipal.
44.	Bijapur Liberal District Educational Association's Academy of Higher Education, Bijapur.
	Kerala
45.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.
46.	Kerala Kalamandalam, Kerala.
47.	Malabar Institute of Rehabilitation and Technology, Kerala.
48.	SCMS Institute of Management and Technology (SIMAT), Cochin.
49.	Pushpagiri Medical Society, Tiruvalla, Kerala.
50.	Mar Baselios Academy of Higher Education, Kerala.
	Madhya Pradesh
51.	Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior.
52.	Shri Vaishnav Educational and Charitable Trust, Indore.
53.	College of Materials Management, Jabalpur.

1	2
54.	Madhav Institute of Technology and Science, Gwalior.
55.	Shri Govindram Seksaria Institute of Technology and Science, Indore.
56.	Swami Vivekanand University for Modern and Spiritual Sciences, Gwalior.
	Maharashtra
57.	Shirdi Sai Institute of Information Technology, Ahmed Nagar.
58.	Chatrapati Shahu Central Institute of Business Education and Research (SIBER), Kolhapur.
59.	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad.
60.	Anjuman-I-Islam, Mumbai.
61.	Shri Chatrapati Shivaji Academy of Higher Education, Pune.
62.	National Institute of Construction Management and Research, Pune.
63.	Navgan Shikshan Sansthan, Rajuri, Distt. Beed.
64.	Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board, Mumbai.
65.	Kaivalyadhama SMYM Samiti, Lonavla, Pune.
66.	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai.
67.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai.
68.	Mahatma Gandhi Mission, Aurangabad.
69.	DY Patil Education Society, Kolhapur.
70.	Godavari Foundation Jalgam.

1	2
71.	Atal Bihari Vidyapeeth, Mumbai.
72.	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur.
	Orissa
73.	Shiksha 'O' Anushandhan, Bhubaneshwar.
	Pondicherry
74.	Manakula Vinatyagar Engineering College, Madagadiet, Pondicherry.
	Punjab
75.	Apeejay College of Fina Arts, Jalandhar.
76.	Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College, Ludhiana.
77.	Centre for Electronics Design and Technology of India, Mohali.
78.	Sant Longwal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur.
	Rajasthan
79.	Shri Digambar Jain Adarsh Mahila Sanskrit Post Graduate College, Shri Mahavirjee.
80.	LNM Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur.
81.	Pacific Dental College and Hospital, Udaipur.
82.	Maharana Bhupal Vishwavidyalaya, Udaipur.
	Tamil Nadu
83.	Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi.
84.	Rajas Engineering College, Vadankangulam.
85.	Shri Venkateshwara College of Engineering, Sriperumbudur.

1	2
86.	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
87.	R.V.S. College of Engg. and Technology, Dindigul.
88.	R.S.V. Educational Trust, Sulur, Coimbatore.
89.	Park College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore.
90.	Santosh World Medical Academy, Chennai.
91.	Madras School of Economics, Chennai.
92.	Institute for Financial Management and Research, Chennai.
93.	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Science and Technology, Thanjavur.
94.	Park's College, Tirupur.
95.	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Chennai.
96.	Noorul Islam College of Engineering, Kumaracoil.
97.	Rajas Dental College, Vedakangulam.
98.	Tamilnadu College of Engineering, Kurumathampatti, Coimbatore.
99.	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering, Guindy, Chennai.
100.	Sree Mookambika (DU), Padanilam, Kanyakumari.
101.	Arulmigu Kalasalingam College of Engineering, Virudhunagar District.
102.	Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sakunthala, Chennai.
103.	Vel Institute of Technology, Chennai.

1	2
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104. Indira Gandhi Institute of Educational Research and Higher Education, Coimbatore.
105. Karpaggam Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.
106. Jaypiaar Engineering College, Chennai.

Uttar Pradesh

107. Sobhit Institute of Engineering and Technology, Meerut.
108. IILM Academy of Higher Learning, Greater Noida.
109. Footware Design and Development Institute, Noida.
110. Fateh Chand Sanatan Dharma P.S. Society, Muzaffarnagar.

West Bengal

111. Society for Mental Health and Care, Burdwan.
112. Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission, 24 Paragans (North).
113. Ananda Niketan Institute of Special Education and Research, Katwa Distt., Burdwan.
114. Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Kolkata.

Funding Gap In Implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

*278. SHRI RANEN BARMAN :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI :

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

(a) whether the Government is facing a huge funding gap to raise 12000 crores in implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 2% educational cess imposed on Central taxes has not been able to meet the fund gap;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to fill the funding gap to meet the growing demand of education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (e) Budget provision for 2005-06 for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal Schemes (including amount allocable out of the lump sum provision for the North East) is Rs.11145.26 Crores which is Rs. 6413.18 Crores or 135.5% more than the provision made in the Budget for 2004-05. With this significantly higher provision in 2005-06, which has become possible due to imposition of the Education Cess, requirements of the two Schemes for 2005-06 have been almost fully provided for.

Foreign Aid for Infrastructural Development

*279. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals and projects from the various State Governments for foreign aids for infrastructural development in Municipal Areas during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of these projects, State-wise;

(c) whether the Jal Parishad, Patna has also submitted one such project of Rs. 1670 crores aided by JBIC, Japan under "Samvakti Vikas Yojana";

(d) if so, the status of this project as same is pending since November, 2002;

(e) the reasons for delay in clearing the said project;

(f) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details of the projects are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Bihar Rajya Jal Parishad (BRJP), Patna, forwarded a project proposal for Integrated Development of Patna town at a total cost of Rs. 1669.89 crores for seeking external assistance in September, 2002. The scheme was scrutinized and technical comments were forwarded to State Government in January 2003 for modifying the scheme. The modified project proposal was received in the Ministry in March, 2003 and recommended to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) in April, 2003 for seeking assistance from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). The revised estimated cost is Rs. 1492.10 crores.

The above proposal consists of two modules viz. Module I and Module II. The estimated cost of Module-I is Rs. 874.2 crore and that of Module-II is Rs. 617.9 crore. At present external funding is being sought for Module I only.

This Ministry recommended the project for inclusion under JBIC rolling plan in year 2003 as well as in the year 2004. However, the project was not selected by JBIC for funding. The project has been recommended again for consideration under JBIC rolling plan in February, 2005. The prerogative of selection of projects lies with JBIC.

However, the Government of Bihar requested in December 2004 to Government of India to pose the aforesaid project to World Bank/ADB also. This Ministry has, accordingly, recommended to it Deptt. of Economic Affairs.

(e) and (f) There has been no delay in clearing the project. However, the selection of project(s) depends on their techno economic feasibility and inter-se-priority assigned to them by the Govt. of India and the funding agencies.

Statement

List of Project Proposals Received from the State Govts. for Consideration for External Assistance during Last Three Years (2001-02 to 2004-2005)

Sl.No.	Name of the project (State-wise)	Year of Receipt	Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
1.	Cauvery Water Supply Project State-II, Ph. II for Bangalore City	2001	3672.10
2.	Water Supply and Under Ground Drainage (UGD) projects for 10 towns in Karnataka	2002	1228.63
3.	Proposed Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Improvement Project — Karnataka	2003	211.59

1	2	3	4
4.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project (Karnataka)	2003	5600.00
	Pondicherry		
5.	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme and Under Ground Drainage Scheme for Pondicherry Town	2003	163.00
	Tamil Nadu		
6.	Water Supply Improvement Scheme for Dindigul Town and other beneficiaries Tamil Nadu	2002	105.00
7.	III Chennai Water Supply and Sanitation project Chennai	2003	750.00
8.	Construction of 530 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Chembarambaka, Chennai	2002	134.90
	Andhra Pradesh		
9.	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Project Hyderabad	2004	2000.00
10.	Restoration and Management of Hussain Sagar Lake, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	2004	1.44 per year
	Uttar Pradesh		
11.	Water Supply Sewerage Drainage and SWM Project for U.P.	2004	634.66
	Punjab		
12.	Augmentation and Extension of water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment and SWM facilities in 12 towns of Punjab	2003	1348.00
13.	Protect development Facility Loan for Augmentation and extension of Water Supply and Sewage treatment and SWM in 22 town in Punjab	2004	64.00
	Jammu and Kashmir		
14.	Sewerage and Drainage Scheme for Greater Jammu, J&K State	2002	1470.00
15.	Sewerage and Drainage Scheme for Greater Srinager, J&K State	2002	1740.00
	Bihar		
16.	Augmentation/improving Water Supply, sewerage drainage and SWM in Patna City	2002	1492.20

1	2	3	4
	Rajasthan		
17.	Jaipur Bisalpur Water Supply Scheme Jaipur	2002	463.00
18.	Project for Ajmer Bisalpur Urban Water Supply Scheme Phase-II, Rajasthan	2005	834.36
19.	Greater Guwahati Water Supply Scheme, Guwahati	2003	399.40
	Goa		
20.	Augmentation of Water Supply and Sanitation in Goa	2003	681.00
	Maharashtra		
21.	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project (MSDP) Stage II	2004	2376.00
22.	Project proposal for Maharashtra Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project Maharashtra	2005	7000.00
23.	Infrastructure Development Program including roads for Sangli, Miraj and Kupwad Municipal Corporation in Maharashtra	2005	463.71
24.	Integrated Project for Pune Redevelopment	2005	1000.00
	Kerala		
25.	Project concept of augmentation of Kochi Water Supply Scheme KOCHI	2004	520.00
26.	Project proposal for Water Supply Improvements and Sewerage Scheme to KOLLAM	2004	743.98
	Orissa		
27.	Proposal for implementation of Sewerage infrastructure services in the town of Bhuvaneshwar, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berhampur in state of Orissa	2004	1213.70
	Madhya Pradesh		
28.	Urban Water Supply and Environmental improvement in Madhya Pradesh	2003	\$ 303.50 million

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh			
29.	Technical Cooperation Programme for Spatial Planning for Sustainable Development of Urban Areas and Competence Building in Himachal Pradesh	2004	—
West Bengal			
30.	Elevated Mass Rapid Transit System (EMRTS) in Kolkata (West Bengal)	2005	2385.20

Development of Cities and Towns

*280. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes formulated by the Union Government for the development of big and small cities and towns in the country with State-wise breakup;

(b) the amount spent by the Union Government under these scheme during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether the funds allocated during the said period were adequate;

(d) if not the details of provisions made for adequate expenditure on development of big and small cities and towns during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(e) the number of cities and towns proposed to be developed during the said plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being administered by the Ministry of Urban Development for development of big and small cities and town in the country:—

1. Infrastructural Development in Mega Cities

which is being implemented in Mumbai (Maharashtra), Kolkata (West Bengal), Bangalore (Karnataka), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu).

2. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (DSMT) implemented in all States.

3. Lumpsum Provision for the Projects / Schemes for the Benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim.

4. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) implemented in all States.

A new Central Sector Scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage to prevent bird menace in ten selected airfield towns has also been launched in October, 2003 (during Tenth Plan).

(b) The amount released by this Ministry under the above mentioned Schemes during the Ninth Five Year Plan is given below:-

	Rs. in crore
Mega City Scheme	424.50
IDSMT Scheme	236.40
AUWSP	291.95

Lumpsum Provision for Projects/ Schemes in North Eastern Region	84.29
Solid Waste Management and Drainage in Airfield Towns	Nil (Scheme introduced during Tenth Plan.)

1	2	3
3.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	81.79
4.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	92.69
5.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	97.76
Total		424.95

Statewise details of the amounts released under above mentioned Schemes are given in the enclosed statement I, II, III and IV respectively.

(c) to (e) The requirement of funds for urban development in India is enormous and meeting such requirement from budgetary sources along would not be possible. However, keeping in view the critical importance of planned and harmonious development of cities and towns in the country, substantially higher allocations have been made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of big and small cities and towns in the Tenth Plan. A comparison of allocation of funds under various Schemes during the Ninth and Tenth Plans is given in enclosed statement V.

Cities and projects are taken up on the recommendations of the State Governments, within the availability of funds for each State, under various schemes.

Statement-I

Details of Amounts Spent under Mega City Scheme during Ninth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Mega City	Central Share released
1	2	3
1.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	74.29
2.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	78.42

Statement-II

Central Assistance Released under IDSMT Scheme during 9th Plan Period (1997-98 to 2001-02)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2521.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.00
3.	Assam	436.27
4.	Bihar	250.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	468.10
6.	Goa	37.50
7.	Gujarat	2035.43
8.	Haryana	620.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	394.94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	347.24
11.	Jharkhand	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2312.76

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	962.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1456.01
15.	Maharashtra	3195.31
16.	Manipur	110.50
17.	Meghalaya	81.40
18.	Mizoram	280.40
19.	Nagaland	121.00
20.	Orissa	870.34
21.	Punjab	558.99
22.	Rajasthan	1021.31
23.	Sikkim	134.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1349.03
25.	Tripura	274.06
26.	Uttaranchal	240.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1855.11
28.	West Bengal	1585.31
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	12.00
31.	Daman and Diu	18.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	30.00
Total		23640.40

Statement-III*Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central share released during IX Plan (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.20
3.	Assam	6.63
4.	Bihar	5.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.11
6.	Goa	0.75
7.	Gujarat	11.98
8.	Haryana	15.63
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.46
11.	Jharkhand	0.00
12.	Karnataka	22.08
13.	Kerala	4.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31.31
15.	Maharashtra	20.66
16.	Manipur	7.62
17.	Meghalaya	2.32
18.	Mizoram	4.51

1	2	3
19. Nagaland		3.14
20. Orissa		11.65
21. Punjab		1.05
22. Rajasthan		13.43
23. Sikkim		0.58
24. Tamil Nadu		23.53
25. Tripura		6.53
26. Uttar Pradesh		71.24
27. Uttaranchal		3.27
28. West Bengal		5.73
Total		291.95

Statement-IV

Details of Amounts Spent under the Lumpsum Provision for Projects / Schemes in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim during Ninth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.15
2.	Assam	Nil
3.	Manipur	2.74
4.	Meghalaya	13.46
5.	Mizoram	16.27

1	2	3
6. Nagaland		Nil
7. Tripura		16.89
8. Sikkim		14.96
Total		82.49

Statement-V

Comparison of Allocations Made for Various Schemes during Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	IX Plan Allocation	X Plan Allocation
Mega City Scheme	500.00	1050.00
IDSMT	275.00	1304.65
AUWSP	370.00	900.00
Solid Waste Management and Drainage in Airfield Towns	—	99.34

NB: Under the Scheme of Lumpsum Provision for projects/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim, 10% of gross budgetary support of the Ministry is earmarked each year for development of urban infrastructure in North Eastern Region and Sikkim. So far, the Ministry has allocated full amount under this Scheme to North Eastern States.

[Translation]

Development of Cities for Providing Basic Facilities to Urban Poor

2821. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

SHRI ILYAS AZMI :

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV :

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Statement

State-wise details of the funds released during the last three years under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

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

(a) the names of the cities of various States developed under the programme chalked out for providing basic facilities to urban poor people during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the city-wise details of the funds provided by the Union Government during the said period for this purpose;

(c) whether the target fixed by the Union Government for various States has been achieved;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (e) Slum development being a State subject, implementation of National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) rests with the State Government, and they formulate specific plans, programmes, schemes for provision of basic amenities, etc. In slum areas in various towns/cities as per their priorities and make necessary provision therefor in the State annual plan. Since the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation monitors the implementation of the programme at State level only, city-wise data is not maintained. The State-wise details of the funds released during the last three years under NSDP are given in the statement enclosed. No targets are fixed for various States under NSDP.

Sl.No.	Name of States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3389.00	3389.00	6581.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.00	104.00	68.79
3.	Assam	0.00	219.61	563.41
4.	Bihar	1683.00	1683.00	3563.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	411.00	411.01	883.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1908.00	1860.89	2253.91
8.	Haryana	536.00	536.00	1047.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76.53	0.00	144.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	687.00	687.00	934.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2061.50	2061.00	3622.00
13.	Kerala	972.00	972.00	2083.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1568.00	1568.00	3359.00
15.	Maharashtra	5500.00	5500.00	10219.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	124.28
17.	Meghalaya	15.43	104.00	99.57
18.	Mizoram	104.00	104.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
19. Nagaland		104.00	104.00	100.00
20. Orissa		0.00	0.00	921.00
21. Punjab		0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Rajasthan		1402.00	1402.00	3005.00
23. Sikkim		0.00	104.00	100.00
24. Tamil Nadu		2570.00	2545.40	5457.00
25. Tripura		104.00	104.00	112.00
26. Uttar Pradesh		4010.00	4010.00	8594.00
27. Uttaranchal		173.00	173.00	369.00
28. West Bengal		3572.00	3572.00	7075.00

**DRS Connection in Educational
Institutions**

2822. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the installation of DRS connection in the educational institutions of Daman district in the U.T. of Daman and Diu have been pending for approval and financial clearance in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in giving necessary approval; and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

N.I.E.P.A

2823. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 13 Educational Institutions in the State of Karnataka have foreign tie ups;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign Educational Institutions in India;

(c) if so, whether the study conducted by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration and commissioned by the Ministry of HRD comes at a time when the country is by signed any agreement on trade in services;

(d) if so, whether Bangalore has become 2nd city for providing Educational Institutions having through collaborations; and

(e) if so, the total number of the institutions presently in the country which offering Degrees to the students from foreign institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) As per a sample survey conducted by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), in thirteen States, there were 13 Educational Institutions in the State of Karnataka with foreign tie-ups. As per this survey 59 Educational Institutions from U.K., 66 from USA, 2 from Canada, and 1 each from Australia, Switzerland, France and Europe are having collaboration in India.

(d) and (e) The Central Government have no such information.

[Translation]

Refreshment Amount Under NSS

2824. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the per student amount fixed for refreshment under NSS scheme being run by the various schools and colleges in the country;

(b) the manner in which the Government ensures that the refreshment of the fixed amount is distributed among the students;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints that a number of schools and colleges have withdrawn the amount meant for refreshment and did not distribute it among the students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Under National Service Scheme (NSS), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by various Universities, Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools of the Country, no amount is fixed for refreshment as such. However, the existing pattern of expenditure (per volunteers per annum) on NSS Regular Activities and Special Camping Programmes is as under:-

Regular Activities	Special Camping Programme
For Normal States Rs. 160/-	Rs. 300/-
For N.E. States Rs. 200/-	Rs. 400/-

(b) All the NSS programmes are monitored regularly through Programme Adviser's Cell, located in New Delhi

and 15 NSS Regional Centres situated in different parts of the Country.

(c) No complaint has been received in the Ministry in this regard.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Change in Name of Ajani Railway Station of Nagpur

2825. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal for change in name of Ajani railway station of Nagpur;

(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 MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Extension of Municipalities and NACs to Fifth Scheduled Areas

2826. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in extending provisions of municipality and NACs in Fifth Scheduled Areas as envisaged in the Article 243 of the Constitution;

(b) the measures taken by the Government and the States having Fifth Scheduled Areas so far;

(c) whether the Model Bill for extension of

municipality to the Scheduled Areas has been formulated on the basis of the committee's recommendations; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) In order to extend the provisions of Part IXA of the Constitution relating to municipalities to Scheduled Areas, a Bill namely "The Provisions of the Municipalities (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Bill, 2001" was introduced by this Ministry in Rajya Sabha on 30.7.2001. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament on Urban and Rural Development for examination and report. The Committee examined the various provisions of the above Bill and based on the examination and deliberations with this Ministry and other stakeholders, the report of the Committee was finalized and presented in Rajya Sabha in December, 2003. As recommendations of the Committee involved further consultation with other concerned Ministries, the matter was duly referred to them by this Ministry.

(c) No Model Bill is required to be formulated based on the Committee's recommendations.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

Revision of Scales of Teachers

2827. SHRI JUAL ORAM :
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the salary of the University and the College teachers;

(b) if so, the proposals received from the State Governments in that regard;

(c) whether the Government has examined such proposals;

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Schemes for Upliftment of Rural Women

2828. SHRI ILYAS AZMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes introduced by the Government for upliftment of rural women in Uttar Pradesh during the last five years and the funds allocated during the said period, year-wise, Scheme-wise;

(b) whether there are certain fixed standards for determining the introduction of these schemes;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government on the progress of the scheme implemented for the upliftment of the rural women in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) The details of the Schemes introduced for upliftment of the rural women in Uttar Pradesh are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Schematic norms for implementation of these schemes are given in respective schemes and may be seen at Department's website-www.wcd.nic.in.

(d) These schemes are being implemented satisfactorily and are therefore, being continued.

Statement

The Details of Schemes for upliftment of rural women in Uttar Pradesh

(I) **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) —** Under this scheme, due focus is given to empowerment of rural woman and their self-employment. As per the guidelines, 50% of Groups formed at block level should be exclusively women group. Moreover, 40% of total swarozgaris assisted should be women. An annexure showing physical and financial progress of SGSY in Uttar Pradesh since inception upto January 2005 is enclosed. Percentage of women beneficiaries of SGSY has been 30.94, 31.93 and 29.33 during 2002-03, 2003-04 and current year (till January) respectively.

(II) **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) —** Scheme aims at making a significant impact on women in traditional sectors by upgrading their skills and providing employment on a project basis by mobilizing women in viable groups, arranging for marketing linkages, support services and access of credit. The target group covered under the STEP scheme includes the marginalized, assetless rural women and urban poor. Details of fund allocated during said period, year-wise, as under:-

1.	2000-01	Rs. 452.88 lakh
2.	2001-02	Rs. 373.17 lakh
3.	2002-03	Rs. 390.87 lakh

4.	2003-04	Rs. 208.691 lakh
5.	2004-05	Rs. 254.667 lakh

(III) **Swawlamban (NORAD) —** The objective of the programme is to provide training and skill upgradation to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or become self-employed on a sustained basis. The target groups under the scheme are the poor and needy women and women from weaker sections of the society, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Details of fund allocated during said period, year-wise, as under:-

1.	1999-00	Rs. 143.85 lakh
2.	2000-01	Rs. 205.80 lakh
3.	2001-02	Rs. 235.03 lakh
4.	2002-03	Rs. 335.28 lakh
5.	2003-04	Rs. 167.38 lakh

(IV) **The Swa-Shakti Project** has been formulated for the benefit of rural women. Swa-Shakti Project, assisted by World Bank and IFAD, is being implemented in nine States including Uttar Pradesh. The implementing agency of the Project in Uttar Pradesh is U.P. Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam. Details of fund allocated during said period year-wise as under:-

1.	1999-00	Rs. 198.24 lakh
2.	2000-01	Rs. 270.00 lakh
3.	2001-02	Rs. 226.00 lakh
4.	2002-03	Rs. 392.83 lakh
5.	2003-04	Rs. 050.00 lakh

Annexure*Physical and Financial Progress under SGSY since inception i.e. 1.4.1999*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-JAN'05	Total/Avg.	ge*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH									
A. Financial Progress									
1.	Total Allocation	29896.51	24218.13	14012.49	14012.49	19358.31	24231.61	125729.54	
2.	Central Allocation	22422.38	18163.60	10509.37	10509.37	14518.73	18173.71	94297.16	
3.	State Allocation	7474.13	6054.53	3503.12	3503.12	4839.58	6057.90	31432.38	
4.	Central Releases	13337.96	7737.07	6316.37	7126.87	11756.85	16725.05	63000.17	
	%Central Release to Central Allocation	59.49	42.60	60.10	67.81	80.98	92.03	66.81	
5.	State Releases	4197.12	2732.87	2036.28	2404.06	4030.53	4472.13	19872.99	
	% State Release to State Allocation	56.16	45.14	58.13	68.63	83.28	73.82	63.22	
6.	Opening Balance as on 1st April	16001.62	24269.43	17376.47	12290.91	8565.72	7083.78	14264.66	*
7.	Misc. Receipt	0.00	1324.37	624.30	728.46	844.74	515.63	672.92	*
8.	Total Funds Available	33536.70	36063.74	26353.42	22550.30	25197.84	28796.59	172498.59	
9.	Total Funds Utilised	6628.31	19968.23	15536.66	14721.83	19564.60	20647.02	97066.65	
	%age of Utilisation to Funds Available	19.76	55.37	58.96	65.28	77.64	71.70	58.12	*
	%age of Utilisation to Allocation	22.17	82.45	110.88	105.06	101.07	85.21	84.47	*
	%age Utilisation on Subsidy	15.59	42.36	69.45	59.54	13.05	65.41	44.23	*
	%age Utilisation on Infrastructure Dev.	6.18	29.23	15.27	22.46	8.48	6.53	14.69	*

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
%age Utilisation on Training/ Skill Dev.	0.16	3.68	8.78	5.86	3.18	4.10	4.29	*	
10. Total Credit Target	65000.00	61755.00	61755.00	56500.15	37055.07	43592.66	325657.88		
11. Total Credit Mobilised	10207.32	21286.78	20354.91	15475.99	20396.07	27298.68	115019.75		
%age of Credit Mobilied	15.70	34.47	32.96	27.39	55.04	62.62	38.03	*	
12. Credit Disbursed to SHGs	166.25	387.04	3987.90	9998.63	17316.35	20388.98	52245.15		
13. Credit Disbursed to Individual Swarozgaris	10041.07	20899.74	16367.01	5477.36	3079.72	6909.70	62774.60		
14. Total Subsidy Disbursed	4659.86	10259.41	9731.47	8343.34	12045.74	15850.11	60889.93		
15. Subsidy Disbursed to SHGs	75.68	246.48	2635.79	5778.49	10760.71	12680.18	32177.33		
16. Subsidy Disbursed to Individual Swarozgaris	4584.18	10012.93	7095.68	2564.85	1285.03	3169.93	28712.60		
17. Total Investment	14867.18	31546.19	30086.38	23819.33	32441.81	43148.79	175909.68		
18. Per Capita Investment (In Rupees)	24514	25427	24783	24190	23070	22223	24035	*	
19. Credit Subsidy Ratio	2.19	2.07	2.09	1.85	1.69	1.72	1.94	*	
20. Ratio of Investment on SHGs vs. Individuals	0.02	0.02	0.28	1.96	6.43	3.28	0.92		
B. Physical Progress (Nos.)									
1. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed since 1.4.99	17389	37466	118457	206006	291288	310644	310644		
2. No. of SHGs passed Grade-I	845	14114	32960	31068	28182	26261	133430		
3. No. of SHGs passed Grade-II	110	1407	5744	7965	12245	12899	40370		
4. SHGs Taken up Economic Activities	173	227	2860	5908	10549	13224	32941		
%age of SHGs Taken up Eco. Activity to Grade-II	157.27	16.13	49.79	74.17	86.15	102.52	81.01	*	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	SHGs Swarozgaris Assisted	1213	2649	31175	65342	121882	151381	373642	
6.	Individual Swarozgaris Assisted	59434	121415	90225	33127	18740	42783	365724	
7.	Total Swarozgaris Assisted	60647	124064	121400	98469	140622	194164	739366	
	%age of SHGs Swarogaris Assisted	2.00	2.14	25.68	66.36	86.67	77.98	50.54	
8.	SC Swarogaris Assisted	26130	58390	55402	50842	66134	87297	344195	
9.	ST Swarogaris Assisted	782	477	225	196	239	816	2735	
10.	Total SC/ST Swarogaris Assisted	26912	58867	55627	51038	66373	88113	346930	
11.	Women Swarozgaris Assisted	15642	28865	70	30470	44899	56943	176889	
12.	Disabled Swarozgaris Assisted	227	574	554	470	628	1476	3929	
13.	%age of SC/STs Assisted	44.37	47.45	45.82	51.83	47.20	45.38	47.01	*
14.	%age of Women Assisted	25.79	23.27	0.06	30.94	31.93	29.33	23.55	*
15.	%age of Disabled Assisted	0.37	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.76	0.50	*

[English]

Inter-State Crimes

2829. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to evolve a functional mechanism to get over the difficulties posed by geographical boundaries in controlling Inter-State Crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure

better co-ordination among neighbouring States to check Inter-State Crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are state subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crimes including Inter-State crimes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has, from time to time, been advising the State Governments to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and to take effective measures to control the crimes. The Union

Government has also been providing financial assistance to the State Governments under the scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces with a view to equip them with modern weaponry, state of the art Communication systems, vehicles, intelligence gathering equipment, protective gear etc. to enable the state police to meet the present day challenges.

A Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) system is in operation with a computer-based linkage between the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan with Delhi for online exchange of information on crimes and criminals.

Indo-Czech Trade

2830. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to step up bilateral trade with Czech Republic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN) : (a) and (b) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to enhance bilateral trade with the countries of Europe including Czech Republic. The steps to promote bilateral trade, inter-alia, include exchange of delegation at business and official level, encouraging direct business level contacts, participation in trade promotion activities, etc. The Sixth Session of the Indo-Czech Joint Committee Meeting was held in New Delhi

on December 16-17, 2004, where it was agreed to further increase and diversify trade on a mutually beneficial basis.

Women SHGs

2831. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women Self Help Groups working at present grade women empowerment schemes State-wise particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the achievements of these groups during the last three years State-wise; and

(c) the number of women benefited till date under the schemes, Scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Statement-I indicating the State-wise number of Women Self Help Groups formed under the two self-help group based women empowerment schemes of Department of Women and Child Development, i.e. Swayamsidha and Swa-Shakti is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II indicating the major achievements of these groups State-wise is enclosed.

(c) The number of women benefited till date under the schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise is included in Statement-I.

Statement-I

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Self Help Groups formed			No. of women beneficiaries		
		Swayamsidha	Swa-Shakti	Total	Swayamsidha	Swa-Shakti	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3867		3867	65379		65739
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	263		263	4471		4471

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	2400		2400	40800		40800
4.	Bihar	2552	441	2993	43384	5121	48505
5.	Chhattisgarh	1708	560	2268	29036	8099	37135
6.	Gujarat	2978	2706	5684	50626	44848	95474
7.	Haryana	1300	1550	2850	22100	22009	44109
8.	Himachal Pradesh	800		800	13600		13600
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1250		1250	21250		21250
10.	Jharkhand	2418	1678	4096	41106	22242	63348
11.	Karnataka	2992	2149	5141	50864	38522	89386
12.	Kerala	2468		2468	41958		41956
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3667	2462	6129	62339		62339
14.	Maharashtra	3573		3573	60741		60741
15.	Manipur	300		300	5100		5100
16.	Meghalaya	427		427	7259		7259
17.	Mizoram	301		301	5117		5117
18.	Nagaland	600		600	10200		10200
19.	Orissa	3600		3600	61200		61200
20.	Punjab	1632		1632	27744		27744
21.	Rajasthan	2935		2935	49895		49895
22.	Sikkim	555		555	9435		9435
23.	Tamil Nadu	5426		5426	92242		92242
24.	Tripura	250		250	4250		4250
25.	Uttar Pradesh	8343	5530	13873	141831	63907	205738
26.	Uttaranchal	1050	571	1621	17850	7689	25539

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27. West Bengal		4903		4903	83351		83351
28. Andaman and Nicobar		143		143	2431		2431
29. Chandigarh		102		102	1734		1734
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		90		90	1530		1530
31. Delhi		159		159	2703		2703
32. Lakshadweep		226		226	3842		3842
33. Pondicherry		300		300	5100		5100
Total		63578	17647	81225	1080826		1080828

Note : The scheme of Swa-Shakti is being implemented in 9 States only, i.e., Bihar Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	Amount Saved by SHGs		Amount inter-loaned by SHGs		Amount loaned by SHGs	
		Swayamsidha	Swa-Shakti	Swayamsidha	Swa-Shakti	Swayamsidha	Swa-Shakti
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	342.59		16.91		76.07	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.55		NA		NA	
3.	Assam	34.71		11.8		3.6	
4.	Bihar	88.48	42.02	NA	41.25	22.8	50.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	91.49	31.89	65.9	42.95	44.43	18.53
6.	Gujarat	97	287.67	14.82	333.44	10.85	86.75
7.	Haryana	94.85	217.04	54.4	209.98	4.33	441.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	65.17		70.71		18.6	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA		0.01		NA	
10.	Jharkhand	87.03	110.34	33.22	227.66	18.37	131.18
11.	Karnataka	443.5	611.49	511.94	1943.58	279.53	551.02
12.	Kerala	197.76		166.21		17.65	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	148.89	194.84	64	305.16	255.02	185.15
14.	Maharashtra	13.33		13.85		44.43	
15.	Manipur	12.63		11.71		0.1	
16.	Meghalaya	11.4		23.6		41.8	
17.	Mizoram	12.89		NA		1	
18.	Nagaland	46.01		14.27		0.4	
19.	Orissa	58.46		16.86		138.99	
20.	Punjab	22.75		18.63		NA	
21.	Rajasthan	21.42		70.7		134.17	
22.	Sikkim	21.94		10.05		1.64	
23.	Tamil Nadu	436.15		474		451.8	
24.	Tripura	9.35		2.44		NA	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	55.22	756.54	0.26	2527.47	3.45	1414.11
26.	Uttaranchal	33.74	44.04	10.92	61.88	1.4	31.5
27.	West Bengal	150.04		51.76		56.9	
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	4.12		NA		NA	
29.	Chandigarh	0.98		1		1.28	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5		2.5		NA	
31.	Delhi	1.1		0.19		0	
32.	Lakshadweep	5.28		NA		NA	
33.	Pondicherry	95.3		34.47		129.25	

**Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation
Scheme**

2832. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) amount of funds spent on the development of cluster under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS); and

(b) the details of funds allocated to individual cluster and the amount spent in each cluster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) This Department has, so far, spent Rs. 212.49 crore under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme. The details of funds allocated to individual clusters sanctioned so far and the amount disbursed are placed in enclosed statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Cluster	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Textiles Cluster	Tirupur, Tamil Nadu	14350.00	5000.00	2500.00
2.	Chemical Cluster	Vapi, Gujarat	5431.00	4049.00	1250.00
3.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	5680.00	4260.00	1420.00
4.	Metallurgical Cluster	Jajpur, Orissa	6250.00	4700.00	1566.00
5.	Auto Ancillary Cluster	Chennai, Tamilnadu	4720.00	3500.00	1170.00
6.	Chemical Cluster	Ankleswar, Gujarat	15283.00	5000.00	1670.00
7.	Auto Component Cluster	Pune, Maharashtra	5999.00	4499.00	1500.00
8.	Cereals, Pulses and Staples Cluster	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	3996.00	2997.00	1000.00
9.	Textiles Cluster	Ludhiana, Punjab	1719.00	1269.00	421.00
10.	Marble Cluster	Kishangarh, Rajasthan	3680.00	2760.00	920.00
11.	Auto Cluster	Pitampura, Madhya Pradesh	7329.00	4994.00	1665.00
12.	Foundry Cluster	Belguam, Kamataka	2478.00	1854.00	619.00
13.	Machine Tools Cluster	Bangalore, Kamataka	13555.00	4912.00	1637.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Gem and Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	8580.00	5000.00	1670.00
15.	Auto Cluster	Vijayawada, A.P.	3108.00	2350.00	780.00
16.	Textile Cluster, Panipat	Haryana	5453.00	4090.00	1363.00
17.	Pharma Cluster	Hyderabad	6616.80	—	—

[Translation]

Land for Extension of Metro Rail Project

2833. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has complained to the Government for not providing land by the managements of Appu Ghar and Pragati Maidan, for the extension of metro;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Medical Facilities in Navodaya Vidyalayas

2834. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is

no doctor or nurse to look after the health of students of Navodaya Vidyalayas:

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the alternate arrangements made to provide medical facilities to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) One post of regular staff nurse has been sanctioned for each Navodaya Vidyalaya to look after the health of students. In addition, a part-time doctor locally engaged by each Vidyalaya also visits the Vidyalaya for periodical check up and treatment of the students. Facility of Medical Inspection room is available in each Vidyalaya for proper care of sick students. If needed sick students are taken to the nearby Hospitals.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Castes in ST list of Maharashtra

2835. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to include Halba, Mana and Govari Communities in the list of scheduled tribes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) and (b) The Halba Community has been notified as scheduled tribe (ST), which is listed at SI.No. 19 of the existing list of STs of Maharashtra State. The proposals for inclusion of Mana and Govari Communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra have not received from the State Government.

[English]

**Retaining of Quarters Allotted from
General Pool**

2836. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Estate has allocated some PSUs/autonomous bodies like Airport Authority of India, Prasar Bharti and MTNL etc. to retain quarters allotted from general pool on loan/quarter exchange basis;

(b) if so, the number of such quarters provided by the Directorate of Estates to these PSUs as on date;

(c) whether the Directorate of Estates proposes to provide such facilities to the employees of other PSUs also which have been given the status of PSUs during the last five years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Retention of 242 quarters of different categories allotted to the employees of various PSUs, autonomous bodies etc. has been allowed.

(c) to (e) In view of the shortage of accommodation,

there is no proposal to provide such facility to other PSUs. It has also been decided to take back such accommodation placed with various organizations on vacation by their employees due to retirement, transfer etc. with a view to augmenting the housing stock in the General Pool and to reduce the waiting list especially in respect of lower Types of accommodation.

[Translation]

Integrated Child Development Scheme

2837. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated and released under the Integrated Child Development Scheme during 2004-05 and thereafter till date, State-wise;

(b) whether large scale misappropriation in purchases made under the said scheme in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to order any probe to find the truth; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) State-wise details of funds released under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during 2004-05 (till 17.3.2005) are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) No case of misappropriation in purchases under the ICDS Scheme in Andhra Pradesh has come to our notice.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme during the year 2004-2005

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	Funds under ICDS (General), World Bank and Udisha 2004-05 (upto 17.3.2005)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7277.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1316.36
3.	Assam	8534.70
4.	Bihar	11511.47
5.	Goa	294.52
6.	Gujarat	9905.58
7.	Haryana	4425.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2657.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3457.78
10.	Karnataka	10654.35
11.	Kerala	8373.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12573.86
13.	Maharashtra	14424.21
14.	Manipur	1246.90
15.	Meghalaya	963.31
16.	Mizoram	644.18
17.	Nagaland	1164.75

1	2	3
18.	Orissa	10666.93
19.	Punjab	3904.27
20.	Rajasthan	11853.17
21.	Sikkim	289.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	14397.55
23.	Tripura	909.46
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23186.37
25.	West Bengal	13069.59
26.	Chhattisgarh	5327.21
27.	Jharkhand	5819.66
28.	Uttaranchal	2398.77
Union Territories		
29.	Delhi	1118.36
30.	Pondicherry	219.89
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188.39
32.	Chandigarh	131.49
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.13
34.	Daman and Diu	38.98
35.	Lakshadweep	25.15
Total		193019.34

Three Language Formula in KVs

2838. SHRI ATIQ AHAMAD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country which have the facility of teaching Urdu as a third language under the three language formula;

(b) the number of Urdu language teachers working at present in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for providing Urdu teaching facilities as well as deputing sufficient number of teachers to teach Urdu language in the Kendriya Vidyalayas which are located in the States where Urdu has been granted the second language status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) and (b) At present Urdu is not being taught in any of the Kendriya Vidyalaya.

(c) There is a provision for teaching of regional languages including Urdu as one of the additional languages in Kendriya Vidyalayas. No Urdu language teacher is appointed on a regular basis. However, if more than 20 children in a Class opt for studying Urdu as an additional language, a teacher can be appointed on part-time/contractual basis by the concerned Principal of the Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Proposal for Development of Sports in Madhya Pradesh

2839. SHRI GANESH SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted proposals to the Government to convert the various play grounds into small stadia and to renovate the play grounds of Satna and Katni districts of the State;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which the sanction for the same will be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Central assistance is provided in accordance with approved pattern under the scheme "Grants for creation of sports infrastructure" for construction of stadia and playfields subject to the receipt of viable proposals from the State Govts. etc.

The proposal for construction of an outdoor stadium at Katni was approved with Central assistance of Rs. 15.685 lakhs on 18.12.2001. However, since the sponsorer of the project did not start the construction work even after two years and decided to shift the site from the Forester playground at Katni to some other site of Katni District, the sanction was cancelled on 16.6.2004 and the State Government was requested to submit proposal afresh alongwith site plan estimate etc. The fresh proposal has not been received so far. Another proposal for an outdoor stadium at Katni by an NGO could not be considered for assistance, as the ownership document of proposed land was not in order.

During 1993 Central assistance of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was approved for construction of Gymnasium Hall and Swimming Pool at Satna. However, due to non receipt of required documents from the State Government within stipulated period, no grant was released for this project. The sanction of the Ministry was subsequently cancelled on 6.12.1996.

Moreover, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to creation/development of sports infrastructure are proposed to be transferred to the State sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005. Thus, from 1.4.2005 the State Government shall entirely fund the creation of Sports facilities for the development of Sports.

(b) As explained in (a) above.

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

Garlic Export

2840. SHRI RAMSWAROOP KOLI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether government is contemplating to permit export of Garlic through Open General Licence;

- (b) if so, the details thereon;
- (c) if not, whether Government has received any proposal in this regard; and
- (d) if so, reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) to (d) Garlic is freely exportable, as per present Foreign Trade Policy.

[English]

Farm Houses

2841. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos, 932 and 3206 dated July 13, 2004 and December 21, 2004 respectively and state :

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the collection of the information; and
- (d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) Complete information has not been received from the concerned agencies. The matter is being pursued and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is obtained.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOs for Educational Centres

2842. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance provided to Non-Governmental Organisations and voluntary organizations running educational centres for the tribal women in Maharashtra during the last three years and current year till date;

(b) the educational centers especially in the Dhulia district which have been recognized during 2003-04 and the number of such proposals are pending so far; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) The Ministry provides financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations for setting up and running of Educational Centres namely, Residential Schools, Non-Residential Schools, Hostels for tribal men and women and Educational Complex exclusively for women for improving literacy among Scheduled Tribes. The financial assistance provided to the organizations working in Maharashtra during the last three years and during 2004-05 till date is as indicated below:-

Year	Amount (in Rupees)
2001-02	24,78,600
2002-03	68,81,058
2003-04	70,68,900
2004-05	1,65,59,138

(b) and (c) 'Education' is the State subject and recognition to educational institutions/centres is granted by the State Government.

[English]

Water Sports Stadium

2843. DR. K.S. MANOJ : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Water Sports Stadium in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received from Government of Kerala for setting up of a water sports stadium during the last three years and the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) whether the Government consider a proposal for the same at Sports Authority of India center at Alappuza where training for Cannoing and Kayaking is given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) As per the information received from Rowing Federation of India, Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, and Swimming Federation of India, state-wise number of Water Sports Facilities available in the country have been given in the enclosed statement. Yachting Association of India has informed that there are no water sports stadium for the sailing. Sailing clubs across the country are affiliated to the National Sports Federation. There are different types of boats and the sailing affairs of these are managed by the respective boat class associations. The Yachting Association of India has 40 sailing clubs as their members. In addition, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is presently imparting training to the selected sportspersons in the following SAI Centres:-

Swimming

Under National Sports Talent Contest Schemes :

- St. Joseph Indian High School, Bangalore
- Tashi Namgyal Academy Gangtok
- Bhonsle Military School, Nasik
- Don Bosco High School, Guwahati
- Moti Lal Nehru School of Sports, RAI (Sonapat)

Under Army Boys Sports Company Scheme :

- MEG at Bangalore

- BEG at Kirkee (Pune)

Under Sports Authority of India Training Centre Scheme :

- STC, Kolkatta
- STC, Gandhinagar
- STC, Ponda
- STC, Guwahati
- STC, Trichur

Under Centre of Excellence Scheme :

- Kolkotta,
- Gandhinagar

CANOEING AND KAYAKING AND ROWING

Under ABSC Scheme :

- BEG, Roorkee
- BEG, Kirkee

Under STC Schemes :

- STC Bhopal

Under Special Area Games Scheme (SAG) :

- SAG, Jagatpur
- SAG, Port Blair
- SAG Alleppey

Moreover, Central assistance is provided by this Ministry in accordance with the approved pattern for construction of Swimming Pool, Water Sports Infrastructure such as Boat House, Jetty etc. subject to the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments etc.

(b) No proposal has been received from the Govt. of Kerala for setting up of a water sports stadium during the last three years.

(c) Sports Authority of India under its Special Area Games Scheme has established a SAG Centre (Since 1987) at Alleppey to utilize the back waters (Natural Lake) for training in Canoeing and Kayaking and Rowing. The Center has the necessary infrastructure such as Boat Bouse, Fitness Center and Hostel accommodation to impart regular training to the selected trainees.

Statement

1. Number of Rowing Courses Available in the Country.

Sl. No.	State	No. of Rowing courses facilities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Chandigarh	1
3.	Kerala	1
4.	Karnataka	1
5.	Orissa	1
6.	Pune	2
7.	West Bengal	1
8.	Tamilnadu	2

2. Number of Kayaking, Canoeing and Rafting Centres

Sl. No.	State	No. of Kayaking, Canoeing and Rafting Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Andaman Nicobar	1
3.	Chandigarh	1
4.	Delhi	1

1	2	3
5.	Goa	1
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2
12.	Maharashtra	2
13.	Orissa	1
14.	West Bengal	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2
16.	Uttaranchal	1

3. Number of Swimming Facilities Available in the Country

Sl. No.	State	No. of facilities for swimming
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Goa	2

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	6
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Karnataka	8
12.	Kerala	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5
14.	Maharashtra	14
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Orissa	1
17.	Punjab	4
18.	Rajasthan	4
19.	Tamilnadu	4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4
21.	West Bengal	2

Surplus Staff In DDA

2844. MOHD. MUKEEM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has decided to add more top officials rather than increase the on-field staff as reported in the "Times of India" dated November 25, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether as per the earlier reports and evaluations, the DDA has been adjudged to be top heavy with the surplus staff which is in search of new work and jobs; and

(d) if so, the reasons for adding more posts in DDA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the "The Times of India" report is in reference to the cadre review of its Horticulture Department. The cadre review committee has recommended increase in the strength of supervising staff and officers, keeping in view the need for strengthening the supervisory set-up in the light of substantial increase in the activities of Horticulture Department. DDA has proposed to increase the overall strength of its Horticulture Department from 4335 posts to 4375 posts.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Development of North-East Trade

2845. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether North Eastern Region having abundant natural resource and favourable Geographical condition have the potential to emerge as the Centre for trade and commerce for the South East Asia countries;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to tap and exploit this potential fully;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn in this regard; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Central Government has taken specific steps to promote trade and investment in the North Eastern Region with its neighbouring countries. A minimum of 10% of the budgetary provision of various schemes of the

Department of Commerce are earmarked for the development of trade related infrastructure in the North-East. The Department of Commerce has set up an Export Development Fund (EDF) under the Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and other activities (ASIDE) scheme with the objective of using the resources for the development of exports from the North Eastern Region. Under the Export Development Fund Scheme, an amount of Rs. 23.52 crore has been released for 37 projects. The Union Government through the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region sanctions and funds development projects through Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). So far, 646 projects costing Rs. 4001.01 crore have been sanctioned under NLCPR. Against this, till February 2005, Rs. 2979.88 crore have been released since the operationalisation of NLCPR from 1998-99. All projects under NLCPR are infrastructure development projects.

Development of Cities

2846. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes proposed for the development of various cities of Uttaranchal States especially in Haridwar District;

(b) whether the Government of Uttaranchal has submitted any proposal in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision being taken in this regard;

(d) whether the World Bank is providing any financial assistance for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the project-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Grants-in-Aid for Housing and Employment Facilities

2847. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants-in-aid provided by the Union Government for making available housing and employment facilities to the poor people in Uttar Pradesh during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 till date; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), since 2001-02, to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people living below the poverty line in urban slums. With a view to ameliorate conditions of the urban poor, and to reduce the urban poverty in the country, a Centrally Sponsored urban poverty alleviation programme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented on All India basis w.e.f. 1.12.1997.

The details about the fund released under the above schemes to Uttar Pradesh during last three years and beneficiaries during the same period is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

Year	Funds released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Dwelling units covered	Toilet Seats covered
2002-2003	1104.06	5412	0
2003-2004	1899.00	8462	0
2004-2005	1991.95	8835	155

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Year	Funds released (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro enterprises	No. of persons provided skill training	Man days of works generated under wage employment (in Lakhs)
2002-03	1671.76	11852	3993	3.12
2003-04	1571.74	6868	14452	3.63
2004-05	2122.61	4869	25729	1.78

Enrolment of Students under S.S.A.

2848. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students including SC/ST students benefited in the country under the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount provided to various State Governments for distribution of free text books to students

under this scheme including the students benefited in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) The number of children enrolled in the country during the last three years is given in statement-I enclosed.

(b) Statement-II showing the number of children to whom free textbooks have been provided and the amounts allocated to the States on this account during 2004-05 in enclosed.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State/UT	Enrolment					
		Classes I-V			Classes VI-VIII		
		2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8905953	8626241	8615608	2823352	3089951	3366950
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162541	162495	171792	53220	53917	58417
3.	Assam	4040631	4080610	3128986	1505487	1518648	1058295
4.	Bihar	10573245	7809112	9413646	2551107	1913707	1756898

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh		2972595	2751573		1061631	1146145
6.	Goa	123759	120066	111926	72063	72653	74555
7.	Gujarat	6770804	6494625	6335398	2224181	2380787	2602609
8.	Haryana	2017855	1969544	2124184	935014	988889	1099410
9.	Himachal Pradesh	694926	718310	720842	412784	402171	439613
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1062942	1059305	1090939	424641	476102	502915
11.	Jharkhand		2854183	2919790		776449	698085
12.	Karnataka	6658003	6516535	6286455	2756492	2756206	2787659
13.	Kerala	2594009	2523879	2496100	1788888	1765699	1704991
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11113178	8265147	7710358	3482586	2687300	3068217
15.	Maharashtra	11720691	11528282	10900033	5337562	5724999	5957208
16.	Manipur	285580	298371	356799	121200	126905	124910
17.	Meghalaya	325038	327132	391730	94091	96110	104420
18.	Mizoram	119737	134547	134150	44896	49572	51349
19.	Nagaland	210571	212454	167972	68415	65683	59244
20.	Orissa	4710000	4769000	4509693	1465000	1505000	1473245
21.	Punjab	2112224	2073388	1890013	990542	992701	1007386
22.	Rajasthan	7921845	7932456	7846501	3278440	3306503	2513345
23.	Sikkim	89576	77003	79058	27086	24622	28083
24.	Tamil Nadu	5709445	5673757	6468257	3551490	3524036	3517039
25.	Tripura	470680	460507	449465	154955	165591	180513
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14159790	13378223	22712307	4970214	4671768	6553162
27.	Uttaranchal		1047798	1155717		489440	523383
28.	West Bengal	10015955	10151362	9774543	3053390	3210627	3398454

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. Andaman and Nicobar	40204	40022	39625	22090	21692	21835	
30. Chandigarh	66658	58050	65483	40236	36998	40930	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28193	28604	32476	8658	9844	11081	
32. Daman and Diu	15944	15877	16258	7313	7777	8374	
33. Delhi	996133	1394230	1425508	475424	783232	834908	
34. Lakshadweep	7995	8002	7353	4773	4768	4867	
35. Pondicherry	102873	101348	97177	64415	66257	66712	
Total	113826978	113883060	122397715	42810005	44828235	46845207	

Statement-II

No. of Children to whom Free Text Books were distributed and State-wise allocation of funds for the purpose during 2004-05

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Children	Amount allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	392198	588.30
2.	Assam	3049311	3964.09
3.	Bihar	3300348	3311.81
4.	Chhattisgarh	2612952	2612.95
5.	Gujarat	348883	523.34
6.	Haryana	1500962	2251.44
7.	Himachal Pradesh	240087	360.14
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	747280	1120.92
9.	Jharkhand	2071982	3107.97

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	556781	835.17
11.	Kerala	1912382	2868.58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8308333	4452.94
13.	Maharashtra	9284544	7427.70
14.	Manipur	234299	351.46
15.	Meghalaya	375682	563.52
16.	Mizoram	179071	268.62
17.	Nagaland	29302	43.96
18.	Orissa	3404563	2893.88
19.	Punjab	622098	933.15
20.	Rajasthan	409151	409.17
21.	Sikkim	20544	15.41
22.	Tripura	519187	778.79

1	2	3	4
23. Uttar Pradesh	14399636	9786.08	
24. Uttaranchal	682616	911.64	
25. West Bengal	6213507	9320.23	
26. Andaman & Nicobar	17100	25.65	
27. Chandigarh	35170	52.76	
28. Daman and Diu	8716	13.08	
Total	61476685	59792.75	

Telengana Armed Struggle

2849. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to declare all those who were part of Telengana Armed Struggle of 1949 as Freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such proposal was rejected by the previous Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government, while enhancing the number of beneficiaries of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement from the earlier estimate of about 11,000 made in 1985 to about 15,000 in January 2005, laid a stipulation that only those who participated in the freedom struggle upto 15.9.1948, i.e., before the Police Action in Hyderabad, will be eligible.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Illegal Foreign Trips

2850. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some States; people are being sent to foreign countries in wrong methods;

(b) if so, whether these people have been arrested by the foreign police;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to stop such illegal trips;

(d) whether the Union Government has any data of these persons;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) Such instances have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) All the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to take action against the persons/travel agents involved in such illegal migration.

(d) and (e) Such data is not maintained by the Union Government.

(f) The concerned State Governments are required to take necessary legal action against the persons/travel agents involved in such cases.

Disaster Management College

2851. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA :
SHRI RAKESH SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Civil Defence College,

Nagpur and the National Fire Service College provide valuable contribution to disaster management process;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes upgradation and expansion of such institutes and set up a disaster management institute in view of the national disaster occurring constantly in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to run a regular training programme for making advance preparations to tackle such disaster and also to create awareness among people as to how to cope with such situations; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to upgrade the National Civil Defence College, Nagpur and has also proposed to upgrade the National Fire Service College, Nagpur. Further more, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is also in the process of developing a comprehensive human resource development plan for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and relief.

(c) and (d) The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, the National Fire Service College, Nagpur and the National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi undertake training of trainers and also organize training programmes for planners, administrators and command functionaries in the area of disaster management. Government has also undertaken a nation-wide mass media awareness campaign through All India Radio, Doordarshan and private channels, print media and publicity brochures apart from bus back panels. Disaster management has also been included in the school curricula for classes VIII to X through the Central Board of Secondary Education and the States have also been advised to take similar action through their Education Boards for generating awareness among students.

Loss of Crops Due to Hailstorms

2852. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL :
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loss of crops due to recent hailstorms in Punjab and Haryana, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to give assistance to the farmers whose crops have been damaged; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) The State Governments have not informed this Ministry about the loss of crops due to recent hailstorms.

(b) and (c) The farmers are entitled for relief for crop loss as per the norms and guidelines out of the funds available with the States under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to which the Government of India contributes 75%.

[Translation]

Private Participation in Housing

2853. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to promote involvement of private sector to solve the growing housing needs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) In view of growing needs

for houses, it was impressed upon the State/UT Housing Ministers in the Conference held on 29-30 November, 2004 at New Delhi, the necessity for involvement of private sector in housing and inter-alia, recommended that Private Sector should be provided suitable support. The Government has also recently decided to allow Foreign Direct Investment upto 100% under the automatic route in townships, housing and construction development projects. Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) provides loan assistance to private sector organizations for implementation of housing and infrastructure development programmes.

[English]

Review Cases of K.V. Teachers

2854. SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :

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

(a) whether a Committee was set up about 3 months back to review cases of Kendriya Vidyalayas teachers who had been transferred (during 2000-04) following Transfer Guidelines of 2000;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the details of teachers who have since been removed under Rule 81(b) or proceeded on voluntary retirement, category-wise; and

(e) the details of those whose cases have since been reviewed and those who have been reinstated/called back?

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

FATMI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Committee submitted its report with recommendation to the Government as per details given below:-

(i)	Cases recommended for reinstatement	-	249
(ii)	Cases recommended for personal hearing	-	198
(iii)	Cases rejected which are not covered under Transfer Guidelines of 2000	-	467

After consideration by Government, 234 cases of teachers whose appeals were considered and recommended by the Committee for reinstatement in K.V.S have been approved for reinstatement.

(d) and (e) Article 81(b) does not speak about voluntary retirement or removal from service.

[Translation]

Arms Licence

2855. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH :
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL :
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Arms licences issued in Delhi during each of the last three years and thereafter till date;

(b) the criteria followed for grant of such license;

(c) the total number of Arms licence in Delhi which have all India validity;

(d) the criteria for validation of Arms licences from Delhi to other States and vice-versa and all India level;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularity in issuing All India Arms Licences from Delhi;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) The details are given below:-

Year	Number of licences for Non-prohibited Bore weapons issued by Delhi Police	Number of licences for Prohibited Bore weapons issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs
2002	1442	15
2003	1304	16
2004	1230	4
2005 (upto 9th March)	198	2

(b) The criteria for issue of arms licences include checking of criminal antecedents of the applicant; genuineness of the need for acquiring a weapon and threat perception. Grant of fresh licences for possession of prohibited Bore (PB) weapons is restricted to the following categories:-

- (i) defence personnel who were allotted such weapons prior to 25th June, 1982;
- (ii) transfer of weapon on the ground of their being in long possession of the family treating them as family heirlooms; and
- (iii) persons who are facing grave and imminent threat to their lives particularly from terrorists and subversive elements.

(c) There are 31902 arms licences in Delhi, which have all India validity.

(d) As per Rules 53(1) of the Arms Rules, 1962, on receipt of an application from a licence holder, a licencing authority may extend the area of validity specified in this licence, if he is satisfied about the need of such extension, subject to the condition that the concerned authority has the power to grant a licence in relation to the area to which extension is sought. As per the guidelines issued by the Government, all-India licences as a rule shall be granted in very rare cases. The few exceptions where consideration could be given would comprise the following categories:-

- (i) Ministers and Members of Parliament;
- (ii) Serving Officers of Defence Services, Police and para-military organizations and officers of Government having liability to serve anywhere in India; and
- (iii) Members of recognized Rifle Clubs and Rifle Associations for *bona fide* Sports and Games.

(e) to (g) References were received from some Members of Parliament regarding extension of area validity of the arms licence held by the private secretary of a Member of parliament. On examination of the matter, it was found that the holder of the arms licence in this case was not eligible for grant of all-India extension as per the guidelines issued by the Government. Therefore, his case was rejected and the Members of Parliament concerned was informed accordingly.

[English]

**Prevention of Genocide and
Mass Crimes Bill**

2856. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV :
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied the Draft Law Prevention and Punishment of Genocide and Crimes against humanity Act, 2004 prepared by citizens group comprising of retired eminent judges/persons of the county;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the legislation is proposed to be brought before parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (c) A Bill to enact a comprehensive law to deal with communal violence in the country is under preparation. The Government has received suggestions from different quarters for incorporation including a draft titled "The Prevention and Punishment of Genocide and Crimes against Humanity Act, 2004" prepared by a citizens group comprising of retired eminent jurists/persons. The suggestions include provisions relating to definitions of offences, measures aimed at their prevention and prosecution, compensation, speedy trial of the offences and relief and rehabilitation of the victims of the riots etc. The Bill will be finalized after wider consultations and is likely to be introduced in the Parliament in its next Session.

Irregularities in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2857. SHRI T.K. HAMZA :

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN :

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

(a) the composition and terms of reference of committees set up during the last five years to probe irregularities etc. in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) whether any of these committees has submitted its interim of final report so far; and

(c) if so, the details of the fundings if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted a committee headed by Shri S. Sathyam, former Secretary to the Govt. of India to conduct a detailed enquiry into the procedure adopted by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for selection of candidates for teachers by employing private agency and to give, inter-alia, his specific comments as to whether any candidate has received any undue advantage by virtue of the procedure adopted by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the selection and recruitment of teachers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers

2858. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 32 acres of land was allotted by the Delhi Development Authority in Tehkand to the slum and JJ Department for rehabilitations of slum dwellers;

(b) if so, the amount paid by the Slum and JJ Department to DDA for the land;

(c) the date on which the possession of the said land was handed over to the slum and JJ Department;

(d) whether the allotment of the said land has been cancelled;

(e) if so, the date of which this decision was taken and the authorities who have taken such a decision; and

(f) the specific grounds for change of decision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, possession of only

30.14 acres of land was handed over to Slum and JJ Department.

(b) Rs. 1.92 crores.

(c) 4.9.1997.

(d) to (f) DDA has reported that it was decided that development of this land would be done by DDA and, therefore, the land was resumed. Slum and JJ Department was informed of the matter by letter of 3.6.1998. Action has been initiated to identify suitable land for Slum and JJ Department in consultation with them and keeping in view the availability of services etc.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities by MCD

2859. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has failed to provide basic facilities like sewer line, connection of drinking water, street light and roads in various areas of Delhi particularly in Shanti Vihar, Durga Vihar, Shyam Vihar, Roshanpura, Deenpur colonies in the Nazafgarh area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which such basic facilities are likely to be provided by the MCD?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that it has provided streets alongwith drain in Shyam Vihar and Roshanpura colonies. MCD has also informed that the other colonies mentioned have not been identified and referred to MCD by the competent authority for inclusion in unauthorised colonies to be provided basic civic facilities. MCD has further reported that provision of street light, drinking water and sewer line does not pertain to it.

[English]

Encroachments and Unauthorised Constructions

2860. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the large scale encroachments and unauthorised constructions have been made by the flat-holders of the various Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi particularly in the West Enclave, Pitampura which were allotted lands by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to get such unauthorised constructions demolished by the Demolition Squad of DDA or any other Government Agency; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Detection and legal action in respect of encroachments and unauthorised constructions is a continuous process. In the case of West Enclave, Pitampura, the building activities stand transferred by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). The MCD have reported that unauthorised constructions were booked so far in 48 cases of flat holders of Co-operative Group Housing Societies in West Enclave, Pitampura.

(b) Demolition orders under Section 343 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 have already been passed in respect of unauthorised constructions.

(c) Does not arise.

Duping of Staff and Widows by DDA Officials

2861. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some officials of Delhi Development Authority are reported to have been accused of duping staff and widows through a shop allotment racket; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that they had received a complaint in November, 2002 from Bhartiya Bharastachar Virodhi Samiti alleging discrimination in the allotment of shops to widows of its staff and in costing of shops. The complaint was inquired into by DDA and a report was submitted to the Lt. Governor, Delhi, who ordered its filing, as there was no substance in the complaint.

Hosting of Commemorative Functions of Political Leaders

2862. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA" : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to host all commemorative functions of political leaders henceforth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for taking over the commemorative functions so far being hosted by the Government of NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Central Public Works Department has been entrusted with the task of organizing the functions at the Samadhis as per the earlier practice in existence prior to mid-2000. This will help maintain the Samadhis-Complex better as also in overcoming certain coordination problems.

[Translation]

Working in Hindi Language

2863. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which work is not done in the official language Hindi;

(b) the effective steps taken/being taken by the Union Government for propagation of the official language in the country;

(c) the estimated number of Hindi speaking people in India as on date;

(d) the language spoken or understood by the largest number of people out of the total population; and

(e) the reasons for which Hindi could not get its deserving status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) The States which do not have Hindi as their official language are as follows:-

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal.

(b) The Union Government imparts to its non-Hindi speaking employees training in Hindi Language, typing and stenography. Besides, there are various incentive schemes for promoting use of Hindi in official work. Committees have been set up at different levels to promote use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union. They include, Committee of Parliament on Official Language, Kendriya Hindi Samiti, Hindi Salahkar Samitis, Central Official Language Implementation Committee, Town Official Language Implementation Committees.

(c) 2001 census data on languages has not yet been processed. However, according to the 1991 report of the Census of India, the number of persons who returned Hindi as their mother tongue was 337,272,114.

(d) According to the 1991 Census Report, Hindi is the language spoken or understood by the largest number of people in India.

(e) Hindi alongwith English continues to be the official language of the Union. According to Section 3(5) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) use of English language shall remain in force until Resolutions for its discontinuance have been passed by the Legislatures of all the States which have not adopted Hindi as their official language and until after considering the Resolutions, a Resolution for such discontinuance is passed by each House of Parliament.

[English]

Drive Against Encroachments and Commercialization of Residential Properties

2864. SHRI PARBHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drive of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) against encroachments and commercialisation of residential properties has failed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure of the drive;

(c) the reasons for not taking any action against the properties identified by MCD which are being used for commercial purposes in Defence Colony and Greater Kailash;

(d) whether there is any proposal now to take action against them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that it would not be correct to say that the drive against encroachments and commercialisation of residential properties has failed.

(c) to (e) MCD has reported that it has initiated action against the violation of permissible land use. Violation of permissible land use was recently identified in 14 properties in Defence Colony and 61 properties in Greater Kailash-II. To prevent commercialisation of residential properties, action under section 347 of the MCD Act 1957 has already been initiated to prosecute the offenders in the court of law.

Roads in Hilly Areas

2865. SHRI TAPIR GAO : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allotted to States for construction of roads, bridges etc. in hilly and far-flung tribal areas during each of the last three years thereafter, State-wise particularly to Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) the details of additional funds proposed to be allotted to the States in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) A statement indicating details of funds released to various States for construction of roads, bridges etc. in tribal areas during each of the last three years and thereafter, under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is enclosed.

(b) The funds allocated to the states are based on well-defined criteria. The funds allocated by the Planning Commission under Article 275(1) are altered to the states based on such criteria.

Statement*Grants released under article 275(1) of the Constitution of India during last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	2001-2002 Amount Released	2002-2003 Amount Released	2003-2004 Amount Released	2004-2005 Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2715.35	2160.30	1785.00	2300.46
2.	Assam	845.56	1023.40	668.87	574.54
3.	Bihar	209.35	209.00	209.00	114.95
4.	Gujarat	3050.00	2250.00	2280.00	2515.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	78.00	80.00	80.00	88.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	502.94	318.00	367.00	398.70
7.	Karnataka	1314.37	904.35	797.00	770.00
8.	Kerala	117.50	588.00	158.00	129.80
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4346.06	4052.32	3821.58	4522.35
10.	Maharashtra	2672.50	2925.00	2672.00	1470.35
11.	Manipur	230.00	424.55	230.00	253.00
12.	Orissa	4104.91	3641.60	2830.00	830.21
13.	Rajasthan	2550.00	2224.48	2070.00	2200.00
14.	Sikkim	239.38	83.00	33.00	36.30
15.	Tamil Nadu	405.00	210.00	250.00	117.24
16.	Tripura	462.50	665.50	313.00	344.30
17.	Uttar Pradesh	176.95	27.00	27.00	29.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	West Bengal	1406.67	1543.00	1763.00	1987.30
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	300.00	200.00	220.00
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	555.00	50.55	305.25
21.	Mizoram	0.00	240.00	240.00	424.00
22.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	425.70
23.	Jharkhand	2208.15	2808.00	2208.00	1555.27
24.	Chhattisgarh	2086.77	2689.50	2089.00	2297.90
25.	Uttaranchal	78.05	78.00	128.00	107.61
Total		30000.00	30000.00	25270.00	24017.93

[Translation]

Scheme for Adolescents

2866. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY :

SHRI MUNSHI RAM :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to formulate any schemes for the adolescents during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds targeted to be spent by the Government on the aforesaid scheme; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Scheme has been formulated under the

nomenclature of Development and Empowerment of Adolescents.

(b) The scheme is for development and empowerment of adolescents and its contents include the following:-

- (i) Environment Building;
- (ii) Life skills education;
- (iii) Counseling including Online Counseling Service, Telephone Helpline in Cities and small towns;
- (iv) Career Guidance/Career melas;
- (v) Residential camps; and
- (vi) Research and Resource Development.

The scheme has been implemented since October, 2004 and the funds targeted for the remaining period of the 10th Plan are Rs. 35 crores. (2004-05 – Rs. 8 crores, 2005-06 – Rs. 13 crores, 2006-07 – Rs. 14 crores.

- (c) The scheme has already been started.

Statement

*FDI Approvals from January 2002 to December 2004
in the Agro-based Industries*

[English]

**Foreign Investment in Agro and
Rural Industries**

(A) Sector-wise

2867. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

(Rupees in crore)

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of FDI approvals	Amount of FDI approved
1.	Sugar	5	9.87
2.	Food Processing Industries	101	573.48
3.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	21	71.84
4.	Tea/Coffee	7	68.82
Total		134	724.01

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

(a) the number of agro-based foreign industries in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals received for setting up of agro-based industries during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals approved till date, State-wise;

(d) the measures being taken to explore possibilities of new areas in agro-based industries; and

(e) the progress made in this regard thereafter?

(B) State-wise

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of FDI approvals	Amount of FDI approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	20.96
2.	Gujarat	5	10.34
3.	Haryana	4	6.90
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	52.50
5.	Karnataka	15	100.15
6.	Kerala	6	10.61
7.	Maharashtra	25	397.68

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (e) According to the Reserve Bank of India the number of Indian companies with FDI for the period January 1, 1991 to January 31, 2005 is 9248. Separate information with regard to number of foreign companies engaged in agro-based industries is not maintained. The extant policy allows FDI upto 100% under automatic route in most sectors/activities. Sector-wise and State-wise break up of FDI approvals during January 2002 till December 2004 in sugar, food processing industries, vegetable oil and vanaspati and tea and coffee sectors are shown in the enclosed statement. The policy of FDI, including the procedures, is reviewed on an ongoing basis to enhance the inflow of FDI.

1	2	3	4
8. Punjab		1	0.01
9. Rajasthan		3	1.45
10. Tamil Nadu		22	44.61
11. Uttar Pradesh		4	0.70
12. West Bengal		5	4.92
13. Chandigarh		2	25.10
14. Delhi		27	43.32
15. State Not Indicated		8	4.76
Grand Total		134	724.01

Private Security Agency

2868. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to legalise the private security agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such agencies in the country;

(d) whether the Government will have its control on these legalized agencies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (f) To regulate the functioning of the private security agencies, Central Government proposes to introduce a new Bill, namely the Private Security agencies (Regulation)

Bill, 2005 in the current session of the Parliament. In the Bill there is provision to make it mandatory to obtain a licence from the appropriate authority of the State Governments/Union Territory administration to run such agency. Only after such a system is put in place, the actual number of private security agencies will be known to the appropriate authority in the States/Union Territories. The above Bill proposes the necessary legal framework to over-see the functioning of the Private Security Agencies.

Setting up of National Commission on Enterprises

2869. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH ;
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a National Commission on Enterprises in the unorganized/informal sector to address the urban employment;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the States where the employment scheme is likely to be implemented and the nature of employment alongwith the estimated amount likely to be spent, State-wise;

(d) whether the said Commission has drawn a proposal to address the urban unemployment in line with the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme;

(e) if so, the details of the scheme mooted by the Commission to generate employment in the urban areas; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to implement the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has constituted the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized/Informal Sector (NCEUIS) on 20.9.2004 to recommend measures considered necessary for bringing about improvement in the productivity of enterprises in the unorganized/informal sector, generation of large scale employment opportunities on a sustainable basis, enhancing the competitiveness of the sector in the emerging global environment, linkage of the sector with institutional framework in areas such as credit, raw material, infrastructure, technology upgradation, marketing and formulation of suitable arrangements for skill development. The National Commission has been given a term of three years.

(c) to (e) NCEUIS has prepared a concept note on skill formation and employment assurance in the urban areas, having regard to the fact that while unemployment has increased, the demand for a growing number of skills required by an expanding economy has largely remained unmet. It is envisaged that the unskilled poor will be enabled to acquire employable skills in keeping with the market needs and quality for regular employment at higher wages/self employment. The proposed intervention seeks to focus on an assurance of employable skills through a broad scheme, which would effectively ensure the creation of job opportunities by optimally bridging the mismatch between the demand and supply of skills and incentivising the placement of the beneficiaries of skill training. The full potential of public private partnership is proposed to be harnessed for the purpose of assessment of individual competencies, and development of training modules and certification methodologies.

(f) At the present preliminary stage of the proposal, the question does not arise.

[Translation]

Inflow of Foreign Investment

2870. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

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

(a) the details of the restrictions imposed on foreign capital investment in regard to draining capitals and profits to abroad;

(b) whether any foreign investor can withdraw his investments according to his will or he will have to wait till the block period is over; and

(c) countrywise details of the foreign investment made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) All foreign investments are on repatriation basis, except for cases where Non Resident Indian specifically choose to invest under non-repatriation scheme or where the sectoral policies prescribe restrictions on repatriation viz. defence sector, development of townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects. Dividend declared on foreign investments can be repatriated freely.

(c) Country-wise FDI inflows during August 1991 till December 2004 are shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Country-wise break-up of FDI Inflows from August 1991 to December 2004

(Amount in Rupees crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows Received
1	2	3
1.	Mauritius	38024.76
2.	U.S.A.	18048.05
3.	Netherlands	7940.06
4.	Japan	7900.17

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	U.K.	7013.66	28.	Phillipins	187.81
6.	Germany	5074.20	29.	Austria	154.12
7.	France	3123.89	30.	Finland	153.94
8.	Korea (South)	2605.57	31.	Luxembourg	146.39
9.	Singapore	2581.28	32.	Israel	142.06
10.	Switzerland	2154.72	33.	Bahrain	139.78
11.	Italy	1866.65	34.	Indonesia	134.42
12.	Sweden	1842.50	35.	Oman	101.93
13.	Hongkong	1208.97	36.	Spain	101.35
14.	NR!	1034.73	37.	Saudi Arabia	75.59
15.	Australia	625.32	38.	Bahamas	75.58
16.	Belgium	572.44	39.	Moracco	69.97
17.	Unindicated Country	567.90	40.	Iran	62.61
18.	Malaysia	561.31	41.	Norway	59.15
19.	Russia	495.29	42.	Taiwan	52.81
20.	Denmark	450.17	43.	Bangladesh	43.77
21.	U.A.E.	420.65	44.	South Africa	42.99
22.	Canada	384.70	45.	Kenya	42.32
23.	Cayman Island	332.50	46.	Slovenia	39.07
24.	British Virginia	328.15	47.	Ireland	38.09
25.	Bermuda	291.39	48.	Panama	31.91
26.	Thailand	259.24	49.	Korea (North)	29.53
27.	Cyprus	204.48	50.	Kuwait	25.44

1	2	3	1	2	3
51.	Tunisia	19.84	74.	Egypt	1.60
52.	Liechtenstein	19.14	75.	Malta	1.22
53.	Czech Republic	19.08	76.	Yugoslavia	1.13
54.	Sri Lanka	18.57	77.	Croatia	0.97
55.	New Zealand	14.56	78.	Muscat	0.89
56.	Isle of Man	11.68	79.	Nepal	0.85
57.	Nigeria	11.53	80.	Gibraltar	0.78
58.	Greece	9.56	81.	Tanzania	0.73
59.	Channel Island	9.27	82.	Hungary	0.70
60.	West Indies	7.50	83.	Bulgaria	0.64
61.	St. Vincent	6.23	84.	Virgin Islands	0.49
62.	Liberia	6.13	85.	Zambia	0.46
63.	Portugal	4.57	86.	Turkey	0.43
64.	China	4.42	87.	Vietnam	0.42
65.	Ukraine	3.58	88.	Qatar	0.40
66.	Estonia	3.41	89.	Maldives	0.36
67.	Ice Land	3.14	90.	Mayanmar	0.23
68.	Belorussia	3.01	91.	Peru	0.16
69.	Cuba	2.58	92.	British Isles	0.12
70.	Brazil	2.49	93.	Slovakia	0.11
71.	Aruba	1.96	94.	Nevis	0.10
72.	Bhutan	1.90	95.	Afganistan	0.10
73.	Poland	1.64	96.	Romania	0.07

1	2	3
97.	Tatarstan	0.04
98.	Argentina	0.04
99.	Jordon	0.04
100.	Yaman	0.04
101.	Sudan	0.03
102.	Syria	0.02
103.	Lebanon	0.01
104.	Columbia	0.01
105.	Costa Rica	0.01
106.	Mexico	0.01
107.	Advance of Inflow	9869.00
108.	NRI-RBI Schemes	8426.95
109.	Acquisition of Share	7278.02
110.	Stock Swapped	256.50
Grand Total		133892.85

Agro Export Zones

2871. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN :

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :

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

(a) the State-wise names of the areas declared as Agro export zones in the country by the Government;

(b) the funds sanctioned for these zones and the progress made under this scheme;

(c) whether any proposal declaring more areas in different States as Agro export zones is pending with the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The position is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 30 proposals for setting up Agro Export Zones for fruits, vegetables and other items submitted by 17 State Governments are under consideration.

Statement

(investments in rupees in crores)

State	Area	Investments	
		Estimated	Actual
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar, Howrah Murshidabad, Malda, 24 Pargana(N) and 24 Pargana(S), Hooghly, Burdhwan, Midnapore(W), Uday Narayanpur, Nadia	355.31	59.30

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	Tumkur, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot, Kodagu and Belgaum, Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Chickamagalur	52.23	15.19
Uttaranchal	Udhamsingh Nagar, Dehradun, Nainital, Pantnagar, Uttarkashi, Haridwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh	47.60	3.91
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ludhiana, Ropar, Singhpura, Zirakpur, Patiala, satellite centres at Rampura Phul, Muksar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar	60.48	43.57
Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kanoj, Meerut, Baghpat, Aligarh, Janpad Badaiyun, Rampur, Firozabad, Lucknow, Unnao, Hardoi, Sitapur, Barabanki, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Jyotifulenagar, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, JB Phulenagar, Ghaziabad	130.99	25.89
Maharashtra	Nasik, Sangli, Sholapur, Satara, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh, Thane, Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar, Latur, Pune, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Osamanabad, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded, Wardha, Nagpur, Amraoti	161.98	134.14
Andhra Pradesh	Chitoor, Rangareddy, Medak, Mehboobnagar, Krishna, Karimnagar, Warangal, Ananthapur, Nalgonda, Guntur	172.51	57.95
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Kathua, Pulwama Budgam, Doda, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri	122.28	16.58
Tripura	Kumarghat, Manu, Melaghar, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks	15.66	7.62
Madhya Pradesh	Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajapur, Ratlam, Neemuch Mandsaur, Khandwa, Guna, Rajgarh, Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur, Bhopal, Shivpuri, Chhindwara, Jpsjamgabad, Betul	196.45	31.66
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Madurai, Nilgiri, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga	75.68	21.82
Bihar	Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran Bhagalpur, Begu Sarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran and Gopalganj	12.13	22.10
Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Khaida, Anand, Vadodara, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch, Narmada Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Amerali	78.8	5.94

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	North, East, South and West Sikkim	56.92	1.15
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla, Sirmaur, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur	57.07	0.00
Orissa	Kandhamal	6.03	0.00
Jharkhand	Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga	7.09	0.00
Kerala	Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alapuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kollam, Thiruvanthapuram, Idukki and Pallakad Wayanad, Mallapuram	56.11	3.10
Assam	Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi Anglong, North Cachar	17.53	0.00
Rajasthan	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar, Chittoor, Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali, Jodhpur	41.00	0.00
Total		1723.85	449.92

[English]

Bodo Language

2872. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to help facilitate the use of the Bodo Language for all official purposes since the same language has already been included in the 8th Schedule to the constitution by an Act of Parliament in 2003;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) As per Article 343 of the Constitution of India, the official language of the Union is Hindi. English language has also

been allowed to be used for official purposes. Article 345 of the Constitution provides for adoption by the Legislature of a State of any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or the languages to be used for or any of the official purposes of that State.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to part (a) above question does not arise.

Sanskrit Language In KV's

2873. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Sanskrit is not being taught in the Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to start teaching the said language in these vidyalayas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) Sanskrit is taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas as one of the compulsory subjects from Classes VI to VIII. In Classes IX and X where students have to study two languages, they have the option to take Sanskrit as one of the languages out of the three languages i.e. Sanskrit, Hindi and English. Sanskrit can also be taken as additional i.e. third language subject in these Classes. Teachers have been provided to teach Sanskrit subject in all the above Classes. As per the existing provisions of KVs, the students of classes XIth and XIIth can opt for Sanskrit either as a compulsory language subject or as an elective subject. The work of teaching Sanskrit is entrusted to a Part-time/ Contractual teacher provided the number of students exercising option to learn Sanskrit is 20 or more in a class.

**Inclusion of North Bengal in
North Eastern Region**

2874. SHRI SUNIL KHAN :
SHRI M.K. SUBBA :

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has submitted any proposal for 6 districts of North Bengal; for inclusion in list of North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, whether the Federation of Industries and Commerce of North Eastern Region (FINER) has represented against this move; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and amount sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has not received any such proposal from the West Bengal Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Modern and Conventional Education

2875. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY :
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is need for synergy between modern and conventional education in the existing system of education;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any scheme in this regard;

(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 National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992, and evolved on a national consensus, has laid down a comprehensive framework that guides the development of education in its entirety. It continues to be relevant and has stood the test of time. The policy envisages the need for re-organisation of the education system especially, technical and management education system with reference to the changes in economy, social environment, production and management processes, the rapid expansion of knowledge and the great advances in science and technology.

Policy provides that the existing schism between the formal system of education and the country's rich and varied cultural traditions need to be bridged. The preoccupation with modern technologies cannot be allowed to sever our new generations from the roots in India's history and culture. De-culturation, de-humanisation and alienation must be avoided at all costs. Education can and must bring about the fine synthesis between change-oriented technologies and the country's continuity of cultural tradition.

The curricula and processes of education will be enriched by cultural content in as many manifestations as possible. Children will be enabled to develop sensitivity to beauty, harmony and refinement. Resource persons in the community, irrespective of their formal educational qualifications, will be invited to contribute to the cultural enrichment of education, employing both the literate and oral traditions of communication. To sustain and carry forward the cultural tradition, the role of old masters, who train pupils through traditional modes will be supported and recognised.

Linkages will be established between the university system and institutions of higher learning in art, archaeology, oriental studies, etc. Due attention will also be paid to the specialised disciplines of Fine Arts, Museology, Folklore, etc. Teaching, training and research in these disciplines will be strengthened so as to replenish specialised manpower in them.

As educational development is a continuous process, constant efforts have been made from time to time in consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders and appropriate changes have been brought about in the implementational aspects of the policy. The key issues of increased access and equity, quality, relevance, modernisation of content and processes of education, reaching the unserved and underserved sections and regions through the distance mode and incorporation of Information and Communication Technologies have been appropriately addressed at all stages of education.

[English]

Demolition of Jhuggies in Chandigarh

2876. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a large number of cases, Chandigarh Administration had some time back demolished Jhuggies of those persons who are eligible for allotment of alternative dwelling units in accordance with the scheme framed for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the name and location of the colony, the number of eligible persons and the reasons for rendering them homeless before offering the alternative dwelling units; and

(c) the action taken to rehabilitate them now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) to (c) The Chandigarh Administration had demolished about 2280 jhuggies in Palsora Colony No. 2, Sectors 55-56 and in Shaheed Bhagat Singh Colony, Sector 49, Chandigarh out of which 1056 persons have already been rehabilitated in Sector 56 under the Rehabilitation Scheme, 1979. The work is also under process for rehabilitating the remaining persons and will be done as and when the houses are reconstructed by the Chandigarh Housing Board. The jhuggies had to be demolished as the land under encroachment was to be allotted to the societies for which members of the societies were agitating for a long time. Some of the demolished jhuggies were also covered under the Rehabilitation Scheme.

Recruitment Qualification in PMF

2877. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum qualification for employment in Para-Military Forces is matric;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to reduce the minimum age limit for employment in Para-Military forces to under matric for applicants from Jammu as is done in respect of some other areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) The minimum qualification for recruitment of Constable (General Duty) is Matriculation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export to China

2878. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAV RAJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports to China mainly comprises of four basic items like Iron ore, slag, coal ash and Steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to export these primary commodities with value addition;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Chinese imports into India comprises of value added items like mobile communication gadgets, radio telephone handsets and DED/VCD players etc.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to protect Indian industry from these Chinese imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) to (d) Major items of export from India to China are diverse and inter alia include iron ore, primary and semi-finished iron and steel, and value added items which include plastic and linoleum products, process minerals and chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals and marine products etc.

(e) and (f) Chinese imports into India comprise electronic goods, organic chemicals, pharmaceutical products etc. As regards the measures taken to protect Indian industry from Chinese imports, Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) initiates investigations on the basis of application filed by the domestic industry for ascertaining existence of injury to the domestic industry and submits its finding to the Ministry of Finance recommending, where appropriate, the amount of anti-dumping duty to be levied on such imports.

[Translation]

Popularisation of Indian Hockey

2879. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Government feels the need to popularise the National game hockey;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme has been made to glamourise Indian Hockey; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The promotion of the game of hockey including taking steps to popularize and glamourise the game is primarily the responsibility of the Indian Hockey Federation (IHF), which is an autonomous society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. As per information received from IHF, It is conducting nationals at sub-junior and junior level to popularize the game at grass root level.

The Government supplements the efforts of the National Sports Federations including the IHF by providing financial assistance under various schemes of this Ministry for training and participation in International sports events abroad, organization of international sports events in India, holding of National Championship at Sub-Junior, Junior and Senior levels, training/coaching of National teams under Indian and Foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and by providing requisite technical and scientific back-up. The Government has also been giving till 2004-2005 admissible financial assistance for installation of synthetic hockey surfaces under the "Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces".

(c) IHF has introduced Premier Hockey League in the country with players from several countries participating in it.

Export Transaction Cost

2880. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :

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

(a) whether transaction cost varying from 19% to 21% is levied on exporters;

(b) if so, whether comparative study in countries like China, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Pakistan and Sri Lanka was conducted prior to levy of this cost;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether there has been any increase in export during this year in comparison to previous three years;

(e) if so, the details thereon; and

(f) measures taken to create local employment opportunities and for training in export sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) Transaction costs arise out of stringent rules and regulations, complex administrative processes, infrastructural deficiencies etc. An analysis carried out by the Federation of Indian Export Organizations reveals that cost disabilities including transaction costs as suffered by the Indian Exporters vary from 19–22%. The transaction cost prevailing in other countries is not known.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As per DGCI&S data there has been an increase in exports by 27.03% for April, 2004 to February, 2005 over April, 2003–February, 2004.

(f) Doubling our share of World Trade over next five years will also lead to increased local employment opportunities on account of increased production and exports. Both Government and Private sector are involved in imparting training to augment specialised human resources for exports.

[English]

Tsunami

2881. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has recommended to the Government to reduce the period of presumption of death period for the missing persons from 7 years to 3 years for the Tsunami victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs have not received any such recommendation from the National Commission for Women. However, in case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the number of persons said to be missing is very large, guidelines have been issued for payment of ex-gratia to the next of the kin alongwith the death cases, as per the laid down procedure.

Allotment of Commercial Land by DDA

2882. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted its prime commercial land in I.P. Extension, Opp. Palato Public School, Patparganj, Delhi to the welfare association of the societies;

(b) if so, the social purpose likely to be solved

through this welfare Mahasangh, which is controlled by only Traders, President and Secretary of few Societies of I.P. Extension;

(c) whether the DDA has violated all set up norms of allotment of this land to the welfare Mahasangh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the allotment was made to Indraparastha Vistar Sahakari Awas Societies Mahasangh in OCF Pocket. (Institutional Land).

(b) DDA has further stated that the purpose is to provide a common forum for dealing with technical, financial and practical problems relating to Cooperative Housing and to devise ways and means of solving these problems, and to organize Social, Culture, Community activities for the residents of the area and members of the Societies.

(c) and (d) DDA have reported that the allotment was made as per norms.

[Translation]

Construction of Markets

2883. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI :
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether markets are coming up in Delhi on the land which falls under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the monthly rent received by the Government from these markets;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to construct more markets on the vacant land of the Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Directorate of Estates collects Rs. 13.25 lakhs (Rupees thirteen lakhs Twenty-five thousand) approximately per month from the existing 45 markets.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to construct new markets.

Indo-Bhutan Trade

2884. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

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

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement on industry/trade with Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total percentage of Indian export to Bhutan every year;

(d) the percentage of Indian import from Bhutan; and

(e) the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by India as a result of the above agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) and (b) Agreement on Trade and Commerce signed in 1995 between the Governments of

India and Bhutan lays down the basic framework governing trade and transit between India and Bhutan. The Agreement has been renewed with effect from March 2, 2005 in its existing format pending finalization of a new

agreement. Bilateral discussions on the new agreement are expected to be shortly.

(c) and (d) The details are as follows:-

(In crores of Indian Rupees)

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005 (Apr. to Nov.)
India's Exports to Bhutan	36.24	188.96	399.08	237.08
India's Imports from Bhutan	114.09	155.61	240.66	163.27
% Share of Bhutan in India's total export	0.02	0.07	0.14	0.11
% Share of Bhutan in India's total import	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05

Source: DGC&S, Kolkata.

(e) The trade between India and Bhutan is transacted in Indian Rupees and Bhutanese Ngultrums, which have a parity.

under such schemes particularly focusing on female literacy?

[English]

Target under Tribal Development Schemes

2885. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed and the achievements under Centrally Sponsored Tribal Development Schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise, Scheme-wise;

(b) whether the targets under such schemes have not been achieved;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the targets fixed

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing 5 different centrally sponsored schemes for development of Tribal population. These schemes are:-

- (i) Construction of hostels for ST boys and girls;
- (ii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP areas;
- (iii) Post Matric Scholarships for ST students;
- (iv) Coaching and Allied Scheme; and
- (v) Grant to Tribal Research Institutes.

There is no provision in these schemes to prefix state-wise targets. However scheme-wise targets (both physical and financial) have been fixed in all the schemes except the one mentioned at S.No. (iv). These targets and the achievements against last three years are given in enclosed statement.

(c) The difference between the targets and achievement is due to non-availability of 50% matching State share, inadequate proposals, in complete details, and non-submission of Utilisation Certificates by the State Govt. etc.

(d) The State Govts. are requested from time to time through different fora to send proposals which are

complete in all respects so that physical and financial targets are achieved. Moreover, three out of the above said five schemes are already concentrating/focusing equally on the female education also.

There is also a separate centrally funded scheme for improving female literacy named 'Educational complex in low literacy pockets.

Statement

Financial Targets and Achievements

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme	2001-2002		2002-03		2003-04	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls	20.50	15.57	24.00	13.50	24.00	18.15
2.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	12.50	9.98	14.00	9.50	14.00	6.47
3.	Post Matric Scholarships for ST students	63.00	66.78	67.50	52.97	55.50	66.41
4.	Coaching and Allied Scheme	1.20	0.22	0.95	0.25	0.95	Nil
5.	Grant to Tribal Research Institute	3.50	2.53	3.50	2.22	3.50	2.51

Physical Targets and Achievements

1.	Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls	120 hostels	111 hostels	101 hostels	178* hostels	101 hostels	49 hostels
2.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	60 schools	106 schools	46 schools	135* schools	46 schools	49 schools
3.	Post Matric Scholarships for ST students	Not fixed	603060	640000 students	575815 students	690000 students	751761 students

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Coaching and Allied Scheme	Not fixed	535	Not fixed	1438	Not fixed	Nil	
		students		students			
5. Grant to Tribal Research Institute	15	10	15	12	15	12	
	(TRIs)	(TRIs)	(TRIs)	(TRIs)	(TRIs)	(TRIs)	(TRIs)

*Grants-in-aid has been released on instalment basis.

[Translation]

Master Plan for Delhi, 2021

2886. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA :
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Urban Arts Commission was not consulted in preparing the outline for Master Plan for Delhi, 2021;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the date on which the said Commission was constituted and the main responsibilities entrusted to it; and

(d) the names of ex-officio officers in this Commission at present?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the Draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 has been formulate after wide ranging consultations with experts from the related fields, local bodies, professional organizations, etc. Central Government has permitted the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to notify the draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 for inviting objections and suggestions from individuals, government bodies/ NGOs and all concerned.

(c) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) was constituted on 1st May, 1974 under the Delhi Urban Commission's Act, 1973 with a view to preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi.

(d) The names of ex-officio persons in the Commission at present are as under:-

- (i) Shri B.S. Lalli, Chairman, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development.
- (ii) Shri P.K. Pradhan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development.

[English]

Electronic Import

2887. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether electronic and electrical wastes are being illegally exported every year from Britain to developing Asian countries including India;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the international laws are totally flouted by exporting firms in Britain and European countries;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) immediate precautionary step Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (e) The ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import items, 2004-2009 lays down that imports of hazardous waste into India shall be subject to the provisions of Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Amendment Rules, 2003.

Electronic scrap is included under List A and B of Schedule-3 of the Hazardous Wastes (Management and handling) Rules, 1989 as amended from time to time. The import of this waste, therefore, requires specific permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. No such permission has been given by the Ministry till date.

**Formulation of Scheme for
Charging Fees by AIU**

2888. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV :
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the Association of Indian Universities have formulated a scheme for charging fees in the various Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government has formulated any scheme for charging the fee uniformly by the Universities and other institutions in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, by when it is proposed to be taken up in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The State Ministers of Higher and Technical Education, in the conference held at Bangalore on January 10-11, 2005 arrived at a broad consensus on the need for Central Legislation for regulating admission and fee structures in private self-financing institutions. A draft bill has been prepared for vetting by the concerned Departments and subsequent circulation among stakeholders and all the State Governments to elicit their views for eliminating arbitrariness and malpractices in professional educational institutions. Apart from this, a Committee of the Central Advisory Board on Education has been constituted on the subject of financing of higher Education.

Anganwadi Kendras

2889. SHRI RAJESH VERMA :
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH :
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU :

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

(a) the main functions of the Anganwadi Kendras;

(b) whether any new/additional programmes are being implemented through these Anganwadi Kendras;

(c) if so, the details, thereof;

(d) the number of anganwadis have full time employees and what has been the addition to the number during the last five years, State-wise;

(e) the number of Anganwadi workers at present, State-wise;

(f) the criteria of appointment of Anganwadi workers;

(g) whether there is shortage of Anganwadi workers; and

(h) if so, the details thereof; State-wise alongwith the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Anganwadi Centre is the focal point for delivery of services under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The package of services under the Scheme comprises supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education.

(b) and (c) In addition to ICDS, nutrition component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and a Pilot Project, in 51 districts, to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls and pregnant women and lactating mothers, initiated by the Planning Commission in 2002-03, are implemented through Anganwadi Centres.

(d) and (e) Each operational Anganwadi is managed by an Anganwadi Worker and a Helper who are honorary workers from the local community and are paid fixed

monthly honoraria, as decided by the Government from time to time. State-wise number of sanctioned/operational Anganwadis during the last five years is given in the statement annexed.

(f) As per guidelines of the Scheme, the Anganwadi worker has to be a lady (18-44 years) from the local village. However, State Governments are competent to take an appropriate view regarding age, qualification etc.

(g) and (h) In some States, all Anganwadi Centres sanctioned by the Government of India have not been made operational. There has been constant emphasis on the States/UTs to operationalise all the sanctioned anganwadis as early as possible. As a result, the number of operational Anganadi Centres has increased from 545714 as on 31.5.2003 to 600391 as on 31.3.2004 and to 698672 as on 31.12.2004 as given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres									
		As on 31.3.2001		As on 31.3.2001		As on 31.3.2001		As on 31.3.2001		As on 31.3.2001	
		Sanc- tioned	Opera- tional	Sanc- tioned	Opera- tional	Sanc- tioned	Opera- tional	Sanc- tioned	Opera- tional	Sanc- tioned	Opera- tional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36668	32215	37297	36140	53700	52419	54312	53564	54312	53713
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2621	1214	2621	1637	2326	1319	2359	2286	2359	2559
3.	Assam	15647	14846	10383	13149	20152	19719	25416	25302	25416	25302
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	20058	17683	20058	17683	60813	24871	60813	32047
5.	Chhattisgarh	20234	19473	20289	19965	20289	20146	20289	20277	20289	20289
6.	Goa	1216	1017	1216	1017	1216	1011	1012	1012	1012	1012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Gujarat	35933	30614	37961	31131	37961	32830	37961	35441	37961	37072
8.	Haryana	13546	13543	13546	13545	13546	13546	13546	13546	13546	13546
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7123	7123	7123	7121	7354	7314	7354	7354	7354	7354
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7153	6261	10322	10049	10321	10125	11821	10227	11821	10227
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	16689	14549	12478	11372	23078	14967	23078	16002
12.	Karnataka	40170	40093	40170	40133	40301	40285	40301	40301	40301	40301
13.	Kerala	19986	18895	25393	22637	25315	24289	25393	24415	25393	25187
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37934	35052	46928	45946	47728	47229	49784	48922	49787	49328
15.	Maharashtra	46042	44980	46058	44896	61866	56235	62716	58109	62716	61558
16.	Manipur	4181	4128	4413	4376	4413	4371	4501	4499	4501	4500
17.	Meghalaya	2218	2155	2218	2165	2218	2200	2218	2217	2218	2218
18.	Mizoram	1341	1273	1341	1283	1341	1193	1361	1341	1361	1361
19.	Nagaland	2586	2556	2593	2569	2595	2575	2770	2770	2770	2770
20.	Orissa	28612	26357	31855	29611	31855	31209	34201	34201	34201	34201
21.	Punjab	14821	12785	15829	13540	15829	14017	15829	14016	14730	14730
22.	Rajasthan	27233	26477	35710	34723	35710	35457	35821	35686	35821	35821
23.	Sikkim	499	472	500	494	500	492	500	500	500	500
24.	Tamil Nadu	44278	31618	45136	31712	42279	31713	42377	30059	42677	42677
25.	Tripura	3537	3493	3537	3499	3692	3553	3786	3692	3874	3768
26.	Uttar Pradesh	61992	53141	64282	54402	64570	56871	103104	75005	106059	94680
27.	Uttaranchal	NA	NA	4243	3811	4243	3971	6378	5924	6658	6399
28.	West Bengal	47225	40543	47863	38407	56544	51700	57540	53354	57540	54203
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	527	425	527	429	527	429	527	429	527	429

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30. Chandigarh		300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
31. Delhi		3842	3842	3842	3842	3842	3842	3902	3842	3902	3842
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	125	125	125	125	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
33. Daman and Diu		87	77	87	77	87	87	87	87	87	87
34. Lakshadweep		74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
35. Pondicherry		677	677	677	677	677	677	677	677	677	677
All India		528408	475844	601206	545714	646045	600391	752246	649405	754773	698672

Women-Literacy and Employment

2890. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative position of women's literacy and employment in the country, State-wise particularly in Karnataka;

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to open more employment avenues for the increased number of literate women of these States;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a Women's Development Corporation in Karnataka and other parts of the country for addressing the development needs of this deserving section; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) A comparative statement-I showing the position of women's literacy, State-wise as per the Census data maintained by the Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs is enclosed. A similar statement-II showing the position of women's employment at enclosed.

(b) Under the schemes of Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Swawlamban, Swa-Shakti, Swayamsidha and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh of Department of Women and Child Development, income generation training programmes for women and girls are organised to promote their employment.

(c) and (d) Setting up of Women's Development Corporations comes within the purview of the State Governments. As per the information available with the Department of Women and Child Development, the following States/UT have set up Women's Development Corporations:-

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Chandigarh
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu and Kashmir
8. Karnataka

	1	2	3	4	5
9. Kerala					
10. Madhya Pradesh					
11. Maharashtra					
12. Manipur					
13. Orissa					
14. Tamil Nadu					
15. Uttar Pradesh					
16. West Bengal					
	10. Maharashtra	86.0	76.6	10	
	11. Himachal Pradesh	85.3	75.4	11	
	12. Uttaranchal	83.3	72.9	14	
	13. Tamil Nadu	82.4	73.7	12	
	14. Tripura	81.0	70.6	16	
	15. Manipur*	80.3	71.6	15	
	16. Gujarat	79.7	73.1	13	
	17. Haryana	78.5	69.1	17	
	18. Chhattisgarh	77.4	58.1	26	
	19. West Bengal	77.0	67.8	18	
	20. Karnataka	76.1	67.3	20	
	21. Madhya Pradesh	76.1	58.5	25	
	22. Sikkim	76.0	65.7	21	
	23. Rajasthan	75.7	55.0	29	
	24. Orissa	75.3	63.1	23	
	25. Punjab	75.2	65.7	22	
	26. Assam	71.3	61.9	24	
	27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	71.2	53.6	31	
	28. Nagaland	71.2	67.6	19	
	29. Andhra Pradesh	70.3	55.1	28	
	30. Uttar Pradesh	68.8	54.8	30	
	31. Jharkhand	67.3	55.8	27	
	- Jammu and Kashmir'	66.6	N.A.	-	

Statement

State/Union territories# in descending order of literacy rate (Male) in 2001

Rank in 2001	State/Union territory	Literacy rate		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA ^{1, 2}	75.3	64.1	
1.	Kerala	94.2	93.6	1
2.	Lakshadweep#	92.5	90.2	2
3.	Mizoram	90.7	85.6	3
4.	Pondicherry#	88.6	83.7	4
5.	Goa	88.4	83.6	5
6.	Delhi#	87.3	82.0	8
7.	Daman and Diu#	86.8	82.7	6
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	86.3	79.0	9
9.	Chandigarh#	86.1	82.0	7
	23. Rajasthan	75.7	55.0	29
	24. Orissa	75.3	63.1	23
	25. Punjab	75.2	65.7	22
	26. Assam	71.3	61.9	24
	27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	71.2	53.6	31
	28. Nagaland	71.2	67.6	19
	29. Andhra Pradesh	70.3	55.1	28
	30. Uttar Pradesh	68.8	54.8	30
	31. Jharkhand	67.3	55.8	27
	- Jammu and Kashmir'	66.6	N.A.	-

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Meghalaya	65.4	53.1	32
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.8	51.5	33
34.	Bihar	59.7	51.4	34

1. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir for ranking as 1991 Census data is not available.

2. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Puru sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for 2001.

State/Union territories# in descending order of literacy rate (Female) in 2001

Rank in 2001	State/Union territory	Literacy rate		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA ^{1, 2}	53.7	39.3	
1.	Kerala	87.7	86.2	1
2.	Mizoram#	86.7	78.6	2
3.	Lakshadweep#	80.5	72.9	3
4.	Chandigarh#	76.5	72.3	4
5.	Goa	75.4	67.1	5
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	75.2	65.5	8
7.	Delhi#	74.7	67.0	6
8.	Pondicherry#	73.9	65.6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67.4	52.1	12
10.	Maharashtra	67.0	52.3	11
11.	Daman and Diu#	65.6	59.4	9
12.	Tripura	64.9	49.6	15

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Tamil Nadu	64.4	51.3	13
14.	Punjab	63.4	50.4	14
15.	Nagaland	61.5	54.7	10
16.	Manipur ²	60.5	47.6	17
17.	Sikkim	60.4	46.8	18
18.	Uttaranchal	59.6	41.7	23
19.	West Bengal	59.6	46.6	19
20.	Meghalaya	59.6	44.9	20
21.	Gujarat	57.8	48.6	16
22.	Karnataka	59.9	44.3	21
23.	Haryana	55.7	40.5	24
24.	Assam	54.6	43.0	22
25.	Chhattisgarh	51.9	27.5	29
26.	Orissa	50.5	34.7	25
27.	Andhra Pradesh	50.4	32.7	26
28.	Madhya Pradesh	50.3	29.4	28
29.	Rajasthan	43.9	20.4	34
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.5	29.7	27
-	Jammu and Kashmir ¹	43.0	N.A.	-
31.	Uttar Pradesh	42.2	24.4	32
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	40.2	27.0	30
33.	Jharkhand	38.9	25.5	31
34.	Bihar	33.1	22.0	33

1. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir for ranking as 1991 Census data is not available.

2. Excludes figures of Paomata, Mao Maram and Puru sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for 2001.

Statement-II

Total population, total workers (main and marginal) by sex and residence in India/State/UT as per Census of India, 2001

Location Code Number	India/ State/ UT's	Total Population (Including institutional and houseless population)						Total workers						Main workers						Marginal workers												
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15																		
	INDIA'	Total	1028610328	532156772	496453556	402234724	275014476	127220248	313004983	240147813	72857170	89229741	34966683	54363078																		
		Rural	742490639	361602874	360987965	309956070	198839153	111116917	229186552	169101251	60085301	80799618	29737902	51031616																		
		Urban	286119689	150554098	135565591	92278654	76175323	16103331	83818431	71046562	12771869	8460223	5128761	3331462																		
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Total	10143700	5360926	4782774	3753815	2679941	1073874	2608668	2226958	381710	1145147	452983	692164																		
		Rural	7627062	3977652	3649410	2924686	1968549	956137	1862629	1559977	302652	1062057	408572	653485																		
		Urban	2516638	1383274	1133364	829129	711392	117737	746039	666981	79058	83090	44411	38679																		
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Total	6077900	3087940	2989960	2992461	1886658	1305803	1963882	1333361	630521	1028579	353297	675282																		
		Rural	5482319	2756073	2726246	2772351	1506711	1265640	1758872	1162619	596253	1013479	344092	669387																		
		Urban	595581	331867	263714	220110	179947	40163	205010	170742	34268	15100	9205	5895																		
3.	Punjab	Total	24358999	12985045	11373954	9127474	6960213	2167261	7835732	6426028	1409704	1291742	534185	757557																		
		Rural	16096488	8516596	7579892	6360351	4589049	1771302	5248225	4161003	1087222	1112126	428046	684080																		
		Urban	8262511	4468449	3794062	2767123	2371164	395959	2587507	2265025	322482	179616	106139	73477																		
4.	Chandigarh	Total	900635	506938	393697	340422	284419	56003	328989	277050	51939	11433	7369	4064																		
		Rural	92120	56816	35304	40203	36293	3910	38168	34934	3234	2035	1359	676																		
		Urban	808515	450122	358393	300219	248126	52093	290821	242116	48705	9398	6010	3388																		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5. Uttaranchal	Total	8489349	4325924	4163425	3134036	1996177	1137859	2322347	1639242	683105	811689	356935	454754		
	Rural	6310275	3144590	3165685	2498842	1436711	1062131	1745562	1123925	621637	753280	312786	440494		
	Urban	2179074	1181334	997740	635194	559466	75728	576785	515317	61468	58409	44149	14260		
6. Haryana	Total	21144564	11363953	9780611	8377466	5715526	2661940	6241324	4933004	1308320	2136142	782522	1353620		
	Rural	15029260	8052988	6976272	6451587	4085621	2365966	4519240	3425749	1093491	1932347	659872	1272475		
	Urban	6115304	3310965	2804339	1925879	1629905	295974	1722084	1507255	214829	203795	122650	81145		
7. Delhi	Total	13850507	7607234	6243273	4545234	3960101	585133	4317516	3794345	523171	227718	165756	61962		
	Rural	944727	522087	422640	301064	258032	43032	273677	240572	33105	27387	17460	9927		
	Urban	12905780	7085147	5820633	4244170	3702069	542101	4043839	3553773	490066	200331	148296	52035		
8. Rajasthan	Total	56507188	29420011	27087177	23766655	14695802	9070853	17436888	12841318	4595570	6329767	1854484	4475283		
	Rural	43292813	22426640	20866173	19856423	11379536	8476887	13962042	9771540	4190502	5894381	1607996	4286385		
	Urban	13214375	6993371	6221004	3910232	3316266	593966	3474846	3069778	405068	435386	246488	188898		
9. Uttar Pradesh	Total	166197921	87565369	78632552	53983824	40981558	13002266	39337649	34338260	4999389	14646175	6643298	8002877		
	Rural	131658339	69157470	6250869	44675952	32770685	11905267	31242754	26975069	4267685	13433198	5795616	7637582		
	Urban	34539582	18407899	16131683	9307872	8210873	1096999	8094895	7363191	731704	1212977	847682	365295		
10. Bihar	Total	82998509	43243795	39754714	27974606	20483003	7491603	21052875	17511018	3541857	6921731	2971985	3949746		
	Rural	74316709	38594996	35721713	25752569	18544822	7207747	19112829	15760425	3352404	6639740	2784397	3855343		
	Urban	8681800	4648799	4033001	2222037	1938181	283856	4910046	1750593	189453	281991	187588	94403		
11. Sikkim	Total	540851	288484	252367	263043	165716	97327	212904	146541	66363	50139	19175	30964		
	Rural	480981	255774	225207	239002	147560	91442	190656	129679	60977	48346	17881	30465		
	Urban	59870	32710	27160	24041	18156	5885	22248	16862	5386	1793	1294	499		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12. Arunachal	Total	1097968	579941	518027	482902	283612	189290	415007	267384	147623	67895	26228	41667		
Pradesh	Rural	870087	454690	415407	402010	230320	171690	340027	207110	132917	61983	23210	38773		
	Urban	227881	125261	102620	80892	63292	17600	74980	60274	14706	5912	3018	2894		
13. Nagaland	Total	1990036	1047141	942895	847796	488968	358928	703977	424811	279166	143819	64157	79662		
	Rural	1647249	859716	787533	741439	406859	334580	608335	348972	259363	133104	57887	75217		
	Urban	342787	187425	155362	106357	82109	24248	95642	75839	19803	10715	6270	4445		
14. Manipur	Total	2166788	1095634	1071154	945213	527216	417997	659364	430227	229137	285849	96989	188860		
	Rural	1590820	808953	781867	723087	398374	324713	494747	320432	174315	228340	77942	150398		
	Urban	575968	286681	289287	222126	128842	93284	164617	109795	54822	57509	19047	38462		
15. Mizoram	Total	888573	459109	429464	467159	263008	204151	362450	225428	137022	104709	37580	67129		
	Rural	447567	232726	214841	256044	138855	117189	201599	120662	80937	54445	18193	38252		
	Urban	441006	226383	214623	211115	124153	86962	160851	104766	56085	50264	19387	30877		
16. Tripura	Total	3199203	1642225	1556978	1159561	831346	328215	912292	742054	170238	247269	89292	157977		
	Rural	2653453	1363638	1289815	982447	687482	294965	747822	606103	141719	234625	81379	153246		
	Urban	545750	278587	267163	177114	143864	33250	164470	135951	28519	12644	7913	4731		
17. Meghalaya	Total	2318822	1176087	1142735	970146	568491	401655	757011	485694	271317	213135	82797	130338		
	Rural	1864711	946999	917712	822531	468095	334436	626538	393364	233174	195993	74731	121262		
	Urban	454111	229088	225023	147615	100396	47219	130473	92330	38143	17142	8066	9076		
18. Assam	Total	2665528	1377037	1287491	9538591	6870960	2667631	7114097	5849032	1265065	2424494	1021928	1402566		
	Rural	23216288	11939945	11276343	8396769	5899204	2497565	6050639	4926395	1124244	2346130	972809	1373321		
	Urban	3439240	1837092	1602148	1141822	971756	170066	1063458	922637	140821	78364	49119	29245		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19. West	Total	80176197	41465985	38710212	29481690	22388044	7093646	23023583	19494971	3528612	6458107	2893073	35655034		
Bengal	Rural	57748946	29616009	28132937	21889642	16019881	5869761	16106580	13551865	2554715	5783062	2468016	3315046		
	Urban	22427251	11849976	10577275	7592048	6368163	1223885	6917003	5943106	973897	675045	425057	249988		
20. Jharkhand	Total	26945829	13885037	13060792	10109030	6659856	3449174	6446782	5134067	1312715	3662248	1525789	2136459		
Bihar	Rural	20952088	10679596	10272492	8569591	5302143	3267448	5105341	3921518	1183823	3464250	1380625	2083625		
	Urban	5993741	3205441	2788300	1539439	1357713	181726	1341441	1212549	128892	197998	145164	52834		
21. Orissa	Total	36804660	18660570	18144090	14276488	9802006	4474482	9589269	8004740	1584529	4687219	1797266	2889953		
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	31287422	15748970	15538452	12586969	8373695	4213274	8071999	6677417	1394582	4514970	1696278	2818692		
	Urban	5517238	2911600	2605638	1689519	1428311	261208	1517270	1327323	189947	172249	100988	71261		
22. Chhattisgarh	Total	20833803	10474218	10359585	9679871	5531859	4148012	7054595	4742935	2311660	2625276	788924	1836352		
Chhattisgarh	Rural	16648056	8307443	8340613	8377674	4495979	3881695	5883797	3777194	2106603	2493877	718785	1775092		
	Urban	4185747	2166775	2018972	1302197	1035880	266317	1170798	965741	205057	131399	70139	61260		
23. Madhya Pradesh	Total	60348023	31443652	28904371	25793519	16194368	9599151	19102572	14056279	5046293	6690947	2138089	4552858		
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	44380878	23031093	21349785	20900226	12205916	8694310	14776619	10387506	4389113	6123607	1818410	4305197		
	Urban	15967145	8412559	7554585	4893293	3988452	904841	4325953	3668773	657180	567340	319679	247661		
24. Gujarat	Total	50671017	26385577	24285440	21255521	14477286	6778235	17025074	13480566	3544508	4230447	996720	3233727		
Gujarat	Rural	31740767	16317771	15422996	14993312	9049438	5943874	11114041	8210091	2903950	3879271	839347	3039924		
	Urban	18930250	10067806	8862444	6262209	5427848	834361	5911033	5270475	640558	351176	157373	183803		
25. Daman and Diu	Total	158204	92512	65692	72791	60569	12222	67522	58874	8648	5269	1695	3574		
Daman and Diu	Rural	100856	63606	37250	52480	45018	7462	48455	43747	4708	4025	1271	2754		
	Urban	57348	28906	28442	20311	15551	4760	19067	15127	3940	1244	424	820		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	26. Dendra and Nagar Haveli	Total	220490	121666	98824	114122	75835	38287	96184	71156	25028	17938	4679	13259
		Rural	170027	91832	78195	91542	56255	35287	75016	52037	22979	16526	4218	12308
		Urban	50463	29834	20629	22580	19580	3000	21168	19119	2049	1412	461	951
	27. Maharashtra	Total	96878627	50400596	46478031	41173351	26852095	14321256	34748053	24416295	10331758	6425298	2435800	3989498
		Rural	55777647	28458677	27318970	27261431	15348636	11912795	21853804	13528493	8325311	5407627	1820143	3587484
		Urban	41100980	21841919	19159061	13911920	11503459	2408461	12894249	10887802	2008447	1017671	615657	402014
	28. Andhra	Total	76210007	38527413	37682594	34893859	21662192	13231667	29040873	19455492	9585381	5852986	2206700	3646286
		Rural	55401067	27937204	27463863	28172888	16287101	11885787	22977594	14467183	8510411	5195294	1819918	3375376
		Urban	20808940	10590209	10218731	6720971	5375091	1345880	6063279	4988309	1074970	657692	386782	270910
	29. Karnataka	Total	52850562	26898918	25951644	23534791	15235355	8299436	19364759	13896845	5467914	4170032	1338510	2831522
		Rural	34889033	17648958	17240075	17127803	10254252	6873551	13462535	9194812	4267723	3665268	1059440	2605828
		Urban	17961529	9249960	8711569	6406988	4981103	1425885	5902224	4702033	1200191	504764	279070	225684
	30. Goa	Total	1347668	687248	660420	522855	375218	147637	425305	326993	98312	97550	48225	49325
		Rural	677091	340545	336546	274452	185648	88804	204915	154069	50846	69537	31579	37958
		Urban	670577	346703	323874	248403	189570	58833	220390	172924	47466	28013	16646	11367
	31. Lakshadweep	Total	60650	13131	29519	15354	13204	2150	11710	10288	1422	3644	2916	728
		Rural	33683	17191	16492	8007	6984	1023	5895	5212	683	2112	1772	340
		Urban	26967	13940	13027	7347	6220	1127	5815	5076	739	1532	1144	388
	32. Kerala	Total	31841374	15488614	16372760	10283887	7765645	2518242	8236973	6460693	1776280	2046914	1304952	741862
		Rural	23574449	11451282	12123167	7671110	5732387	1938723	5998150	4677067	1321083	1672960	1055320	617640
		Urban	8266925	4017332	4249593	2612777	2033258	579519	2238823	1783626	455197	373954	249632	124322

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
33. Tamil Nadu	Total	62405679	31400909	31004770	27878282	18100397	9777885	23757783	16303310	7454473	4120499	1797087	2323412	
	Rural	34921681	17531494	17390187	17559768	10360726	7199042	14290543	9039189	5251354	3269225	1321537	1947688	
	Urban	27483998	13869415	13614583	10318514	7739671	2578843	9467240	7264121	2203119	851274	4755550	375724	
34. Pondicherry	Total	974345	486961	487384	342655	258670	83985	317367	245205	72162	25288	13465	11823	
	Rural	325726	163703	162023	127766	88986	38780	113453	82135	31318	14313	6851	7462	
	Urban	648619	323258	325361	214889	169684	45205	203914	163070	40844	10975	6614	4361	
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	356152	192972	163180	136254	109162	27092	113607	97349	16258	22647	11813	10834	
	Rural	239954	128961	110993	94052	73350	20702	73454	63186	10268	20598	10164	10434	
	Urban	116198	64011	52187	42202	35812	6390	40153	34163	5990	2049	1649	400	

Note : (Excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati district of Manipur)

Construction of Subways in Delhi

2891. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the planning for development in Delhi lacks coordination in various agencies working for development of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether most of the subways constructed in the recent past in Delhi are either destroyed by some other agencies or are not in use by public;

(c) if so, the details of such subways;

(d) the expenditure incurred by the Government on construction of each of such subways;

(e) whether the Government now proposed to provide escalator equipped subways in Delhi;

(f) if so, the details in this regard; and

(g) the construction cost of each of such subways?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) It has reported that coordination in respect of development proposals/projects is done through various inter-departmental meetings and committees.

(b) and (c) The concerned agencies have informed that the subways under their jurisdiction are well utilized. However, NDMC has indicated that the subway at Rafi Marg has been demolished for replacement by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. and the subway at Pandit Pant Marg has been closed due to security reasons. The PWD has indicated that only one subway at Gokulpuri has been rendered unuseful due to construction of flyover.

(d) The approximately cost of construction of subway at Rafi Marg, Pandit Pant Marg and Gokulpuri is Rs. 150 lakhs, Rs. 85 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs respectively.

(e) and (f) The PWD has stated that it is proposed to equip future subways/Foot Over Bridges (FOB) at certain locations with escalators.

(g) The cost of construction depends on design, location, width of road etc. and may vary in each case.

[Translation]

Maoist Activities

2892. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Maoist extremists of Nepal are indulged in illegal procuring of arms from Mafia gangs of Mumbai;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Nepal maoist insurgents have established links with Naxal groups active in India and as a result of this sophisticated arms are being supplied to Nepalese extremists; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) No such reports have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Although Maoist insurgents are reported to have established links with naxal groups, the Government has no information about the supply of sophisticated arms by the naxal groups to the Nepalese extremists.

(d) SSB and the bordering States namely Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttaranchal have been advised to increase vigil along the Indo-Nepal Border and undertake intensive patrolling of the areas bordering Nepal to prevent ingress of Maoist elements into the Indian territory.

[English]

Mumbai Blast Case

2893. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has prepared a fresh list of Mumbai blast case fugitives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has also held talks in this regard with other countries to bring the culprits to book;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Government during the Home Secretary level talks on terrorism and drug trafficking with the Government of Pakistan in August, 2004, once again raised the matter of repatriation of the absconding accused persons reportedly residing in Pakistan. Besides diplomatic initiatives, the absconding accused have been declared as proclaimed offenders. Wherever necessary, steps have also been taken to get the accused extradited/ deported.

VAT on Tea

2894. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether price of tea will rise if 12.5 per cent Value Added Tax is adopted by the tea producing States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of other commodities would come down but prices of tea will go up if 12.5 per cent VAT is levied; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) to (d) Value Added Tax is expected to tax only to the extent of value addition of a product at each point of sale. Therefore, increase or otherwise of the price of tea after VAT would depend on the existing sales tax structure and rate in the State concerned and the VAT rate finally adopted for tea.

Child Court

2895. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the crime by children are increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Union Government has proposed to set up child court in each States' High Court to deal with cases pertaining to children;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has also decided to announce new measures for the welfare of child development in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) According to National Crime Records Bureau the available figures indicate a mixed trend in juvenile delinquency during 2001 to 2003. The total number of cases registered under Indian Penal Code and Special Local Laws during 2001, 2002 and 2003 have been 16509, 18560 and 17819 respectively. The figures for 2004 are not yet available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A National Charter for Children has been adopted recently. In order to achieve the objectives of the Charter in a time bound manner a National Plan of Action for Children is being drafted in consultation with concerned Ministries and Departments which would contain the goals, objectives and strategies for the survival, development and protection of children.

[Translation]

**Development of Tribal Sub-Plan
Areas in Rajasthan**

2896. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of budget allocation to the State included in Tribal sub-plan;

(b) whether the Government is allocation funds to Rajasthan as per the Maharashtra pattern;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the schemes of the Government for upliftment of tribals in tribal sub-plan area of Southern Rajasthan by developing the wastelands, development of forest produce/herbal cultivation alongwith their collection processing and marketing alongwith funds allocated during the last three years and thereafter;

(e) the number of beneficiaries under those schemes, scheme-wise;

(f) whether despite sanctioning big amount by the Central Government for economic and social upliftment of tribal sub-plan areas of Southern Rajasthan still no change have occurred in economic and social condition of those tribal families;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether the Government proposes to get it investigated and reviewed; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates funds Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and Article 275(1) of the Constitution to the States based on specific criteria. The Maharashtra pattern has been adopted by that state for allocation of TSP funds in the state. The Tribal Welfare Deptt. is given allocation of TSP funds in the state, which then allocates funds to various line Deptts. This Ministry has been advocating to all the States to adopt this model.

(d) to (i) the information has been sought from the State Government, and appropriate decision will be taken.

Allocation of Funds for Promoting Education

2897. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the various State Governments particularly from Rajasthan for promoting education during the last five years, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned/cleared in respect of each State during each of the previous five years;

(c) the number of proposals are still pending as on date; and

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid before the Table of the House.

*[English]***Indian Stamp Bill, 2004**

2898. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent a proposal to the Union Government for according administrative approval to the Indian Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2004;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The approval of the Government of India to the introduction of the Indian Stamp (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 2004 in the State Legislature has been conveyed to the Government of Gujarat on 1.2.2005.

Disaster Management Department in States

2899. SHRI HITEN BARMAN :
SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU :
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE :
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines or instructions to all the State Governments to have a separate Ministry or Department named "Disaster Management" to tackle all natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have already complied with the above advise or likely to be compiling the above advise; and

(d) the action proposes by the Government against the State Governments which have so far not

acted upon the said advice of the Government within a stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The Government had recommended to all the State Government to convert their State Departments of Relief and Rehabilitation into Departments of Disaster Management, with the responsibility of looking at the whole cycle of disaster management i.e. prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation.

(c) and (d) The States/Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttaranchal have already converted/ redesignated their respective Relief Departments so as to include Disaster Management in their nomenclature. The remaining States/UTs have been advised to take similar action.

*[Translation]***Conversion of Loan Component under IDSMT**

2900. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States from which the Union Government has received requests to convert their loan component under the scheme relating to the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns into cent percent grants during the last three years; and

(b) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) During the last three years, no request was received from the State Governments to convert their loan component into cent percent grants under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns scheme (IDSMT).

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***Rural Colleges**

2901. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural colleges being run in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of colleges in the urban areas, State-wise; and

(c) the facilities provided by the UGC for the development of rural colleges during the last three years, State-wise, college-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the University Grants Commission, as on 31.3.2004, there are around 16000 colleges in the country. Of these, 5589 colleges are recognized under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956, and 5273 colleges among these, are eligible for Central assistance under section 12(B) of the said Act, as shown in the statement enclosed. Further, while no data regarding rural/urban colleges is maintained on a centralised basis, around 35% of these colleges are situated in the rural areas.

Statement

State-wise number of Colleges under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act as on 31st March, 2004

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Colleges Under Section		
		2(f)and12(B)	2(f)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400	8	408

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	5
3.	Assam	168	3	171
4.	Bihar	293	9	302
5.	Chhattisgarh	139	1	140
6.	Delhi	76	1	77
7.	Goa	19	3	22
8.	Gujarat	321	9	330
9.	Haryana	142	0	142
10.	Himachal Pradesh	42	4	46
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	0	34
12.	Jharkhand	81	2	83
13.	Karnataka	459	47	506
14.	Kerala	194	6	200
15.	Madhya Pradesh	379	43	422
16.	Maharashtra	645	77	722
17.	Manipur	44	0	44
18.	Meghalaya	15	0	15
19.	Mizoram	8	2	10
20.	Nagaland	9	2	10
21.	Orissa	251	5	256
22.	Punjab	210	3	213
23.	Rajasthan	185	14	199
24.	Sikkim	3	0	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	277	13	290

1	2	3	4	5
26. Tripura		13	0	13
27. Uttar Pradesh		433	60	493
28. Uttaranchal		32	3	35
29. West Bengal		365	1	366
30. Andaman and Nicobar	2		0	2
31. Chandigarh		18	0	18
32. Lakshadweep		0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu		1	0	1
34. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0	0
35. Pondicherry		11	0	11
Total		5273	316	5589

[Translation]

Paper Production

2902. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of paper, straw board and newspaper print manufacturing industrial units in the country;

(b) the total quantum of paper manufactured since May, 2004 till date;

(c) whether the units manufacturing quality paper have been identified;

(d) whether adequate financial assistance is being provided to the units concerned; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S ELANGOVA): (a) Paper Industry which includes Pulp, Paper and Paper Board and Newsprint is a de-licensed one. The data regarding the number of paper mills and newspaper print manufacturing industrial units in the country is not centrally maintained. However, there are about 667 paper mills in the country out of which 73 number of mills are registered under schedule of Newsprint Control Order 2004 for manufacture of Newsprint paper.

(b) Total production of "Paper and Paperboard" and "Newsprint" during May to November, 2004 is 3395868 MT and 407266 MT respectively.

(c) With the opening up of the market, major players in the Indian paper industry have taken steps to be competitive in terms of product quality. Generally the integrated large paper mills using forest based raw material produce quality paper which contributes to nearly 36% out of the total country's production of paper.

(d) and (e) The Government have provided number of financial assistance of the mills engaged in production of paper, paperboard and newsprint paper, such as:-

- (i) A concessional excise duty of 8% for first clearance upto 3500 MT per annum is levied on paper and paperboard manufactured with not less than 75% non-conventional raw material and 12% of Excise Duty thereafter.
- (ii) The newsprint manufactured by the mills included in Schedule of the Newsprint Control Order, 2004 are exempted from excise duty.
- (iii) Cess fund is allocated to carry out research and development work for the benefit of paper industry.
- (iv) Duty free import of Pulp for manufacture of newsprint.

Killing of Civilians by Security Forces

2903. SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any special steps to provide protection to the people living in the villages situated at the Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some civilians have also been killed in firing by security forces;

(d) if so, the total number of such civilians killed or injured during the last three years and thereafter; and

(e) the amount of compensation given to them, if any, by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) Government has adopted a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach for providing protection to the people living close to the Indo-Pak border which includes fencing of the International Border, providing Border Security Force Kisan Guards to the farmers who carry out agricultural activities in their fields across the border fencing, gearing up the intelligence machinery, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system, etc.

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

[English]

Merger of S.S.A. into Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

2904. SHRI DINSHA PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to merge Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with Mid-Day-Meal Programme;

(b) whether modalities have been worked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, manner in which two schemes with different objectives and implementing agencies can work smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) It is not correct to say that Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day-Meal Schemes have different objectives. In fact, they both aim at universalisation of primary education. As such, they are meant to be implemented in a coordinated and synergistic manner. However, no decision has so far been taken to merge the two schemes.

Floriculture Export

2905. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether floriculture exports from the country has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of quantity and money; and

(c) the names of major States exporting floriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of exports during the last three years are given below:-

(value: rupees in crores; quantity: in metric tons)

2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
18821.88	115.39	26701.35	165.86	30659.53	249.55

(Source : DGCI&S)

(c) Fresh cut flowers are exported mainly from Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Dried flowers are being exported mainly from Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

**Early School Admission in
Primary Education**

2906. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/guidelines for early school admissions in primary education, percentage-wise and State-wise;

(b) the percentage increase in the primary school admission after the introduction of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(c) the impact of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in relation with the increase of population;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to increase the budgetary support to this programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) All States are committed to admitting every child of the appropriate age group in their Primary schools. State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratios (in percentage terms) for children in the primary school going age group (6-11 years) are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched in 2001-02. Enrolment at the Primary stage (Classes I-V) in 2002-03 increased by 7.5% over that in 2001-02, against an estimated population growth rate of 1.9%.

(d) and (e) Budgetary allocation for SSA, which was Rs. 3057 Crores in 2004-05, has been raised to Rs. 7156 Crores in 2005-06 (excluding amount available from the lump-sum allocation for the North Eastern Region).

Statement

State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratios (In percentage terms) for children in the primary school going age group (6-11 years), as on 30.9.2002

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Gross Enrolment Ratios (in percentage terms)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105.93
3.	Assam	86.83
4.	Bihar	73.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	104.45
6.	Goa	104.22
7.	Gujarat	111.50
8.	Haryana	80.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	116.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84.39
11.	Jharkhand	74.79
12.	Karnataka	110.65
13.	Kerala	98.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.02
15.	Maharashtra	106.55
16.	Manipur	146.88
17.	Meghalaya	116.19
18.	Mizoram	128.70
19.	Nagaland	65.22

1	2	3
20. Orissa		103.02
21. Punjab		71.12
22. Rajasthan		97.25
23. Sikkim		121.68
24. Tamil Nadu		115.50
25. Tripura		123.85
26. Uttar Pradesh		91.25
27. Uttaranchal		107.87
28. West Bengal		102.99
29. Andaman and Nicobar		116.38
30. Chandigarh		72.61
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		126.99
32. Daman and Diu		114.00
33. Delhi		91.83
34. Lakshadweep		110.99
35. Pondicherry		116.17
Total		95.39

NCERT Books on Net

2907. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCERT proposes to post its text books on the internet for unlimited access by the students and teachers across the country;

(b) if so, the time by when these text books are likely to be posted on the Net;

(c) whether at the outset 150 text books for classes IX to XII would be put on the Net;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when the text books for other classes proposed to be put on the Net?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (e) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has initiated discussions with National Informatics Centre (NIC) for hosting text books on the internet. This programme will be undertaken in phases. By the beginning of the academic year 2005-06, English text books for classes IX to XII will be posted on the Net. The Hindi version of these text books will be posted on the Net during the course of the year.

[English]

Enhancement of Funds under Tribal Development Schemes

2908. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is extending financial assistance to the State Government for creation of infrastructural facilities, irrigations, land holdings, land purchase and development for the STs and Tribal groups in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocations being made to the State, in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal

Affairs is extending financial assistance under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to the State Governments for creation of infrastructural facilities, irrigations, land holdings, land purchase and development for STs in the country.

(b) A statement indicating details of funds released

under 275(1) of the Constitution to various States during last three years and thereafter is enclosed.

(c) to (e) The Planning Commission has provided an additional outlay of Rs. 50 crore towards minor irrigation as Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution over and above Rs. 330 crore for annual Plan 2005-2006.

Statement

Grants released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001-2002 Amount Released	2002-2003 Amount Released	2003-2004 Amount Released	2004-2005 Amount Released as on 17.03.2005
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2715.35	2160.30	1785.00	2300.46
2.	Assam	845.56	1023.40	668.87	574.54
3.	Bihar	209.35	209.00	209.00	114.95
4.	Gujarat	3050.00	2250.00	2280.00	2515.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	78.00	80.00	80.00	88.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	502.94	318.00	367.00	398.70
7.	Karnataka	1314.37	904.35	797.00	770.00
8.	Kerala	117.50	588.00	158.00	129.80
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4346.06	4052.32	3821.58	4522.35
10.	Maharashtra	2672.50	2925.00	2672.00	1470.35
11.	Manipur	230.00	424.55	230.00	253.00
12.	Orissa	4104.91	3641.60	2830.00	830.21
13.	Rajasthan	2550.00	2224.48	2070.00	2200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Sikkim	239.38	83.00	33.00	36.30
15.	Tamil Nadu	405.00	210.00	250.00	117.24
16.	Tripura	462.50	665.50	313.00	344.30
17.	Uttar Pradesh	176.95	27.00	27.00	29.70
18.	West Bengal	1406.67	1543.00	1763.00	1987.30
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	300.00	200.00	220.00
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	555.00	50.55	305.25
21.	Mizoram	0.00	240.00	240.00	424.00
22.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	425.70
23.	Jharkhand	2208.15	2808.00	2208.00	1555.27
24.	Chhattisgarh	2086.77	2089.50	2089.00	2297.90
25.	Uttaranchal	78.05	78.00	128.00	107.61
Total		30000.00	30000.00	25270.00	24017.93

**Permanent Absorption in
Delhi Police**

2909. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision regarding permanent absorption of CRPF, ITBP, CISF and BSF deputation personnels in Delhi Police; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The personnel of Central Paramilitary Forces were taken on deputation in Delhi Police as a short-term measure pending recruitment of new personnel. There was no option but to repatriate these personnel to make room for

the newly recruited candidates. Incidentally, several of these deputationnists had approached the CAT, the High Court and even the Supreme Court, but they have lost their cases in the Courts.

Vanilla Price

2910. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details pertaining to the price of Vanilla in the respective Vanilla producing countries during the past three years, year-wise;

(b) the price in India during this period;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government or Spices Board to help farmers in the wake of falling prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Details of average prices of green vanilla beans in Madagascar and Uganda, as gathered by the Spices Board from the press reports, are given below. Prices of green beans from other origins are not available.

Prices in Rs./Kg.

Country	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Madagascar	Not Available	1789	61
Uganda	Not Available	2700	130

Source: Spices Board

(b) The annual average prices of green vanilla beans in India for the last three years is given below:-

Prices in Rs./Kg.

Year	Price
2002-03	1250
2003-04	3250
2004-05	275

Source: Spices Board

(c) and (d) Following steps have been taken to help the farmers to check fall in prices:-

- (i) Spices Board has encouraged vanilla producers to constitute a producers company to pool and process beans for value added direct export.
- (ii) Spices Board has helped the company (VANILCO) to get project finance. Steps have

been initiated to encourage the company to enter into higher end value addition.

- (iii) Spices Board has encouraged and assisted organic vanilla producers to seek export market by sponsoring their visit abroad.
- (iv) Spices Board has trained growers to procure vanilla in their own farm.
- (v) Spices Board has encouraged low cost and low risk cultivation of vanilla through subsidized supply of planting material.
- (vi) Spices Board has launched direct sale of premium quality Indian spices including vanilla and vanillin extracts under "FLAVOURIT" brand targeted at high end domestic and international market.

Games Village for Commonwealth Games, 2010

2911. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to build the 2010 Commonwealth Games Village on the west bank of Yamuna;

(b) if so, the cost and the present status of the project;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Government has taken any foreign help in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Government has approved construction of the Games village next to the Akshardham Temple off the new Nizamuddin bridge.

(b) Action for design and plans for Games Village has been initiated. It is premature to give an estimate of cost.

(c) The construction work of Games Village is expected to be completed well in time for the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(d) No, Sir. However, there is provision for knowledge transfer in the License fee paid to Commonwealth Games Federation for carrying out base line survey and for suggesting improvement of infrastructure.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

National Commission on Women

2912. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the condition of the women entrepreneurs in various States including Uttar Pradesh is not good;

(b) whether the National Women Commission has send its recommendations to the State Governments by assisting them;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government would take any measures to help such women entrepreneurs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) As per the information available with the National Commission for Women, women entrepreneurs in various states including Uttar Pradesh face various problems and constraints such as inadequate availability of institutional support, finance, raw material, marketing, skill-upgradation, etc.

(b) to (e) National Commission for Women had organized a two day National Workshop on Women in Industry-Policies, Problems and Prospects on 16-17th March, 2005 at New Delhi to address these problems. This was followed by Conference of State Secretaries of Women and Child Development, Rural Development, Industries and Rural Industries Departments on 18th March, 2005. The recommendations emerging out of the deliberations of the National Workshop and the Conference of State Secretaries are to be placed before the National Commission for Women for adoption.

Festival Housing Scheme, 2004

2913. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses allotted under the Festival Housing Scheme, 2004 of Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the number of persons out of these, who have been allotted houses had submitted more than one form and the total number of persons who had submitted more than one applications/forms;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has any system to find out whether the allottee is already having a DDA flat or not;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the most of the DDA flats are sold on premium after allotment due to which the needy people are economically exploited; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to stop such transfers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that 2506 flats were allotted under Festival Housing Scheme-2004.

(b) DDA has reported that out of those who have been allotted flats, 48 applicants have submitted more than one application, and out of total applicants, 2294 persons had submitted more than one application.

(c) and (d) At the time of allotment, an affidavit is obtained from the allottee to the effect that he/she or his/her wife/husband or dependent children does not have any property in Delhi/New Delhi and Delhi Cantt. If at any later stage, it is found that the declaration given is incorrect, immediate action to cancel the allotment is taken.

(e) and (f) At present, the flats allotted by DDA are on freehold basis and after taking over possession by allottee and execution and registration of conveyance deed of the flat, there is no bar on the sale of these flats.

[English]

Indo-Finland Trade

2914. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to expand trade relation with Finland;

(b) if so, the areas in which the Indo-Finland trade has been established;

(c) the new areas identified for the expansion of Indo-Finland trade; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to enhance trade with countries of Europe including Finland.

(b) During 2003-04 India's major exports to Finland were drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, cotton ready-made garments including accessories, electronic

goods, coffee, cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups, etc. and India's major imports from Finland were electronic goods, machinery, news print, paper-board and manufactures, computer software, etc.

(c) and (d) Some of the new areas having potential for increased trade and economic cooperation are pollution control equipments, information technology and software development, technology for optimum utilisation of heat energy in thermal power stations, non-conventional sources of energy etc.

Installation of Iron Gates

2915. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing Welfare Associations and the residents of private colonies are getting big iron gates installed in their respective colonies in the name of security due to which the common passages and the paths connecting two areas are getting obstructed and people are facing difficulties in movements;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to remove such gates and intend to make it obligatory to obtain No Objection Certificate from the local authorities before installing a gate as cars are being parked right in the middle of the road adjoining gates;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) The Residents' Welfare Associations in various colonies are reported to have installed iron gates as a security measure. There have been few representations against erection of such gates. A public interest petition was also filed in the Delhi High Court in this regard. The Hon'ble High Court in its order dated 27th May, 2003 directed the Municipal Corporation

of Delhi (MCD) and Police authorities to frame norms in the matter. The MCD has now made it mandatory to obtain No Objection Certificate from the Police Authority as well as Fire Department before granting permission for erection of gates in residential colonies.

[Translation]

Secondary Education

2916. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL :
SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE :

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any scheme under which teachers of all the Government High and Higher Secondary Schools could be provided training within a fixed time frame;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to provide grants to the States in order to organise short-term refresher course for the Teachers associated with the secondary education so as to remove the difficulties in teaching in view of the continuous changes being made in the syllabus;

(c) whether the Union Government has any scheme to provide grants to the States to improve the condition of libraries and laboratories in High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools for developing quality education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) The Government of India is already implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of Teacher Education since 1987-88.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Improvement of Science Education in Schools" being

implemented since 1987-88, assistance is provided to the States/Union Territories for setting up or upgradation of science laboratories, library facilities in secondary/senior secondary schools and training of science and mathematics teachers. During the Tenth Five Year Plan the scheme has an outlay of Rs. 110.00 crores.

[English]

Setting up of N.S.R.F.

2917. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

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

(a) whether the Government had a proposal to set up a world class national science and research foundation and two universities for scientific research and education as reported in the *Hindu* dated 6th March, 2005;

(b) if so, whether the sites of setting up of national science research foundation and two universities has been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (e) A recommendation has been made by the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister's Committee on Science and Technology Interface with Higher Education for setting up two new institutions devoted to Scientific Education and Research. Details are yet to be worked out

[Translation]

Integrated Action Plan for Chhattisgarh

2918. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh had submitted an Integrated Action Plan during 2001;

(b) if so, the present status of said proposal;

(c) whether the sum of Rs. 313.88 lakh for the said scheme is also likely to lapse with the expiry of the term of the 11th Finance Commission on 31st March, 2005; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing the said amount to Chhattisgarh by the Union Government till date?

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

(a) and (b) Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) recommended grant of Rs. 984.00 lakhs for upgradation of standards of police administration. Grants of Rs. 664.88 lakhs have been released to Government of Chhattisgarh so far. Utilisation certificates totaling to Rs. 586.76 lakhs only have been received by Ministry of Finance so far.

(c) and (d) No more grants for this purpose can be released as utilization reported by the State is less than the amount released. Grants not utilized by the State by 31.3.2005 will get transferred to Fiscal Reforms Facility.

ISI Activities in NE

2919. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the stand of Ministry of Defence regarding involvement of Pak Intelligence Agency ISI in the recent bomb blasts in Assam and Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) The Government has no specific report to suggest involvement of Pak ISI in the bomb blasts in Assam and Nagaland which took place in the first week of October 2004.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

[English]

WTO Meet at Kenya

2920. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA :

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

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

(a) whether India participated in WTO mini-ministerial meet recently concluded in Kenya;

(b) if so, whether the government has opined that the EU's offer on non-agriculture market access is inadequate and has demanded an equitable tariff;

(c) if so, the reaction of the EU thereon.

(d) whether the Government has worked out modified formula alongwith the countries supporting it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) EU has put forward certain ideas on how reductions in tariffs on the non-agricultural goods are to be effected without formally proposing the same. This

matter is currently under discussion in the WTO. EU had made some suggestions on a tariff formula in NAMA, which has not yet been formalised. The Indian side has indicated that this does not meet our concerns. No reaction from EU is available on this.

(d) and (e) The modified formula is still under discussion with some countries.

M.B.A. Institutes

2921. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Master of Business Administration (MBA) Institutes are functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to establish more M.B.A. institute like I.I.M. (Ahmedabad);

(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) The State-wise number of M.B.A. Institutes approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) It is proposed to establish an Indian Institute of Management in the North Eastern Region.

Statement

Number of AICTE approved MBA Institutes

Region	State/Union Territory	Number
1	2	3
Central	Madhya Pradesh	47
	Chhattisgarh	4

	1	2	3
		Gujarat	38
Eastern		Mizoram	0
		Sikkim	0
		Orissa	26
		West Bengal	16
		Tripura	0
		Meghalaya	0
		Arunachal Pradesh	0
Northern		Andaman and Nicobar	0
		Assam	6
		Manipur	1
		Nagaland	0
		Jharkhand	6
		Bihar	12
		Uttar Pradesh	135
North West		Uttaranchal	14
		Chandigarh	0
		Haryana	23
		Jammu and Kashmir	3
		New Delhi	34
		Punjab	25
		Rajasthan	29
Southern		Himachal Pradesh	0
		Andhra Pradesh	219

1	2	3
	Pondicherry	2
	Tamil Nadu	149
South West	Karnataka	84
	Kerala	26
Western	Maharashtra	128
	Goa	2
	Daman and Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
Total Number		1029

Mentally Ill Patients

2922. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the directions of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to States and Union Territories no mentally ill patient is kept in chains in any mental hospital;

(b) if so, whether all the State Governments/Union Territories are complying the directions of NHRC;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of deaths reported in accidents due to mentally ill being chained during the last three years and thereafter State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that directions of NHRC are implemented in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (e) In response to the directions issued by the National

Human Rights Commission (NHRC), all the State Governments/Union Territories have reported that no mentally ill patient is kept in chains in any Mental Hospitals/Institutions within their jurisdiction. No deaths in accidents due to mentally ill being chained have been reported during the last three years.

(f) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been issuing instructions to all the State Governments and UT administrations, from time to time, to implement the provisions contained in the Mental Health Act, 1987 and Rules framed there under, which includes Section 81(l) of the Act that provides that no mentally ill person should be subjected during treatment to any indignity (whether physical or mental) or cruelty. The State Mental Health Authorities and the Central Mental Health Authority constituted under the Mental Health Act, 1987 oversee the proper implementation of the various provisions of the Act.

Close Circuit Cameras

2923. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to instal close circuit cameras on sensitive points of international borders of India with neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the locations identified for the same and the time by which the cameras are likely to be installed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Militant Hideouts in Himachal Pradesh

2924. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that various outfits of terrorists are planning to shift their hideouts from Jammu and Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. There are no inputs to suggest that the terrorist outfits are planning to shift their hideouts from Jammu and Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh.

There are systems for monitoring the security situation on a regular basis and for sharing the intelligence inputs regarding presence and activities of terrorists between Jammu and Kashmir Police and Himachal Pradesh Police. Constant vigil and close co-ordination are being maintained by Security Forces with the civil/police authorities of the bordering districts of the two states to check and flush out the terrorists in the inter-state border area.

Technical and Vocational Education

2925. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy on technical and vocational educations stipulates mechanism to evaluate the quality of the trainees; and

(b) if so, the concrete 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) and (b) Based on the policy, various schemes of Technical and Vocational Education have been formulated with the in-built features of Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring of programme implementation is being done at various levels viz., National, State, District and Institutional level. The feedback mechanism would ensure identification of deficiencies in instructions, administration, financial management, etc., so that the functionaries at each level are able to take timely decisions to fill in the gaps in policy-making, direction, budgeting, etc.

Vacant Posts of Teachers under KVs

2926. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN :
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA :

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

(a) the number of vacant posts of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas filled up in the country during 2003-04 and 2004-05, State-wise and Category-wise;

(b) the details of criteria followed to fill up the vacant posts;

(c) details of sanctioned posts of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas as on March 1, 2005;

(d) the number of teachers who have been declared surplus as on the above date, category-wise;

(e) the methodology to be followed for adjusting these surplus teachers;

(f) whether various posts are still lying vacant in these schools; and

(g) if so, by when all the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) During the year 2003-04 and 2004-05, the number of candidates offered appointment on direct recruitment/promotion are as follows:-

Post	Year (2003-04)		Year (2004-05)	
	Pro-motion	Direct Pro-motion	Pro-motion	Direct Pro-motion
1	2	3	4	5
PGT	312	327	222	242
TGT	361	538	234	400

1	2	3	4	5
HM	234	-	146	-
PRT	-	1399	-	909
Total	907	2264	602	1551

State-wise information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The vacant posts are filled up by direct recruitment/departmental promotion/limited departmental examination/deputation, as per the recruitment rules governing the said post/subject.

(c) Statement-I is enclosed.

(d) As on 1.3.2005, only few Physical Education Teachers as well as SUPW teachers, who were declared as excess during September/October, 2004 are pending to be redeployed due to administrative reasons. Statement-II is enclosed.

(e) The excess teachers are adjusted in any existing vacancy within the station or in the nearest Vidyalaya as per the instructions contained in the transfer guidelines. While doing so, certain categories of teachers are exempted if they are covered under the specified grounds governing the exemption clause.

(f) and (g) Advertisement has already been published in various newspapers for filling up the vacant posts in the categories of PGT, TGT and PRT, which are likely to be filled by Oct., 2005. As of now many candidates who were offered appointment on direct recruitment and many teachers who have been offered promotion have started reporting for duty. However, the approximate number of vacancies available in the said posts are as follows:-

Post	No. of vacancies
1	2
PGT (10 subjects)	225

1	2
TGT (6 subjects)	403
PRT	725
Total	1353

Statement-I

Details of Number of Posts Sanctioned as on 01.03.05
in each category for the year 2004-05
(in Kendriya Vidyalayas)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Head Master	601
2.	Post Graduate Teacher (Hindi)	853
3.	Post Graduate Teacher (English)	881
4.	Post Graduate Teacher (Sanskrit)	03
5.	Post Graduate Teacher (History)	284
6.	Post Graduate Teacher (Economics)	421
7.	Post Graduate Teacher (Geography)	294
8.	Post Graduate Teacher (Physics)	816
9.	Post Graduate Teacher (Chemistry)	818
10.	Post Graduate Teacher (Maths)	842
11.	Post Graduate Teacher (Biology)	745
12.	Post Graduate Teacher (Commerce)	298
13.	Trained Graduate Teacher (Hindi)	1585
14.	Trained Graduate Teacher (English)	2114

1	2	3	1	2	3
15. Trained Graduate Teacher (Sanskrit)		940	20. Music Teacher		969
16. Trained Graduate Teacher (Social Studies)		1793	21. Physical Education Teacher		901
17. Trained Graduate Teacher (Maths)		1988	22. Drawing Teacher		571
18. Trained Graduate Teacher (Biology)		1397	23. Work Experience Teacher		951
19. Primary Teacher		12477	24. Yoga Teacher		254
			Total		32796

Statement-II

Details of Teachers Awaiting Redeployment

S.No.	Region	Name of WETs	M/F	DOB	Present KV
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangalore	MS Pratap Chandran	M	25/5/1958	Hebbal
2.	Bangalore	K.H. Shivkumar	M	19/8/1968	Jalhalli No. 1
3.	Bangalore	H. Srinivasan	M	4/2/49	MEG and Centre
4.	Bhopal	Sh. Neeraj Sharma	M	1/7/67	No. 1 Gwalior
5.	Bhopal	Sh. S.R. Bhongade	M	5/2/49	VSN Nagpur
6.	BBSR	Sri Sudhansu Panda	M	1/7/60	Sambalpur
7.	Mumbai	Renu Aggarwal	F	9/3/61	No.1 Colaba
8.	Kolkatta	Ms. M. Kundu	F	11/3/48	Barrackpore AFS
9.	Delhi	Smt. K.B. Haripriya	F	18/9/1955	No. 1 Delhi Cantt.
10.	Delhi	Shri J.P. Mehta	M	26/12/1945	No. 2 Delhi Cantt.
11.	Delhi	Mrs. Renu Jaitty	F	26/1/1971	No. 3 Delhi Cantt.
12.	Delhi	Mrs. Archana Saxena	F	17/8/1963	Gole Market
13.	Delhi	Shri Niwas Arya	M	27/2/1966	JNU

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Delhi	Shri P.K. Kanth	M	5/7/57	Noida
15.	Delhi	Smt. Suman Devi	F	1/6/76	Tagore Garden
16.	Hyderabad	Sri Diwakar Rao P	M	17/6/1976	Trimulgherry
17.	Jammu	Subash Chander	M	20/10/1972	No.1 Amritsar
18.	Jammu	Pawan Kumar Sharma	M	16/11/1968	No.1 Udampur
19.	Patna	Shri L.S. Choudhary	M	10/1/51	AFS Gorakhpur
20.	Patna	Shri R.J.N. Sahay	M	23/12/1962	Patna No. 1
21.	Patna	Sh. M.N. Verma	M	5/8/62	Mughalsarai

S.No.	Region	Name of PETs	M/F	DOB	Present KV
1.	Lucknow	MS Tomar	M	1/1/68	No.1 Agra
2.	Lucknow	UP Singh	M	20/10/1969	NC Allahabad
3.	Lucknow	AK Shukla	M	12/10/70	Kanpur Cantt.
4.	Lucknow	Achala Pkhariyal	F	21/04/1959	No. 1 Chakeri
5.	Lucknow	BG Mishra	M	8/9/47	No. 2 Chakeri
6.	Lucknow	Ashutosh Shukla	M	19/11/1973	AMC Lucknow
7.	Chennai	ER Sargunar	F	14/12/1948	HVF Avadi
8.	Chennai	Mamta Manjari Panda	F	4/11/68	Islands Grounds

[Translation]

Malkhamb as National Sport

2927. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made to include Malkhamb in the National Sports Competition;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether Malkhamb has been recognised by the National Olympic Committee; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote Malkhamb a traditional Indian sport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National level Sports Competition are conducted by the concerned National Federations.

(c) The Indian Olympic Association has recognized Mallkhamb Federation (Regd.) India with its headquarters at Mumbai for Mallkhamb discipline.

(d) The development of individual sports is the responsibility of the State Governments and concerned National Sports Federation. The Government has recognized the Federation mentioned in part (c) above under "Others" Category.

[English]

Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954

2928. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2865 and 3313 dated August 17, 2004 and December 21, 2004 respectively and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the collection of the information; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) Complete information has not been received from the concerned agencies. The matter is being pursued and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is obtained.

NGOs under Tribal Development Scheme

2929. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the NGOs which have provided financial assistance alongwith assistance under Article 275(1) under tribal development schemes during 2004-05 and thereafter State-wise particularly in the State of Orissa;

(b) the names of NGOs/Institutions who have provided financial assistance and ultimately black-listed during the said period; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) to (c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Boat Race as Sports Item

2930. SHRI DR. K.S. MANOJ : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for considering a sport item as a National Sports event;

(b) whether the Government proposes to consider Boat Races as a sport event in the country particularly in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There is no scheme of Government of India for considering a sport item as a National Sports event. National Championships in individual disciplines are organized by National Sports Federations..

(b) and (c) Government has recognized National Sports Federations for promotion of various water sports disciplines such as Rowing, Yachting and Kayaking and Canoeing. Financial assistance is given to these National Sports Federations for sending their teams abroad, for training and participation in international tournaments, holding international tournaments in India, conducting

National Championships and also for procuring equipments. Assistance is also extended through the Sports Authority of India for organizing coaching camps for preparing national teams and for engaging the services of foreign coaches. Limited secretarial assistance is also provided to NSFs' by way of reimbursement of salary of Joint/Assistance Secretaries of the Federations. Requests for assistance are processed according to the guidelines laid down under various Schemes of the Ministry.

Manhole Covers Over Sewage Lines

2931. MOHD. MUKEEM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Jal Board has failed to provide proper manhole covers over their sewage lines causing serious threat to pedestrians as reported in The Time of India dated December 2, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the DJB is planning to force the consumers to replace the faulty water Meters which were installed by DJB after charging the consumers with the clear knowledge that these will be maintained by DJB;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ensure that there is rule of law in the city and this is followed by the Government agencies such as Delhi Jal Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Jal Board has informed that it endeavours to replace stolen/broken/uneven manhole covers promptly.

(c) and (d) It is reported that the Water meters provided by DJB are replaced/repared by DJB. The consumers also have a choice to replace the water meter installed by DJB

by a meter of approved brand and size purchased from market.

(e) and (f) The DJB has indicated that it is discharging its responsibilities as per Delhi Water Board Act, 1988 and the directions of Government of NCT of Delhi.

Retaining of Government Accommodation

2932. SHRI MADHU GOUDH YASKHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons retaining Government accommodation after their retirement from the service of the Government of India though not eligible to retain Government accommodation;

(b) the reason for delay in cancelling such allotments; and

(c) the steps being taken to follow the rules framed in this regard strictly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Such an allotment is cancelled on the retirement of a person after allowing him/her the retention period permissible under the Rules. Eviction proceedings are initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 in the event of non-vacation of accommodation. Damages are charged for overstay.

Statement

Names of persons retaining Government accommodation after their Retirement from Government service

Sl. No.	Name of Allottee	Quarter No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Hukam Singh Pundir	F-3, Nauroji Nagar
2.	Shri Harpal Singh	160/3, Andrews Ganj

1	2	3
3.	Shri S.L. Sharma	783, Timarpur
4.	Shri Prasun Lahori	F-11, Nauroji Nagar
5.	Shri Santosh Kumar Karmakar	78-D, Vasant Vihar
6.	Shri S.C. Sxena	44/2B, S-II Diz Area
7.	Shri Wattan Singh	69/1B, S-II Diz Area
8.	Shri M.S. Ahluwalia	76/4D, S-II Diz Area
9.	Shri R.L. Bajaj	104-B, Aram Bagh
10.	Shri S.R. Gauhar	103-B, Aram Bagh
11.	Shri Chander Singh	38, Probyn Road
12.	Shri B.N. Singh	138(MS) Timar Pur
13.	Shri Kamlesh Bose	44, Probyn Road
14.	Shri Goswami Chanderkala	B-2/35, UDP, Nehru Nagar
15.	Late Shri Bhagwan	B-2/34, UDP, Nehru Nagar
16.	Dayanand	B-2/25, UDP, Nehru Nagar
17.	Shri Dharmendra Chaudhry	B-2/48, UDP, Nehru Nagar
18.	Shri Ramphal	E-50, M.K. Road
19.	Shri Satish Kumar	/MK-2, Srinivasपुरी
20.	Ms. Sarla Handa	1020, B.K.S. Marg
21.	Shri Inder Kumar	22/1086 Lodi Colony
22.	Shri D.S. Gosain	5/573 Lodi Colony

1	2	3
23.	Shri O.S. Dixit	12/188 Lodi Colony
24.	Shri K.N. Pargai	7/140 Lodi Colony
25.	Shri G.S. Pandey	17/887 Lodi Colony
26.	Shri L.N. Mathur	19/1010 Lodi Colony
27.	Shri Kalu Ram	17/937 Lodi Colony
28.	Shri A. Chawdhary	15/282 Lodi Colony
29.	Shri Rajiv Srivastava	CI/71, Bapa Nagar
30.	Shri K.H. Khan	CI/65, Bapa Nagar
31.	Shri V. Goindrajan	CII/16, Chanakyapuri
32.	Shri V.K. Choudhary	CII/75, Shahjahan Road
33.	Shri Arun Kahetrapal	CII/87, Moti Bagh
34.	Smt. Pratibha Karan	21, Lodi Estates
35.	Shri Phul Singh	47/9, Rajpur Road
36.	Hoshiar Singh	D-453 Sarojini Nagar
37.	Bhim Singh Malik	B-351 Sarojini Nagar
38.	R.N. Sharma	B-739 Sarojini Nagar
39.	Ram Deo	D-451 Sarojini Nagar
40.	V.K. Chawla	B-253 Sarojini Nagar
41.	Hari Dev	BD-918 Sarojini Nagar
42.	H.V. Shah	AB-801 Sarojini Nagar
43.	N.P. Shina	I-108 Sarojini Nagar
44.	Rajinder Prasad	J-417 Sarojini Nagar
45.	Mohan Joshi	F-78 Sarojini Nagar
46.	Mangal Sain	I-501 Sarojini Nagar

1	2	3	1	2	3
47.	Jaswinder Kaur	L-114 Sarojini Nagar	71.	Lalit Kumar	837/S-4/RK Puram
48.	Ajit Singh	I-347 Sarojini Nagar	72.	Ambikesh Sharma	G-323/Naraji Nagar
49.	Suresh Chander	L-123 Sarojini Nagar	73.	Late U.N. Saxena	675/S-2/Sadiq Nagar
50.	P.K. Kaul	H-52 Sarojini Nagar	74.	Shyam Singh	536/S-2/Sadiq Nagar
51.	Smt. Nirmala Devi	H-240 Sarojini Nagar	75.	Daya Ram	1022/S-8/RK Puram
52.	Smt. Poola Rani	DG-915 Sarojini Nagar	76.	Khem Chand	55/S-VII/RK Puram
53.	A.K. Mukoo	H-162 Sarojini Nagar	77.	Manchu Mandal	980/VIII/RK Puram
54.	R.K. Tiwari	M-261 Sarojini Nagar	78.	P.N. Kachroo	60/9/S-I/MB Road
55.	Rabindra Nath Sarkar	H-216 Sarojini Nagar	79.	A.N. Methew	359/S-V/R.K. Puram
56.	Jaya Raju K.A.	DG-992 Sarojini Nagar	80.	Iswhar Dass	1588/S-5/R.K. Puram
57.	Santosh Sharma	DG-883 Sarojini Nagar	81.	P.R. Mishra	658/S-5/MB Road
58.	Pawan Kumar	C-519 Sarojini Nagar	82.	Kishan Lal	869/S-3/MB Road
59.	Smt. Kunda Bhiwandkar	H-132 Sarojini Nagar	83.	Babod Ram	1195/S-IV/R.K. Puram
60.	Randhir Singh	C-302 Sarojini Nagar	84.	Jai Kumar	1367/S-7/MB Road
61.	Nirmala Gupta	GI-949 Sarojini Nagar	85.	Kallash Chand	717/S-7/MB Road
62.	Paras Nath Yadav	GI-764 Sarojini Nagar	86.	Faqir Chand	58/7/S-I/MB Road
63.	R.S. Bora	GI-1054 Sarojini Nagar	87.	O.P. Gupta	664/S-12/R.K. Puram
64.	Anokhey Lal	GI-940 Sarojini Nagar	88.	Bachi Ram	1339/S-4/R.K. Puram
65.	G.C. Upreti	GI-1084 Sarojini Nagar	89.	Bishan Singh	929/S-3/R.K. Puram
66.	K. Singh	G-5, Nanak Pura	90.	V.P. Lokanathan	953/S-4/R.K. Puram
67.	Nand Kumar	G-280, S.N. Puri	91.	M.P. Singh	G-404/Nauroji Nagar
68.	Rattan Singh	H-10, Nanak Pura	92.	Maheshwari Devi	545/S-7/R.K. Puram
69.	Imarati Devi	G-278, S.N. Puri	93.	Messak Raman	952/S-8/R.K. Puram
70.	Jai Narayan	D-831, Netaji Nagar	94.	Narender Pal	1560/S-7/MB Road

1	2	3	1	2	3
95.	Ram Tirath	1131/S-7/MB Road	119.	J.N. Dubey	147/01/S-I/MB Road
96.	Late P.K. Tyagi	168/S-9/R.K. Puram	120.	Saroj Kirplani	115/S-7/RK Puram
97.	P.K. Chaudhari	1764/S-3/MB Road	121.	V.N. Singh	458/S-7/RK Puram
98.	Jaikishan Ram	75-K/S-4/MB Road	122.	Chander Bhan	387/S-8/RK Puram
99.	H.C. Sharma	93-D/S-4/MB Road	123.	V.K. Choudhary	1164/S-8/RK Puram
100.	K.C. Joshi	583/S-2/Sadiq Nagar	124.	P.K. Singh	675/S-8/RK Puram
101.	Saran Dass	867/S-4/RK Puram	125.	R.B. Sharma	59/S-7/RK Puram
102.	Prabhakar Mishra	13-C/S-4/MB Road	126.	Jaswant Singh	499/S-7/RK Puram
103.	Ram Kanwar	390/S-5/RK Puram	127.	Chuhar Singh	720/S-I/RK Puram
104.	Shymal Chakraborty	234/S-4/RK Puram	128.	Krishan Singh	1041/S-5/RK Puram
105.	Sant Ram	1151/S-4/RK Puram	129.	Bhadur Singh	223/S-7/MB Road
106.	Ram Naryan	642/S-II/Sadiq Nagar	130.	Prem Singh	866/S-5/RK Puram
107.	Bachey Lal	116/S-4/RK Puram	131.	Ram Kanwar	390/S-5/RK Puram
108.	Praveen Sharma	80/S-4/RK Puram	132.	Sohan Chand	731/S-5/RK Puram
109.	O.P. Sharma	515/S-4/RK Puram	133.	Santosh Singh	61/S-5/RK Puram
110.	Pramod Chand	1272/S-4/RK Puram	134.	P.K. Mishra	586/S-5/RK Puram
111.	Parshu Ram	284/S-2/Sadiq Nagar	135.	R.K. Chaturvedy	1685/S-5/RK Puram
112.	Rajesh Soni	06/12/S-I/MB Road	136.	Jagdish Chandra	992/S-5/RK Puram
113.	P.K. Tyagi	168/S-9/RK Puram	137.	S. Manjhi	46/S-5/RK Puram
114.	Shyam Chand	139/08/S-I/MB Road	138.	Ankeshher Singh	384/S-3/RK Puram
115.	J.K. Dalmary	134/08/S-I/MB Road	139.	Jasound Ram	875/S-5/MB Road
116.	Devi Ram	85/01/S-I/MB Road	140.	Surender Tiwari	362/S-5/MB Road
117.	Dan Singh	145/02/S-I/MB Road	141.	Ram Lakhan Panjiar	411/S-5/MB Road
118.	P.J. Kinake	84/S-9/RK Puram	142.	Hast Bhadur	239/S-5/MB Road

1	2	3	1	2	3
143.	Mohinder Singh	419/S-5/MB Road	167.	Devki Nandan	520/S-5/MB Road
144.	Alexander	832/S-5/MB Road	168.	Kishori Lal	15/S-5/MB Road
145.	Balmiki Biptilal	878/S-5/MB Road	169.	Om Prakash	1401/S-3/MB Road
146.	Trilok Singh	713/S-5/MB Road	170.	Mohan Singh	710/S-5/MB Road
147.	Jeet Singh	793/S-5/MB Road	171.	Rhotash Singh	845/S-5/MB Road
148.	H.S. Sharma	865/S-5/MB Road	172.	P.K. Nath	1523/S-3/MB Road
149.	Raghunath Prasad	835/S-5/MB Road	173.	P.M. Janardhanan	1608/S-3/MB Road
150.	Gidu Ram	853/S-5/MB Road	174.	Moti Ram	662/S-3/MB Road
151.	Bahori Lal	247/S-5/MB Road	175.	Naseem Ahamad	385/S-3/MB Road
152.	P.K. Gopalan	691/S-5/MB Road	176.	Doyalt Singh	386/S-3/MB Road
153.	Mishra Lal	533/S-5/MB Road	177.	Faqir Chand	305/S-3/MB Road
154.	Shyam Chand	490/S-5/MB Road	178.	K.N. Badoin	106-H/S-4/MB Road
155.	Bani Singh	502/S-5/MB Road	179.	Gopal Mehto	18-E/S-4/MB Road
156.	Prem Singh	748/S-5/MB Road	180.	Laxman Ram	139-B/S-4/MB Road
157.	Chander Bhan	607/S-3/MB Road	181.	M.L. Sharma	115-B/S-4/MB Road
158.	Shiodhan Singh	630/S-3/MB Road	182.	Atma Ram Jangid	121-J/S-4/MB Road
159.	Ram Kishan	603/S-3/MB Road	183.	Madan Chand	133-N/S-4/MB Road
160.	T.S. Rawat	484/S-3/MB Road	184.	B.D. Joshi	128-N/S-4/MB Road
161.	R.L. Bhardwaj	417/S-3/MB Road	185.	Gopi Chand	96-Q/S-4/MB Road
162.	Basant Lal	381/S-5/MB Road	186.	Babu Lal	48-E/S-4/MB Road
163.	Jagdish Chand	369/S-5/MB Road	187.	Mohan Singh	C-52, Hanuman Rd
164.	Mahabir Singh	64/S-5/MB Road	188.	Nar Bhahadur	C-133, Hanuman Rd
165.	Ram Swaroop	39/S-5/MB Road	189.	Ram Bhahadur	C-111, Hanuman Rd
166.	S.C. Sharma	1461/S-3/MB Road	190.	Jalal Kondaiya	160-R, Aram Bagh

1	2	3
191.	Budha Khan	185-H, Aram Bagh
192.	Jeet Singh Mehar	C-186, Aram Bagh
193.	Surjit Sarkar	1751, Lasmibai Nagar
194.	Madan Lal	65, Lasmibai Nagar
195.	Harj Om Sharma	40/1C, DIZ Area, S.2
196.	K.P. Mandal	1116, BKS Marg
197.	Shashi Kumar	18/1A, DIZ Area, S.2
198.	Rattan Lal	3/4C, DIZ Area, S.2.2
199.	Sukdev Singh	37-S, DIZ Area, S.2
200.	Jai Singh Mahta	85-R, DIZ Area, S.4
201.	R.C. Sharma	C-/80, Lodi Colony
202.	Prahlad Sharma	C-313, Kidwai Nagar
203.	Shiv Charan	D-385, Moti Bagh
204.	Om Prakash	A-213, Kidwai Nagar
205.	Ramji Lal	F-112, Moti Bagh
206.	Girija Prasad	A-150, Moti Bagh
207.	B. Toppo	A-35, Moti Bagh
208.	Kanhanya	1164(MS) Timarpur
209.	Ram Mukteshwer	530, S.4, Timarpur
210.	Gurdiyaj Singh	531, S.4, Timarpur
211.	Hans Raj	Z-613, Timarpur
212.	Ram Kishan	Z-511, Timarpur
213.	Bundu Khan	366, Lancer Road
214.	Jagru Ram	647, S.4, Timarpur

1	2	3
215.	Laxmi Chand	571, S.4, Timarpur
216.	Khatwal Singh	1697, LRC
217.	Khashi Ram	2291, LRC
218.	S.P. Singh	2139, LRC
219.	J.P. Verma	73/1, Sadiq Nagar
220.	B.P. Prajapati	11/192, Dev Nagar
221.	A.S. Tanwak	12/152, Dev Nagar
222.	M.R. Ramachandran	C-185, Nanak Pura
223.	Shri Ram	3/S-I/Mkt./R.K. Puram
224.	Pyare Lal	262/S-3, R.K. Puram
225.	Vinod Sinha	811/S-5, M.B. Road
226.	B.B. Sharma	272/S-5, M.B. Road
227.	Shiv Ram	283/S-5, M.B. Road
228.	Chedi Lal	1821, Lodhi Road Complex
229.	M.R. Nath	1965, Lodhi Road Complex
230.	Tarsim Chand	837/S-8, R.K. Puram
231.	K.s. Adhikari	248/S-1, R.K. Puram
232.	Dhanpat Singh	732/S-8, R.K. Puram
233.	G.L. Singh	864/S-9, R.K. Puram
234.	B.V. Iyer	246/S-3, R.K. Puram
235.	S.N. Maheshwari	937/S-7, M.B. Road
236.	Tobias Bara	147-C/S-4, M.B. Road

1	2	3	1	2	3
237.	T.S. Bali	11/5/ S-1, M.B. Road	261.	Man Singh	F-440, Kasturba Nagar
238.	Mool Chand	111/2, S-1, M.B. Road	262.	Jagdish	864-S.I/R.K. Puram
239.	R.P. Mehra	23-P/S-4, M.B. Road	263.	Chandagi Lal	81-B, Aram Bagh
240.	R.S. Sharma	976/S-7, M.B. Road	264.	Mohan Lal	7/145, Andrews Ganj
241.	Jay Ram	366, Lodhi Road Complex	265.	Vijay Pal	M-513, Kasturba Nagar
242.	Tej Kishan	Z-20, Sarojini Nagar	266.	Surlinder Singh	K-159, Kali Bari Marg
243.	S.K. Bedi	882-Laxmi Bai Nagar	267.	Mahavir Singh	J-900, Kali Bari Marg
244.	B.L. Wanchoo	318, Laxmi Bai Nagar	268.	Santosh Singh	M-503, Kasturba Nagar
245.	P.K. Sharma	19/3, Sec. I, M.B. Road	269.	Chander Singh	S-II/279, R.K. Puram
246.	P.C. Sabharwal	1-L.F. Todar Mal Square	270.	Ram Lal	A-186, Minto Road
247.	M.L. Dulla	123-N.W. Moti Bagh	271.	Asha Devi	S-II/182, R.K. Puram
248.	Rajan Jayant	28-N.W. Moti Bagh	272.	Indra Devi	S-II/622, R.K. Puram
249.	D.N. Mishra	12/919-R.K. Puram	273.	Shiban	I-192, Lancer Road
250.	Sushil Sharma	23/171, Lodi Colony	274.	Laxmi Devi	I-170, Lancer Road
251.	Bal Kishan	9/104, P.K. Road	275.	Biru Ram	S-II/826, R.K. Puram
252.	Dharam Pal	8-E/S.IV DIZ Area	276.	Raghunandan Singh	S-I/45/13, M.B. Road
253.	Puran Chand	15/186, Prem Nagar	277.	Suresh	S-I/34/10, M.B. Road
254.	Om Prakash	4/61, Prem Nagar	278.	Prem Prakash	H-510, S.N. Puri
255.	Hari Lal	12/155, Prem Nagar	279.	Muraru Lal	S-I/33/2, M.B. Road
256.	Sant Ram	39/465, P.K. Road	280.	Bideshi Lal	S-I/34/2, M.B. Road
257.	Tej Pal	1242/S.I, R.K. Puram	281.	Basanti	S-7/707, R.K. Puram
258.	Sambhu	1070/S.I, R.K. Puram	282.	Mata Din Yadav	D-563, Netaji Nagar
259.	Mam Chand	C-326, Kasturba Nagar	283.	Bisan Kumar	C-79, Netaji Nagar
260.	Kaptan Singh	B-105, Kasturba Nagar	284.	Prem Kumar	S-7/185, M.B. Road

1	2	3
285.	Jati Ram	F-1759, Netaji Nagar
286.	Mehar Singh	F-1824, Netaji Nagar
287.	Hari Ram	M-33, Sunder Nursery
288.	Netra Pal	D-45, Kidwai Nagar
289.	Mahender Singh	D-317, Kidwai Nagar
290.	Vinod Kumar	D-465, Kidwai Nagar
291.	Fakir Chand	D-41, Kidwai Nagar
292.	Shankar	D-643, Kidwai Nagar
293.	Ram Singh	E-88, Moti Bagh
294.	Duli Chand	E-86, Kidwai Nagar
295.	Madan Lal	D-559, Kidwai Nagar
296.	Mehar Chand	S-5/1234, R.K. Puram
297.	Chander Manjhi	D-416, Kidwai Nagar
298.	Rajeshwari Devi	D-221, Kidwai Nagar

Tsunami Disaster

2933. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether various State Governments have agreed to adopt a few tsunami hit villages;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the State Governments collected donations from MLAs, Government employees had deputed six ministers to oversee relief work in Tamil Nadu,

Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the plans for development of these villages and cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The State Governments, being primarily responsible for providing relief to the affected people are taking rehabilitation measures with assistance from the Government of India, State Governments, NGOs and others.

(c) and (d) The national response in the Tsunami disaster has been overwhelming. The Government employees and members of Legislative Assemblies have also given donations. The Prime Minister, the Chairperson, UPA, the Home Minister and other Union Ministers have also visited the affected areas to see the progress of relief work in the affected States/UTs.

(e) The details of such villages have not, so far, been given by the concerned State Governments to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Demolition of Illegal Constructions

2934. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has directed Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) and (MCD), South and South-West Delhi, GNCTD of Delhi to demolish all illegal constructions situated on agricultural land of village Ghitomi and Sultanpur within four weeks from 17.4.2004;

(b) if so, whether not a single illegal constructions situated on agricultural land of these villages has been removed despite being vested into Gram Sabha under the provisions of Section 81 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954;

(c) if so the reasons for not complying the orders of the Hon'ble Court;

(d) the steps taken to remove the said illegal construction; and

(e) the present status of the said case?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Special Package for Bangalore

2935. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to extend a special package for the infrastructural/development of Bangalore on the lines of special package to Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame set up for extending this package;

(c) whether the Union Government has agreed to provide additional funds for infrastructure development at Bangalore city as part of the initiatives to be undertaken by the Centre;

(d) if so, whether the Prime Minister during his visit in February, 2005 to Bangalore has agreed to provide more funds;

(e) if so, the total amount so far provided to the Karnataka State; and

(f) the time by which the State Government is likely to start its work on improving the Bangalore city?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) There is a proposal to establish Mission Mode National Urban Renewal Mission for providing reform linked central assistance for select cities including Bangalore and Mumbai. Details of the Mission have not been finalised.

[Translation]

Funds for Urban Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Schemes

2936. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts being made by the Government to mobilize adequate funds so as to implement urban water supply and sewage disposal schemes;

(b) whether the rules and procedure for providing loan by LIC, HUDCO and financial institutions for these schemes are being further liberalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) There are two on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes to provide grants to the State Governments/nodal agencies for urban water supply and sewage projects:—

(i) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for water supply for small towns having population less than 20000 as per 1991/2001 Census.

(ii) Infrastructur Development in Mega Cities for Cities with a population of 40 lakhs and above (excluding Delhi) as per 1991 census for water supply and sewage projects.

Apart from continuation of the on-going projects under

the above mentioned schemes, efforts being made by Government to arrange sufficient funds for Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Schemes include, inter-alia:

- (i) Announcement made by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech about an outlay of Rs. 5,500 crore for 2005-06 including a grant component of Rs. 1,650 crore for the National urban Renewal Mission to provide reform linked assistance for infrastructure development of select cities.
- (ii) There is also a proposal to integrate the on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes under a comprehensive Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns. The details of the scheme have not been finalized.
- (iii) Finance Minister has also announced a provision of Rs.1500 crore for "viability gap" funding for infrastructure projects. There is also a provision of Rs.600 crore in the budget of Ministry of Urban Development for Viability Gap Funding for Urban Infrastructure Projects for the year 2005-06.
- (iv) Ministry of Urban Development also supports State Governments in seeking external assistance for Urban Water Supply Sanitation projects and recommends them to Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) for taking up with multi-lateral/bi-lateral agencies.

(b) and (c) Rules procedures and other terms and conditions (including rate of interest) for grant of loans are decided by the Investment Committee and are reviewed every year in the beginning of the financial year in the cause of Life Insurance Corporation of India. HUDCO reviews and revises the Floating Base Rate in respect of all infrastructure project loans, as and when necessary.

[English]

Central Assistance for Asset Creation

2937. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government is considering to link Central assistance for all asset creation including real estate development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government had introduced a digitalised urban information system in 137 Indian cities for real estates developers and urban planners; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) There is a proposal to establish National Urban Renewal Mission in order to provide reform linked Central assistance for infrastructural development of select cities.

- (b) Details have not been finalised.
- (c) There is a proposal to set up National Urban Information System in the urban local bodies for planning, management and decentralized governance.
- (d) Details have not been finalized.

Seedhi Pratha

2938. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA :

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

- (a) whether the tradition of 'Seedhi Pratha' which means bonded labour is prevalent in the State of Haryana;
- (b) if so, the name of the districts where it is practiced;

(c) whether the National Commission for Women has highlighted the problem and made any recommendation to the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government on the recommendations of National Commission for Women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (d) The National Commission for Women (NCW) in its report titled 'A Situational Analysis of Women and Girls in Haryana' has stated that a tradition called 'Seedhi Pratha' (which implies bonded labour) is prevalent in the District of Jind, Rohtak and Hissar of Haryana. No specific recommendation has been made by the Commission in this regard. However, the Government of Haryana has denied existence of the tradition of Seedhi Pratha in any district of the State.

Security Related Expenditure

2939. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide the security related expenditure to the State Governments in advance to improve the internal security in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the States where the advance funds is proposed to be released; and

(d) if so, the details of funds released to each State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing Security Related Expenditure Schemes for reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Governments in

Jammu and Kashmir, North-East region and naxal affected States. Advance releases are also made under these schemes wherever necessary. During the current year, an amount of Rs.5.00 crores has been released to the Government of Manipur.

Plan for Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

2940. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA :

SHRI AJIT JOGI :

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

(a) whether in some parts of the country, still people die of starvation and poverty and there is not much scope of employment in urban areas;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to prepare any long terms plan/new scheme for urban employment and poverty alleviation;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government for the implementation of the said plan/scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) Keeping in view the lack of adequate employment opportunities for the urban poor, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation is already implementing, on all India basis, a centrally sponsored urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), with effect from 1.12.1997. This programme is specially meant for urban poor below poverty line and seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under employed poor through (i) encouragement to setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor and (ii) through provision of wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Financial Assistance by HUDCO

2941. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited had extended assistance for the rehabilitation of the victims of natural calamities in various States;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for providing financial assistance for rehabilitation and housing in the Tsunami affected areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct Model village Basti in Tsunami affected areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) has earmarked a sum of Rs. 2000 crores which will be made available for lending related to the construction and rehabilitation works in the Tsunami affected areas. HUDCO has contributed Rs. one crore to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and also earmarked additional one crore for construction of relief shelters with disaster resistant technologies through Building Centres.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation

2942. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether women are the worst victims of

development in the absence of a National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether policies made so far do not accord equal status to the displaced women;

(d) if so, reasons therefor;

(e) whether the National Commission for Women has expressed concern over the status of displaced women;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether surveys reveal that 20 million people have been displaced during the last four decades on account of development out of which 75 per cent have not been properly rehabilitated; and

(h) if so, the steps taken by the Government to frame a National Policy on resettlement and Rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per a study on 'Development Induced Displacement in India : Impact on Women' sponsored by the National Commission for Women (NCW), displacement may affect women differently and the gender inequalities get accentuated in situations like displacement resettlement.

(c) and (d) As per the study referred to in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies of the State Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa have given some benefits to displaced women, but none of the other state policies have gender perspective in resettlement and rehabilitation.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The NCW has sponsored a study on 'Development Induced Displacement in India : Impact on Women' as mentioned in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

(g) The study referred to above mentions that as per an estimate, the country's development programmes

have caused the displacement of approximately 20 million people over roughly four decades, and as many as 75 per cent of these people have not been rehabilitated.

(h) The Department of Land Resources has formulated and circulated a National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families-2003 (NPRR-2003) to the concerned Ministries/Departments and the State Governments for its adoption. The same was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part I-Section I, (No. 46) on 19th February, 2004. The benefits envisaged in the Policy would be applicable to all project affected families including women.

Hostel for ST Students

2943. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government for setting up of hostels for Scheduled Tribes students during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals cleared and the grants released so far, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearance of the remaining proposals particularly of State of Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER

OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) Grants for setting up of hostels for tribals are released under 2 different schemes namely "Scheme of Construction of hostels for STs Boys and Girls" and "Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs". The receipt of proposals from State Govts. for release of grants under both these schemes is a continuous process. Therefore, it is not possible to keep record of the same.

(b) The proposals are cleared and the grants are released only if the proposal is complete in all respects i.e. confirmation of matching State share, availability of land free of cost, UCs in respect of all the grants released in previous years and approval of estimates by PWD/CPWD. A statement showing details of grants released state-wise during last 3 years is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The clearance of the proposals received from State Govt./UT in regard to release of grants for construction of hostels gets delayed because incomplete proposals are sent hurriedly and without utilizing the funds released earlier. The proposals from States have to be returned with the request to sent complete proposals alongwith utilization certificates. In so far as the Govt. of Gujarat are concerned, they had made a request in May, 2004 for releasing a total amount of Rs. 67.59 lakhs for the period ending 2004-05 for the completion of Boys and Girls hostels. This amount has already been released to them on 30.11.2004.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released to State Govts. under the Scheme of Construction of hostels for STs Boys and Girls			Funds released to State Govts. under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs for hostels		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	232.50	332.50	277.00	0	1.12	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	0	0	0	14.17	14.17	14.17
3.	Gujarat	3186	0	0	14.16	14.16	14.16
4.	Himachal Pradesh	240.10	0	0	0	7.78	4.45
5.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Havell	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Kerala	22.64	0	0	13.08	9.74	5.50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	862.00	0	0	1.21	0
9.	Manipur	0	0	49.84	7.79	31.21	0
10.	Meghalaya	0	27.50	0	0	0	0
11.	Orissa	55.00	0	41.46	12.28	17.42	7.39
12.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	7.78	4.41	0
14.	Tripura	50.00	0	50	0	0	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	West Bengal	0	5.00	47.76	49.56	108.63	70.80
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Karnataka	175.00	0	150.00	0	0	0
19.	Maharashtra	285.62	0	0	0	2.43	3.78
20.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	65.00	150.00	5.44	5.44	0
22.	JNU/IIT Delhi	50	0	230.62	5.44	5.44	0
23.	Jharkhand	394.80	0	817.83	7.40	11.52	6.60
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	58.00	0	0	7.08	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	1.21	0
27. Chhattisgarh		10.00	0	0	0	0	0
28. Andaman and Nicobar		0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1557.52	1350.00	1814.51	137.09	242.97	126.85

[Translation]

Construction of Additional Room

2944. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR :
SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN :
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has granted permission to construct additional room in type II and III quarters and provide separate water tank in the Government colonies particularly in Raja Bazar, Aram Bagh, Lodhi colony and R.K. Puram in the capital;

(b) if so, the rules and justification behind constructing one more room in these quarters;

(c) the amount spent/likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) the time by which the construction work for additional room is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A sanction for the construction of additional rooms in 1104 Type-II quarters in Raja Bazar has been given. Water tanks exists already in all Government colonies. In some cases tanks are common for a group of quarters. There is no proposal to provide

separate water tanks in Type-II and Type-III quarters in the said colonies.

(b) The plinth area of Type-II quarters in Raja Bazar was less than the revised norms. Therefore, it was decided to construct an additional room in that colony.

(c) and (d) The construction work has already begun. Rs. 91 lakhs (approx.) have been spent so far as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 3.57 crores (approx.)

[English]

Cancellation of Land Allotted to Escorts Hospital

2945. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2160 on December 14, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any final decision in the matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) No final decision has been taken in this regard.

*[Translation]***Foreign Direct Investment**

2946. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :
 SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ :
 SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU :

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

(a) the reasons for a very low FDI inflow in our core sectors like power, roads and highways, mining, news-paper etc.;

(b) the measures taken to enhance FDI inflow in respective sectors;

(c) whether Government is intending to alter regulations pertaining to FDI in various sectors;

(d) whether Government has rejected a proposal to enhance FDI beyond 26% in defence sector and has welcomed private investors;

(e) if so, justification thereto; and

(f) details pertaining to FDI in respective States during the last three years and initiatives taken by respective States to enhance FDI in their State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) to (c) Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions including the choice of sectors and locations are taken by the entrepreneur based on commercial and other relevant considerations. Government of India have put in place a liberal, transparent and an investor-friendly Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy under which FDI upto 100% is allowed under Automatic Route for most sectors/activities including power generation, transmission and distribution, except atomic power; roads and highways; and most of the mining activities. FDI upto 26% is allowed in the newspapers. FDI policy,

including the procedures, are reviewed on an ongoing basis to facilitate greater inflow of FDI into the country. The Government have recently allowed FDI upto 100% under the automatic route for the development of townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects.

(d) and (e) The Committee set upto identify sectors where investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) would not be subject to sectoral equity caps had recommended a composite cap of 49%, including FDI and FII. Ministry of Defence is not in favour of enhancing FDI limit in the defence sector in view of current geo-political environment.

(f) FDI inflows during last three years, based on information reported by the Regional Offices of RBI, is shown in the enclosed statement. The initiatives taken by various state Governments to enhance FDI, inter-alia, include development of necessary infrastructure, expeditious clearances; simplification of regulatory processes; investment promotion and facilitation.

Statement

*State-wise Financial Year Break-up of FDI Inflows
 from April 2001 to March 2004*

(Amount in Rupees crore)

Sl. No.	RBI's Region	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	338.09	242.65	353.49	934.23
2.	Assam	5.58	2.59	19.48	27.65
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.13
4.	Gujarat	108.66	550.71	917.12	1576.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Karnataka	1348.36	975.24	926.53	3250.12	
6. Kerala	66.18	67.45	44.53	178.16	
7. Madhya Pradesh	12.87	5.83	34.85	53.55	
8. Maharashtra	5137.34	2366.40	1355.31	8859.06	
9. Rajasthan	5.23	1.22	1.89	8.33	
10. Tamil Nadu	1659.60	990.17	603.80	3253.58	
11. West Bengal	87.24	177.96	84.50	349.70	
12. Chandigarh	5.93	843.89	76.71	926.53	
13. Delhi	5460.17	3062.22	2123.46	10645.85	
14. Goa	15.71	139.09	160.59	315.39	
15. Not Indicated	4235.32	3445.25	3360.72	11041.29	
16. Advance Inflow	706.61	1977.12	1880.76	4564.49	
17. RBI's NRI Schemes	0	84.00	172.50	256.50	
18. Stock Swapped	167.94	0.49	0	168.43	
Total	19360.83	14932.28	12117.37	46410.48	

Note: 1. Amount includes the Inflows Received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

2. The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

*(English)***Duty Foregone**

2947. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the break - up of the duty foregone on various export promotion scheme viz. DEPB, EPCG, EPZ, EOU and refund of duty under the drawback and other schemes during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of the projection made by the Government during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The details of the break up of the duty remission on the various Export Promotion Scheme including Draw back disbursal during the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (upto Jan, 2005)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Advance Licence Scheme	7461.96	10134.03	9097.79
2.	EOU/EHTP/ STP/EPZs	5925.96	9421.95	6881.24
3.	EPCG	3025.47	3399.10	3731.47
4.	Drawback	4520.40	4415.00	2471.99
5.	DEPB Scheme	6830.82	11692.33	8723.60
6.	SEZ		1320.02	1164.67

1	2	3	4	5
7.	DFRC	—	630.06	635.21
8.	DFCEC	—	48.08	16.79
Total		27764.53	41060.57	32722.79

Refund of duties under the Draw Back (Deemed exports) for the last three years.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
1.	By DGFT	353.00	418.51	404.62	1176.13
2.	By DOC (EPZ)	232.00	293.61	270.50	796.11

(b) Since the entitlements availed by the exporters under the Export Promotion Schemes are based on actual performance, advance projections cannot be made.

[Translation]

Indian Prison Act

2948. SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Indian Prison Act--1894 enacted during British rule for introducing reforms in jails a reported in *Hindustan* dated February 06, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has given suggestions to the Government to expedite the judicial process; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission has written to all the Chief Justices of High Courts and suggested to expedite the judicial process by holding regular special courts in jails and its monitoring by them, review the cases of undertrials on a monthly basis and to consider release of undertrials on personnel bonds on a review after 6-8 weeks. The Government of India in 2000 sanctioned a scheme for the creation of 1734 fast track courts. As on 7.3.05, 1699 fast track courts have been established out of which 1549 courts have already started functioning and they have disposed off 6,57,462 cases.

[English]

Links with Underworld

2949. SHRI K.S. RAO :

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to check the participation of businessmen/industrialists associated with underworld dons in Government tenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of businessmen/industrialists reportedly associated with underworld dons in the country;

(d) whether persons of film industry are reported to have been receiving money through Hawala;

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has put any check on such deals of film industry; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) finalises rate contracts for purchase of items of common use and in regular demand, as are required by various Government Ministries/Departments. Rate contracts are normally concluded with firms that are reliable and whose credentials are well established. In order to establish the credentials and reliability of the firms DGS&D also has a system of registration. Firms are registered as approved suppliers for different items after fulfillment of prescribed procedure and norms. In case any of the registered supplier is found to indulge in any unethical or malpractice, the system provides for their deregistration and other administrative action like suspension/banning of business dealings with them. The system as above mitigates towards ensuring that undesirable businessmen are kept out of participating in Government tenders.

(c) In a recent case investigated by Mumbai Police, one of the accused had stated that two Gutka manufacturers namely, Shri Rasiklal Dhariwal of Manikchand Group of Companies and Shri J.M. Joshi of Goa Gutka had a meeting with gangster Anis Ibrahim Kaskar (brother of Dawood Ibrahim) in connection with settlement of their financial dispute. Central Bureau of Investigation has taken over the investigation of the said case at the request of Government of Maharashtra on 09.02.2005.

(d) to (g) Two instances of receipt of money through hawala by persons of film industry has come to the notice of Directorate of Enforcement. In one case S/Shri Ali Moorani and Mohd. Moorani (both brothers) associated with film industry made payment of Rs. 45 lakhs to Shri Bharat Shah, film producer and financier, on behalf of Chhota Shakeel and Rs. 23 lakhs to one person by name of Shri Bacchu in Mumbai representing Chhota Shakeel. A show cause notice was issued to Shri Moorani Brothers and Bharat Shah under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999.

In another case Shri Mansoor A. Siddiqui, a film producer of Mumbai was suspected of having made a hawala payment of Rs. 26 lakhs to film star Shri Sanjay Dutt for acting in one of his films. The film could not be produced and for getting back his money Shri Siddiqui got Sanjay Dutt pressurized from underworld operative Chhota Shakeel and Shri Sanjay Dutt had paid back the money. A show cause notice was issued to S/Shri Sanjay Dutt and M.A. Siddiqui. The case has been adjudicated and the charges were not established. Besides, appropriate action is taken under the FEMA Act as and when any such deal is detected.

Export Target

2950. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether export target of \$88 billion has been fixed for 2005-06;

(b) if so, the concrete steps and measures Government is considering to take to achieve this export target;

(c) whether Government propose to launch cold storage chains and warehousing parks in the country to promote exports of agricultural products and small and medium entrepreneurs; and

(d) if so, details thereon alongwith locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) was announced in August, 2004 with the objective of doubling India's share of global merchandise trade within the next five years. Some of the key strategies adopted in the FTP include: simplification of procedures, reduction in transaction cost, neutralisation of incidence of all review and duties on inputs used for exports

and identification of special focus areas like agriculture, handlooms, handicraft, gems and jewellery, leather and footwear for further promotion. In addition, Export Promotion Schemes like 'Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojna' (Special Agricultural Produce Scheme) and 'Target Plus' have been introduced to further accelerate growth of exports.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. APEDA has launched a scheme to promote the development of infrastructure with the objective of improving supply chain and cold chain for horticulture and floriculture products. Under one of the components of this scheme, APEDA has set up Centre for Perishable Cargo at airports to provide cold chain and mechanization of movement of pelletes at Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, etc. Besides, setting up of Free Trade and Warehousing Zones (FTWZ) as a Special Category of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with a focus on trading and warehousing will be permitted under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP).

Amendment to Patent Act

2951. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the TRIPS Agreement defines patentable invention;

(b) if not, has the patentable invention been adequately defined in the amending process of the Patents Act, 1970 to avoid filling of questionable patents;

(c) reasons for not incorporating stipulations of Art. 31(b) on compulsory licences for commercial activity in Amended Patents Act, 1970;

(d) reasons for modifying various sections of chapter V dealing with 'opposition to grant of patent' when not required as per TRIPS Agreement;

(e) whether provision has been made to limit the scope of subject-matter that can be patented as

recommended by the commission in chapter 6 on patent reform in the report of UK commission on IPR;

(f) measures taken to tackle the voluminous patent applications;

(g) difference between "new use and mere new use" as sought to be changed in the Section 3, of the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004;

(h) details pertaining technical application to industry or a combination with hardware and its justification;

(i) justification with regard to Section 92(a) in the Ordinance;

(j) measures to meet export orders in case relevant patented drug for domestic market is not being produced;

(k) provisions of Section 91(a) will not restrict export only to pharmaceutical products; and

(l) is so, details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) TRIPs Agreement under Article 27.1 provides that patents shall be available for any inventions, whether products or processes, in all fields of technology provided that they are new, involve an inventive step and are capable of industrial application. The Patents Act, 1970 under Section 3 contains details of inventions, which are not patentable.

(c) The provisions relating to compulsory license under Chapter XVI of the Patents Act, 1970 were revised and restructured by the Joint Committee of Parliament that examined the Second Amendment to the Patent law. The provisions effectively balance and calibrate IP protection with public health, national security and public health concerns.

(d) The modified opposition procedure seeks to provide correctives against delays and introduces a

simplified, efficient, cost effective and user-friendly mechanism which not only facilitates expeditious grant of patents but also safeguards the interest of third parties.

(e) The relevant recommendations relating to limiting the scope of subject matter that can be patented made in the report of UK Commission on IPR have been incorporated in the Patents Act.

(f) To tackle the problem of voluminous patent applications Government has taken up comprehensive modernization of patent offices. The major components of modernization initiatives include review of existing procedure and development of new user-friendly procedures, computerizing the procedure for grant of intellectual property rights, networking of offices, activities connected with human resource development, training of officers, awareness and outreach activities. The problem of backlog of pending patent applications has also been addressed through legislative measures contained in the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002 (brought into force with effect from May 20, 2003) which introduced examination on request system in place of examination of all applications. Additional patent examiners have also been recruited and trained for expeditious disposal of grant of patent applications within a time frame.

(g) and (h) The amendment to Section 3 seeks to provide drafting consistency by substituting the words "new use" by "mere new use" with a view to excluding grant of patent for mere new use of a know substance and also to clarify the provision so as to allow software related inventions having technical applications to industry or in combination with hardware as eligible for being patented.

(i) to (l) Section 92(A) has been inserted to implemented the decision contained in Para 6 of the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health for enabling export of pharmaceutical products to countries with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector in making effective use of compulsory licensing to address public health problems.

Corruption in Delhi Police

2952. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the vigilance section in Delhi Police has found 2488 police personnel indulged in malpractices as reported in "The Hindu" dated January 6, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to cleanse the Delhi Police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) to (c) The details of police personnel upto the rank of Inspector, who were awarded punishment during the year 2004, for various acts of misconduct including malpractices is indicated below :

Nature of punishment awarded	Naumbr of Police personnel
Dismissal/removal/termination	84
Dismissal under Article 311(2)(b)	2
Forfeiture of service	354
Reduction in rank	2
Reduction in pay	1
Withholding of increment	106
Censure	2158
Total	2707

(d) The steps taken in this regard include surprise checking by senior officers of the activities of personnel deployed for patrolling duty and in police pickets; keeping a watch on police personnel of suspicious character; transfer of police personnel of criminal disposition to non-sensitive posts; stringent legal and departmental action against those found to be indulging in criminal activities;

handling of criminal complaints against police personnel directly by officers of the rank of Joint Commissioner of Police and above, establishment of Public Grievances Cells in Districts/Units to keep a close watch on Police personnel; surveillance by the Vigilance Branch on the criminal activities of personnel holding sensitive posts; extending the facility of telephone No. 23319922 and Post Box No. 171 to the general public for making complaint against harassment by Police personnel; maintenance of a register of complaints by the Deputy Commissioner of Police of Districts; and providing facility to the general public to make complaint against corrupt police personnel through e-mail.

[Translation]

Trade Fair in Delhi

2953. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :

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

(a) the details on the exhibitions and international trade fairs organized at Pragati Maidan, new Delhi during last three years and till date;

(b) the amount spent in organising, maintaining etc. of each trade fair held in Delhi by I.T.F.O. during last three years till date;

(c) whether such exhibitions and international trade are organized in other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereon alongwith business agreement signed during last three years and till date;

(e) whether the visitors to these fairs have been rising;

(f) if so, details thereon and the fee structure during last three years;

(g) the details of the income earned from each trade fair by the I.T.F.O.;

(h) the year-wise amount spent by I.T.F.O. on the pavellions of States/other countries in these trade fairs during the last three years; and

(i) the State-wise/Country-wise details of the income earned by I.T.F.O. from their pavellions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Details of the exhibitions and international trade fairs organised in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi by ITPO are given at (b) below. Details of the exhibitions/trade fairs organised in Pragati Maidan by other agencies during the last three years and till date are given in enclosed statement.

(b) The following amounts were spent by ITPO in organising the trade fairs during the last three years. The accounts for the current financial year are under finalisation.

(Rs. in lakh)

2001-2002	
1. Consumexh 5/2001	12.99
2. Social Development Fair 5/2001	15.60
3. Delhi Intl. Shoe Fair 6/2001	33.10
4. Sajavat 9/2001	12.86
5. Delhi Book Fair 9/2001	32.21
6. Stationery Fair 9/2001	12.46
7. India Int. Trade Fair 11/2001	381.79
8. Arogya 12/2001	24.50
9. Intl. Security and Safety Exh. 12/2001	27.49
10. Tex-styles India 2/2002	121.84
11. Kirishi Expo 2/2002	26.32

12. Ahara 3/2002	24.00
2002-2003	
1. Delhi Intl. Shoe Fair 4/2002	53.31
2. Delhi Book Fair 8/2002	33.84
3. Sajavat 8/2002	13.32
4. Stationery Fair 8/2002	14.42
5. National Furniture Show 10/2002	17.48
6. India Int'l Trade Fair 11/2001	510.62
7. Social Development Fair 12/2002	12.07
8. Consumexh 12/2002	8.25
9. Arogya 12/2002	20.26
10. Tex-styles India 2/2003	109.04
11. Krishi Expo 2/2002	23.94
12. Ahara 3/2003	35.66
2003-2004	
1. Cool Home Fair 5/2003	12.17
2. Delhi Book Fair 8/2003	45.33
3. Stationery Fair 8/2003	13.89
4. Sajavat 8/2003	12.37
5. Arogya 9/2003	23.55
6. Delhi Int'l Leather Fair 10/2003	34.32
7. National Furniture Fair 10/2003	13.83
8. India Int'l Trade Fair 11/2003	576.14
9. Int'l Security & Safety Exh. 12/2003	30.13
10. Tex-styles India 2/2004	150.29
11. Ahara 3/2004	36.96

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of exhibitions and international trade fairs in other parts of the country are given below:—

1. India International Leather Fair 2001, Chennai
2. International Leather Goods Fair 2001, Kolkata
3. India International Leather Fair 2002, Chennai
4. International Leather Goods Fair 2002, Kolkata
5. India International Leather Fair 2003, Chennai
6. International Leather Goods Fair 2003, Kolkata
7. Mumbai Int'l Consumer Goods Fair 2004, Mumbai
8. India International Leather Fair 2004, Chennai
9. International Leather Goods Fair 2004, Kolkata
10. Mumbai Int'l Consumer Goods Fair 2004, Mumbai
11. India International Leather Fair 2005, Chennai
12. International Leather Goods Fair 2001, Kolkata

No agreements have been signed for organising these fairs.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No entry fee is charged from visitors except for India International Trade Fairs and Tex-Styles India, details of which is given below:

Indian International Trade Fair	2001-02	2002-03	203-04
	1	3	4
Business Ticket/Day	200	300	300

1	2	3	4
Season Ticket	1000	1500	1500
Weekdays (Adult)	15	20 (*15)	25 (*20)
Weekdays (Child)	8	10 (*5)	15 (*15)
Holidays (Adult)	25	30 (*25)	35 (*30)
Holidays (Child)	10	15 (*15)	20 (*15)
Tex-Styles India			
Business Ticket	300	300	300
Season Ticket	800	800	800

*for tickets sold through Agency.

(g) Details of the income earned from each trade by the ITPO during the last three years are given below. (The accounts for the current financial year are under finalisation):-

(Rs. in lakh)

2001-2002

1. Consumexh 5/2001	23.29
2. Social Development Fair 5/2001	25.83
3. Delhi Intl. Shoe Fair 5/2001	126.81
4. Sajavat 9/2001	35.85
5. Delhi Book Fair 9/2002	69.61
6. Stationery Fair 9/2001	21.90
7. India Intl. Trade Fair 11/2001	1990.26
8. Arogya 12/2001	44.30
9. Intl. Security and Safety Exh. 12/2001	47.36
10. Tex-styles India 2/2002	270.34
11. Krishi Expo 2/2002	52.44

12. Ahara 3/2002	156.84
2002-2003	

1. Delhi Intl. Shoe Fair 4/2002	139.92
2. Delhi Book Fair 8/2002	81.25
3. Sajavat 8/2002	33.53
4. Stationery Fair 8/2002	23.38
5. National Furniture Show 10/2002	33.49
6. India Intl. Trade Fair 11/2001	2237.21
7. Social Development Fair 12/2002	25.78
8. Consumexh 12/2002	13.94
9. Arogya 12/2002	46.95
10. Tex-styles India 2/2003	294.57
11. Krishi Expo 2/2002	54.39
12. Ahara 3/2003	149.38

2003-2004

1. Cool Home Fair 5/2003	9.67
2. Delhi Book Fair 8/2003	105.80
3. Stationery Fair 8/2003	27.42
4. Sajavat 8/2003	27.92
5. Arogya 9/2003	55.08
6. Delhi Intl. Leather Fair 10/2003	104.42
7. National Furniture Fair 10/2003	34.83
8. India Intl. Trade Fair 11/2003	2579.08
9. Intl. Security and Safety Exh. 12/2003	82.69
10. Tex-styles India 2/2004	339.29
11. Ahara 3/2004	187.21

(h) and (i) The State Pavilions are being maintained by the respective States. There is no permanent foreign pavillion in Pragati Maidan. In so far as income earned

from State/Foreign pavillion for their participation in different fairs/exhibitions is concerned, it has been included in the respective event/exhibition.

Statement

Exhibitions/trade fairs organised in Pragati Maidan by other agencies during the last three years and till date

2001-2002

S.No.	Name of the event	Dates	Organiser
1	2	3	4
1.	India International Garment Fair 2001	July 14-16, 2001	Apparel Export Promotion Council
2.	Bhagidari Meeting	1-July, 01	Government of NCTI Delhi
3.	Bhagidari Meeting	1-Aug, 01	Government of NCTI Delhi
4.	Collection of Income Tax Return	July 27-31, 2001	Department of Income Tax
5.	Garment Technology Fair 2001	Aug 31-Sept 3, 2001	Garmentech Expo
6.	HCL silver Jubilee Function	Aug 8-9, 2001	HCI
7.	Business Seminar of Brett World	Aug 10-12, 2001	Brett World
8.	4th Cable TV India Show	Sept 14-15, 2001	Aavishkar Business Network
9.	Society Interiors Expo	Sept 20-23, 2001	Magna Publishing
10.	Best of India Products Expo	Sept 28-Oct 2, 2001	Services India
11.	India Internet World	Sept 26-28 , 2001	IT Space. Com
12.	Heintextile India 2001	Oct 4-7, 2001	Messe Frankfurt
13.	7th Asia Construct Exhibition	Oct 3-6, 2001	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair 2001	Oct 15-18, 2001	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
15.	Korean Products Show 2001	Oct 22-24, 2001	Korean Trade Centre
16.	Inside Outside Mega Show	Dec 13-16, 2001	Business India Exhibitions

1	2	3	4
17.	Paporex 2001	Dec 14-17, 2001	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Hotel Equip India	Jan 5-8, 2002	Confederation of Indian Industry
19.	Auto Expo	Jan 15-22, 2002	Confederation of Indian Industry
20.	World Book Fair	Jan 28-Feb 4, 2002	National Book Trust
21.	India International Garment Fair 2002	Jan 28-30, 2002	Apparel Export Promotion Council
22.	Water Asia	Jan 30-Feb 1, 2002	Interads Ltd.
23.	Carpet Expo	Feb 10-13, 2002	AICTFC
24.	Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair 2002	Feb 10-13, 2002	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
25.	Jute India	Feb 10-13, 2002	JMDC
26.	Hospimedica India	Feb 19-23, 2002	Cidex
27.	Defexpo 2002	Feb 19-23, 2002	Ministry of Defence/CII
28.	Supercom 2002	Feb 20-22, 2002	Interads Ltd.
29.	Inoptics 2002	Feb 16-18, 2002	RSD Expositions
30.	Convergence India 2002	Mar 6-8, 2002	Exhibitions India
31.	Intelligent Investor Personal Finance Show 2002	Mar 8-10, 2002	Hathway Investment Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Jewels 2002	Mar 16-19, 2002	ANZ International Marketing
33.	Wisitex 2002	Mar 19-22, 2002	Wecom
34.	Annual Leadership Conference	March 20-23, 2002	Dr. Jaysaleen
35.	Education India 2002	March 23-25, 2002	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
2002-2003			
1.	Indian Furniture Flooring and Accessories Show	April 8-11, 2002	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
2.	Ambiente India	April 8-11, 2002	Messe Frankfurt

1	2	3	4
3.	Science and Technology	April 10-12, 2002	Exhibitions India
4.	Relio Quick Auto Mail	April 12-14, 2002	Relio Quick Advertising and Marketing Services, New Delhi
5.	Nutrillite Brand Expo	14-Apr-02	Amway India Enterprises, New Delhi
6.	Annual Conference of PATA	April 15-17, 2002	Department of Tourism
7.	Satte	April 19-21, 2002	South Asia Travel and Tourism Exchange
8.	Gamentech 2002	July 11-14, 2002	ANZ International
9.	Income Tax	July 27-31, 2002	Department of Income Tax
10.	India International Garment Fair 2002	July 28-30, 2002	Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
11.	Times Brand Magic 2002	July 28-30, 2002	Dealers for You, Mumbai
12.	Toy Biz 2002	July 28-29, 2002	The Toy Association of India, New Delhi
13.	5th Cable TV India Show	Aug 18-19, 2002	Aavishkar Business Network, New Delhi
14.	Best of Expo	Aug 30-Sept 15, 2002	Services (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
15.	Bodycare	Sept 6-9, 2002	Relax Inc. New Delhi
16.	Society Interior Expo	Sept 6-9, 2002	Magna Publishing
17.	Transport India	Sept 2-4, 2002	Interads Ltd., New Delhi
18.	Baucon India 2002	Sept 4-7, 2002	Tafcon Projects (India) Pvt. Ltd.
19.	3rd International Dairy	Sept 4-7, 2002	Tafcon Projects (India) Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Light India	Sept 6-9, 2002	Fair Design India Ltd.
21.	Gartex	Sept 10-13, 2002	Moden Multi Media Marketing Co. India Pvt. Ltd.
22.	The Woman	Sept 12-15, 2002	ANZ International
23.	Mines, Metals and Metallurgy	Sept 12-15, 2002	Tafcon Projects (India) Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Enviro	Sept 12-15, 2002	Tafcon Projects (India) Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
25.	Indiachem	Sept 18-21, 2002	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
26.	Smartcard Expo 2002	Sept 18-20, 2002	Electronics Today
27.	Intenational Travel and Tourism Mart	Sept 27-29, 2002	Tafcon Projects (India) Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Heimtextile	Oct 4-7, 2002	Messe Frankfurt
29.	Indian Handicrafts and Girls Fair 2002	Oct 4-7, 2002	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
30.	Property Affairs	Oct 11-13, 2002	Relio Quick Advertising and Marketing Services, New Delhi
31.	Indian Carpet Fair	Oct 13-16, 2002	Carpet Export Promotion Council
32.	IFE India	Dec 4-7, 2002	ITE (I) Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Interbuild India	Dec 11-14, 2002	ITE (I) Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Inside Outside Mega Show	Dec 19-22, 2002	Business India Exhibition
35.	Petrotech 2003	Jan 9-12, 2002	Confederation of Indian Industry
36.	Delhi Photo Fair	Jan 19-12 2003	All India Photographic Trade & Industry Association
37.	Pravsi Bhartiya Diwas	Jan 9-11, 2003	Ministry of External Affairs/FICCI
38.	Powergen	Jan 14-16, 2003	Interads Ltd.
39.	Indian International Garment Fair 2003	Jan 17-19, 2003	Apparel Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
40.	Supercom	Jan 20-22, 2003	Interads Ltd.
41.	Automechanika	Jan 21-24, 2003	Messe Frankfurt
42.	Indian Engineering Trade Fair	Feb 5-8, 2003	Confederation of Indian Industry
43.	Plast India	Feb 15-20, 2003	Plast India Foundations
44.	Carpet Expo	Feb 27-Mar 2, 2003	Caret Export Promotion Council

1	2	3	4
45.	Jute India	Feb 27-Mar 2, 2003	JMDC
46.	Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair 2003	Feb 27-Mar 2, 2003	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
47.	Property Affairs	Mar 6-9, 2003	Relio Quick Advertising and Marketing Co.
48.	Convergence India	Mar 11-13, 2003	
49.	IAAPI Trade Show	Mar 11-13, 2003	Indian Association of Amusement Park and Industries
50.	Ceramics Manufacturing Technology	Mar 19-21, 2003	Services International
51.	Goodlife Show 2003	Mar 20-25, 2003	Friendz Events and Promotion Pvt. Ltd.
52.	Sign Today	Mar 21-23, 2003	BuySell Interactions
53.	Cymo 2003	Mar 24-26, 2003	Modern Multi Media Marketing Co (I) Pvt. Ltd.
54.	Satte	Mar 28-30, 2003	South Asia Travel and Tourism Exhibition
55.	Franchising in India	Mar 13-14, 2003	Interads Ltd
56.	Jewels	Mar 21-24, 2003	Zak Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.
2003-2004			
1.	Education India 2003	Apr 3-5, 2003	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Annual Bhagidari	1-Apr-03	Govt of NCTI of Delhi
3.	Good Governance India 2003	Apr 8-10, 2003	Fairs Fest Media Ltd.
4.	Buyer Seller Meeting by KVIC	Apr 24-25, 2003	KVIC
5.	Wire and Cable Expo 2003	Apr 25-28, 2003	Intech Trade Fair Pvt. Ltd.
6.	India Int. Festival Cum Trade Fair	May 1-15, 2003	Indian Business Women Association
7.	Reception Event	21-Jun-03	
8.	Infra Educa 2003	June 27-29, 2003	Friendz Events and Promotion Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
9.	Radio Mirchi Summer Carnival	June 27-29, 2003	Entertainment Network India Ltd.
10.	Cultural Programme	28-Jun-03	
11.	Reception Event	7-Jul-03	Group Services and SS
12.	Times Brand Magic 2003	July 6-8, 2003	Dealers for You
13.	Garmentech India 2003	July 10-13, 2003	Zak Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.
14.	31st India Int. Garment Fair 2003	July 18-20, 2003	Apparel Export Promotion Council
15.	Media Expo 2003	Aug 8-10, 2003	Media 2000
16.	Mirchi Dream Carnival 2003	Aug 8-10, 2003	Entertainment Network India Ltd.
17.	Infra Medica 2003	Aug 28-30, 2003	Friendz Events and Promotion Pvt. Ltd.
18.	India Converting Show and India Flexo Show	Sept 5-8, 2003	Print Packaging, Com. Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Panel Expo 2003	Sept 4-7, 2003	Fair Design India Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Society Interior Expo	Sept 5-8, 2003	Magna Publishing Co.
21.	Property Affair 2003	Sept 5-7, 2003	Relio Quick Advertising and Marketing Services
22.	Cosmo Affairs 2003	Sept 5-8, 2003	Aakriti India
23.	Zak Interiors and Exteriors Expo 2003	Sept 11-14, 2003	Zak Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Water Asia 2003	Sept 10-12, 2003	Interads Ltd.
25.	Cable TV India Show 2003	Sept 13-14, 2003	Aavishkar Business Network
26.	Smart Cart Expo 2003	Sept 15-17, 2003	Electronics Today
27.	5th International Travel and Tourism Mart 2003	Sept 26-28, 2003	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Agrifood 2003 and Goodlife Show	Sept 26-28, 2003	Friendz Events and Promotion Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Collection of Income Tax Return	Sept 26-30, 2003	Department of Income Tax
30.	Best of India Products Expo 2003	Oct 1-7, 2003	Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
31.	Delhi International Jewellery and Watch Exh 2003	Oct 3-6, 2003	ITE (India) Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Heimtextile India 2003	Oct 4-7, 2003	Messe Frankfurt Trade Fairs India Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair 2003	Oct 13-16, 2003	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
34.	19th World Mining Expo 2003	Nov 1-5, 2003	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
35.	India Carpet Expo 2003	Nov 5-7, 2003	Carpet Export Promotion Council
36.	Paperex 2003	Dec 5-8, 2003	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Korean Hi Tech Products Show 2003	Dec 8-11, 2003	Korea Trade Centre
38.	AIDC Expo 2003	Dec 11-13, 2003	AIDC Solutions Inc.
39.	Infracom India 2003	Dec 11-13, 2003	Friendz Events and Promotion Pvt. Ltd.
40.	Inside Outside Mega Show 2003	Dec 18-21, 2003	Business India Exhibitions
41.	IFDE 2004	Jan 7-9, 2004	ITE (India) Pvt. Ltd.
42.	Living India 2004	Jan 15-20, 2004	Aakriti India
43.	32nd India International Garment Fair 2004	Jan 28-30, 2004	Apparel Export Promotion Council
44.	India International Body Wear 2004	Jan 28-30, 2004	Womens Wear Business
45.	16th World Book Fair 2004	Feb 14-22, 2004	National Book Trust
46.	Defexpo 2004	Feb 4-7, 2004	Confederation of Indian Industry/Ministry of Defence
47.	Elecrama 2004	Feb 3-7, 2004	IEEMA
48.	Supercom India 2004	Feb 4-6, 2004	Interads Ltd.
49.	Index International Furniture Fair 2004	Feb 5-8, 2004	Universal Exposition Ltd.
50.	International Exhibitions and Conference on Building Materials and Construction Technologies	Feb 12-15, 2004	National Council for Cement and Building Materials

1	2	3	4
51.	Electronics India 2004	Feb 12-15, 2004	Electronics Today
52.	World Free Trade Zone 2004	Feb 19-22, 2004	Domensios Four
53.	India Build 2004	Feb 19-21, 2004	ITE (India) Pvt. Ltd.
54.	Auto Expo 2004	Jan 15-20, 2004	Confederation of Indian Industry
55.	Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair 2004	Feb 28-Mar 2, 2004	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
56.	India Carpet Expo, 2004	Feb. 26-Mar 2, 2004	Carpet Promotion Council
57.	Jute India 2004	Feb. 28-Mar. 2, 2004	JMDC
58.	Convergence India 2004	Mar 18-20, 2004	Exhibitions India Pvt. Ltd.
59.	Indo Bike 2004	Mar 17-19, 2004	Interade Ltd.
60.	Zak Jewels 2004	Mar 20-23, 2004	Zak Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.
61.	Ceramics and Ceramic Technologies and Glass Processing and Glazing Exhibition	Mar 24-26, 2004	Services International
62.	Sign Today	Mar 26-28, 2004	Buyseil
63.	Energex 2004	Mar 26-28, 2004	Global Expositions and Management Services/Maruti Expositions and Trade Fairs
64.	Satte	Mar 26-27, 2004	South Asia Travel Tourism Exchange
65.	Indian Market Research Bureau 2004	Mar 26-Apr 2, 2004	Indian Market Research Bureau Intl.
66.	DSYN 2004	Mar 2-31, 2004	National Institute of Fashion Technology
2004-2005			
1.	International Healthcare and Herbal Expo	April 2-4, 2004	Voluntary Health, Education and Rural Dev Society/FICCI
2.	Medicare India 2004	April 6-8, 2004	Talcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Infra R and D	April 15-17, 2004	Friendz Exhibitions and Promotion Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
4.	Education World Wide 2004	May 2-4, 2004	Global Events and Expositions
5.	Property Affairs	May 21-23, 2004	Relio Quick Advertising and Marketing Services
6.	Relio Quick Auto Mail	May 21-23, 2004	Relio Quick Advertising and Marketing Services
7.	Zak Interior and Exterior Expo 2004	June 3-6, 2004	Zak Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Radio Mirchi Hot Career	June 11-13, 2004	Entertainment Network India Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Gartex 2004	June 18-21, 2004	Modern Multi Media Marketing Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Infra Educa 2004	June 25-27, 2004	Friendz Exhibitions and Promotion. Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Technology Day Award	30-Jun-04	Deptt of Science and Technology Government of India
12.	Garmentech 2004	July 8-11, 2004	Zak Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.
13.	India International Garment Fair	July 21-23, 2004	Apparel Export Promotion Council
14.	International Property, Home Loan and Interiors Exhibition	July 24-25, 2004	Events International
15.	Media Expo 2004	Aug 6-8, 2004	Media Expositions and Events
16.	Office Expo 2004	Aug 6-8, 2004	Media Expositions and Events
17.	Reality India 2004	Aug 12-15, 2004	Global Foundations
18.	Lie in Style and Kids World 2004	Aug 13-15, 2004	Impact Exhibitions
19.	Glasstech 2004	Aug 12-15, 2004	Zak Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.
20.	9th Cable TV India Show	Aug 13-14, 2004	Aavishkar Business Network
21.	Cable and Broadcast (India) 2004	Aug 14-16, 2004	Cable Quest
22.	Property Home and Consumer Goods Loan Fair	Aug 27-29, 2004	Global Events and Expositions

1	2	3	4
23.	Transport Asia 2004	Sept 1-3, 2004	Interads Ltd.
24.	Smart Card 2004	Sept 2-4, 2004	Electronics Today
25.	Society Interior Expo.	Sept 3-6, 2004	Magna Publishing Co. Ltd.
26.	Rice Tech 2004	Sept 5-7, 2004	Shiny Trade Expositions
27.	Baucon India	Sept 9-12, 2004	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Metals and Metallurgy/Enviro Int.	Sept 9-12, 2004	Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd.
29.	FDI International Congress and Dental Trade Show	Sept 10-13, 2004	Indian Dental Association
30.	Interbuild India 2004	Sept 23-25, 2004	Montgomery Exhibitions Ltd/Interads Ltd.
31.	Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair (Autumn) 2004	Oct 13-17, 2004	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
32.	India Carpet Expo 2004	Oct 13-16, 2004	Carpet Export Promotion Council
33.	Radio Mirchi Property Mela 2004	Oct 22-24, 2004	Entertainment Network India Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Setting up of Special Counter for Return of Income Tax	Oct 28-31, 2004	Commissioner of Income Tax
35.	SBI Card Counter	Oct 28-Nov 1, 2004	SBI Cards
36.	HDFC Life Insurance Counter	Oct 28-Nov 1, 2004	HDFC Life Insurance
37.	Int. Education Fair	Oct 29-31, 2004	Global Expositions
38.	India Lable Show 2004	Dec 3-6, 2004	Lable Expositions
39.	Intel Pack 2004	Dec 3-6, 2004	Intel Expositions
40.	Infracom 2004	Dec 9-11, 2004	Friendz Exhibitions and Promotion Pvt. Ltd.
41.	IFE India 2004	Dec 15-17, 2004	Montgomery Exhibitions Ltd/Interads Ltd.
42.	Bhagidari, Mela 2004	19-Dec-04	Government of NCTI Delhi

1	2	3	4
43.	Inside Outside Mega Show 2004	Dec 23-26, 2004	Business India Exhibitions
44.	Pan IIT Meet	Dec 24-25, 2004	Pan IIT India
45.	IDBI Home Loan Exh 2004	Dec 24-26, 2004	Go To Customer
46.	Photo Imaging Asia 2005	Jan 6-9, 2005	TBW Publishing and Media Pvt. Ltd.
47.	India International Garment Fair	Jan 23-25, 2005	Apparel Export Promotion Council
48.	Petrotech 2005	Jan 16-19, 2005	Confederation of Indian Industry
49.	Zak Interior and Exterior Expo 2005	Jan 28-31, 2005	Zak Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.
50.	Electronic India 2005	Feb 1-4, 2005	Electronics Today
51.	Powergen India and Central Asia 2005	Feb 1-3, 2005	Interads Ltd.
52.	Supercom Asia 2005	Feb 2-4, 2005	Interads Ltd.
53.	Italy for India 2005	Feb 14-18, 2005	Italian Trade Commission
54.	IETF 2005	Feb 9-12, 2005	Confederation of Indian Industry
55.	Mobile Expo	Feb 9-12, 2005	Confederation of Indian Industry
56.	Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair (Spring) 2005	Feb 25-Mar 1, 2005	Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts
57.	Jute India Expo	Feb 25-Mar 1, 2005	JMDC
58.	India Carpet Expo 2005	Feb 23-28, 2005	Carpet Export Promotion Council
59.	Municipalika 2005	Mar 3-5, 2005	Good Governance India Foundations
60.	Bus World India 2005	Mar 18-20, 2005	Interads Ltd.
61.	World of Franchising in India 2005	Mar 22-24, 2005	Interads Ltd.
62.	Convergence India 2005	Mar 22-24, 2005	Exhibitions India Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Catalogue Show 2005	Mar 23-26, 2005	All India Business Telephone Directory

Details of Organisers

1. Zak Trade Fair and Exhibition (P) Ltd., 3A, Crown Court, 3rd Floor, 128(34) Cathedral Road, Chennai-600086 Phone: 044-28114578/79 FAX: 044-28111685 E-Mail : zakgroup@vsnl.com
2. RSD Exposition, A-99, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024 Phone 24690553 FAX: 91-11-2469187, e-mail: rsdexpo@bol.net.in Website: www.inoipic.com
3. Fair Design India Pvt. Ltd., B-5 Sector 60 Noida 201301, Phone: 3092237 e-mail panelexpo2005@yahoo.co.in
4. Global Events and Expositions, A-1/90 Safdarjung Enclave, Ground Floor, New Delhi-110029 Phone: 011-55661056/57 FAX: 011-51652197
5. SATTE, 3rd Floor, Rajendra Bhavan, 210, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi 11002 Phone: +91-11-2323576/3518/3588 FAX: +91-11-23233569
6. Intech Trade Fair Pvt. Ltd., 307-308, ACME Industrial Park, 3rd Floor, Off. I.B Patel Road, Near W.E. High Way, Goregaon (East) Mumbai 400063 Phone: +-91-22-26863708/3709/3710 FAX: +91-22-56902392-93 e-mail: intech@bom5.vsnl.net.in Website:www.intechtradefairs.com
7. Friendz Exhibitions and Promotions Pvt. Ltd., H-75, Lajpat Nagar 1, New Delhi 11-24. Phone: 91-11-51720620-28, FAX: 91-11-51720629 E-mail mktg@friendzexhibitions.com
8. The Toys Association of India, 9/4796 Deputy Ganj, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-110066 Phone: 91-11-30931200, 30929525 FAX: 91-11-23543624 Website: www.tai-india.org
9. Apparel Export Promotion Council, NBCC Tower, 15 Bhikaiji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066 Phone: 26183351, 26189394 FAX: 26188584, 26188300
10. Cable Quest 13/97, Near Rajouri apartments, Subhash Nagar, New Delhi-110027, Phone: 91-11-25131540, 25131843, FAX: 91-11-25139967, E-mail: cablequest@rediffmail.com, Website:www.cable-quest.com
11. I.T.E. India Pvt. Ltd., I-83, Lajpat Nagar-II, New Delhi-110024, Phone: 011-29819411-15 E-mail: iteindia@vsnl.in
12. Magna Publishing Co. Ltd., Magna House, 100/ E Old Prabhadevi Road, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400025 Phone: 022-24362270 FAX: 022-24374252
13. Shiny Trade Expositions, Plot No. 47-A Near Rama Apartments, Teachers Colony, Sai Baba Temple Street, Vijayawada-520009 Phone: 0866-2470879 FAX: 0866-2490201 E-mail : shinygroup@eth.net
14. Media Expositions and Events, 112 Sant Nagar, Ground Floor, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065 Phone: 011-26445193/92 FAX: 011-26217027 E-mail: infor@themediexpo.com WEB: www.themediexpo.com
15. Impact Exhibitions, 1109, Sector A Pocket A Vasant Kunj New Delhi-110070 Phone: 011-161326 FAX: 011-51687478 E-mail: impactexhibitions@yahoo.com
16. Exhibitions India Pvt Ltd., A-17, Second Floor, DDA Officecum Shopping Complex, Near Moolchand Flyover, Defece Colony, New Delhi 110024, Phone: 24638680-83 FAX: 24623320 E-mail: exhibitionindia@vsnl.com WEB: www.exhibitionindia.com
17. Tafcon Projects India Pvt. Ltd. C-60 Nizamuddin (East) New Delhi 110013 Phone: 91-11-

24352141-44/82/84 FAX: 91-11-24355215,
24354077 E-mail: tafcon@del2.vsnl.net.in
Website: <http://www.tafcon.com>

18. Indian Society of Lighting Engineers A-274,
Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024 Phone:
51551752.86

19. Electronic Today, 104, Andheri Industrial Estate,
Off Veera Desai Road, Andheri West Mumbai-
400053 Phone: 022-26730869/70/71 FAX: 022-
26730547/48 E-mail: electoday@vsnl.net

20. Interads Ltd., 2 Padmini enclave, Hauz Khas,
New Delhi 110016 Phone 91-11-26861113,
26861114, 26865103 FAX: 91-11-26861112
E-mail: info@interadsindia.com. WEB:
www.interadsindia.com

21. Montgomery Exhibitions Ltd., 11 Manchester
Square, London W1U 3PL United Kingdom
E-mail: meishah@montex.co.uk

22. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, Plot
No. 1, Pocket 6 and 7, Sector C, LSC, Vasant
Kunj., New Delhi-110070 Phone: 26135256/57/
58 FAX: 26135518/19

23. Cidex Trade Fairs Pvt. Ltd. 1 Commercial
Complex, Pocket H and J, 2nd Floor, Sarita
Vihar, New Delhi 110076 Phone: 011-26971745/
1066/1056 FAX: 011-26971746 E-mail:
infor@cidex-tradefairs.com.

24. Business India Exhibitions, 268 Masjid Moth,
Near Udai Park, New Delhi-110049 Phone:
Mob 09313629310 Telefax: 91-11-51643047-
53, E-mail: biedel@biexh.com.

25. National Book Trust, A-5 Green Park, New
Delhi-110016 Phone: 011-26564020/26568052
FAX: 011-26514548/26512588 E-mail:
nbtindia@ndb.vsnl.net.in

26. Confederation of Indian Industry, Plot No. 249-
F, Udyog Vihar, Phase IV, Sector 18, Gurgaon

Phone: 0124-5014060-67 FAX: 0124-5014083
E-mail: ciico@cionline.org

27. Plast India Foundation, 401-B Landmark Opp.
Cinemagic, 209A Suren Road, Andheri East,
Mumbai-400093 Phone: 022-26832911-14 Fax:
022-26845865, E-mail: plastindia@vsnl.com

28. Jute Manufacturers Development Council 3-A,
Park Plaza, 71 Park Street, Kolkata-700016
Phone: 033-2457540/8107 FAX: 033-2457456
E-mail: WEB: www.JMDCINDIA.com

29. Carpet Export Promotion Council, 110-A/1
Krishna Nagar, Street No. 5, Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi-110029 Phone: 26102742,
26101024 FAX: 26165299 E-mail:
cepc@nda.vsnl.net.in

30. The Voluntary Health Education and Rural
Development Society, 41 Circular Road
United India Colony, Kodambakkam Chennai-
600024 Phone: 044-24803291 E-mail:
herald@md3.vsnl.net.in

31. Fair Fest Media Ltd. E-8, 2nd Floor, Green Park
Main, New Delhi-110016 Phone: 011-26866874
FAX: 011-26868073 E-mail: fairfest@vsnl.com

32. Modern Multi Media Marketing Co. Pvt. Ltd. , A-
16, Naraina Phase II New Delhi-110028 Phone:
011 25704450-52 FAX: 011 25704234 E-
mailmmmm@mantraonline.com

33. Events International BMS Business Centre, 10
Plaza Cinema Building, Connaught Place
New Delhi-110001 Phone: 011 23350040,
23310227 FAX: 011-23310093

34. Aavishkar Business Network, 201, 2nd Floor
Ideal House, 69 Nehru Place, New Delhi-
110019 Phone: 011-8607050 E-mail:
info@aavishkardarpan.com

35. Indian Dental Association, 2nd Floor, Bombay
Mutual Terrace, 534 Sandhurst Bridge, Opera

House, Mumbai 400007 Phone: 022-23696655,
23671515 FAX: 022-23685613 E-mail:
ho@idia.org.in

36. Lable Expositions (P) Ltd. B 14 Railway Row House, Sector 2 Vashi Navi Mumbai-400703 Phone: 022-55902935, 27895968 Fax: 022-55902936
37. TBW Publishing and Media Pvt. Ltd., 414 Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi Mumbai-400025 Phone: 022-56666802 FAX: 022-24302707
38. Indian Business Woman Association, 135, Ansal Chamber-2, 6 Bhikajicama Place, New Delhi-110066, Phone: 011-26187796, 26186316, FAX : 011-26
39. Relio Quick Advertising and Marketing Co. SCF 46-47, (FF) Sector 29 Faridabad Phone: 91-129-2500334 FAX: 91-129-5043497 E-mail: relio@relioquick.com
40. Prin Packaging.Com (P) Ltd. I-34A Opp Central Market Lajpat Nagar II, New Delhi-110024 Phone: 011-26327621 FAX: 011-26313281 E-mail: print-packaging@print-packaging.com
41. Messe Frankfurt Trade Fairs India Pvt. Ltd. 605 Ansal Bhavan, 16 K.G. Marg, New Delhi-110001 Phone: 011-23320018 FAX: 011-23320033 E-mail: mfindia@del3.vsnl.net.in
42. Korea Trade Centre, Embassy of Republic of Korea, B-9/1 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057 Phone: 011-28860981 FAX: 011-28860980 E-mail: ktcdelhi@ndc.vsnl.net.in
43. Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers Association, 804 Surya Kiran, 19 K.G. Marg New Delhi- 110001 Phone: 011-23733013, 23733014 FAX: 011-23733015
44. Dimension Four Events and Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd. 5/6 Ambey Bhawan, 24th Linking Road, Opp Khar Telephone Exchange, Next to Raheja

Office, Khar (West) Mumbai 400052 Telefax:
022-26489002

45. Services International, B-13, 2nd Floor, A Block Local Shopping Complex, Naraina Vihar, Ring Road, New Delhi-110028 Phone: 011-25770411 FAX: 011-25776281
46. Global Expositions and Management Services, 138 Ansal Chamber II, Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-110066 Phone: 011-6169313 Telefax: 011-6167545
47. IT Space.Com Ltd., No 309/3 J.P. Complex, Koramangala-5, Bangalore-560095 Phone: 0805227001/10 FAX: 0805084660 E-mail: info@iworldindia.com.

[English]

Constitution of Task Force

2954. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force consisting of representatives of the States and the officials has been constituted by the Union Government to monitor the responsibilities and functioning of urban local bodies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

World Bank Loan for Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project, Stage-II

2955. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for getting a loan from the World Bank for the Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project, Stage-II;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the said proposal; and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra has forwarded the Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II to the Ministry of Urban Development at an estimated cost of Rs.2376 Crore for seeking the World Bank assistance.

(c) and (d) Above project proposal was recommended by Ministry of Union Development to Deptt. of Economic On technical observations of Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization, financial phasing, commitment to provide adequate counter part funds and debt sustainability. Govt. of Maharashtra had also requested Deptt. of Economic Affairs for engagement with the World Bank for preparing a 5 year business plan to realize the vision of transforming Mumbai into a world class city. That Department requested the World Bank to field a dedicated multi-sectoral team, for drafting out a comprehensive strategy and envisaging bank support with contributions from other agencies. The World Bank has confirmed its willingness to work with the Cities' various stakeholders. Deptt. of Economic Affairs has suggested to Government of Maharashtra that it would be appropriate to include the Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II in the design of comprehensive multi-sectoral plan proposed for Mumbai City, since the State at present, does not appear to have any additional debt capacity.

[Translation]

Amount Provided to Madhya Pradesh under SJSRY

2956. SHRI GAURISHANKER CHATURBHUI BISEN : Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided to Madhya Pradesh under the 'Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana' so far;

(b) the amount yet to be provided; and

(c) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The total central funds released to Madhya Pradesh under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana since the inception of Scheme on 1.12.1997 is Rs. 7801.51 lakhs. During the current year 2004-05, Rs. 831.49 lakhs was released to Madhya Pradesh as against its tentative allocation of Rs. 753.15 lakhs.

[English]

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme

2957. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR :
SHRI RAJESH VERMA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of works sanctioned and completed under "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns" (IDSMT) Programme, State-wise, as on December 31, 2004.

(b) the total amount sanctioned, released and spent under the scheme, State-wise, upto December 31, 2004.

(c) the targets set and achievements made there against under the scheme so far during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the Union Government has carried out any appraisal of the performance under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Since inception of the Scheme till 31.12.2004, projects (works) in 1752 towns have been sanctioned under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 817.24 crore were released for these projects against which an expenditure of Rs. 995.46 crore has been reported by the State Governments. State-wise details of number of projects (works) sanctioned, Central assistance released and expenditure reported are given in statement.

(c) During the Tenth Five Year Plan, new and ongoing projects in 925 towns were targeted for financing under IDSMT. An outlay of Rs. 1304.65 crore was allocated for IDSMT during Tenth Plan. However, Budget provisions amounting to Rs. 405 crore only were kept for IDSMT during the first three years of Tenth Plan (2002-03 to 2004-05) against which till 31st Dec., 2004, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 304.68 crore was released for implementation of new and ongoing projects in 735 towns.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The IDSMT scheme, among others, was appraised by the Planning Commission in the Mid-term Appraisal of the 10th Five Year Plan. It was observed that during the first three years of the Tenth Plan period, only 30 per cent (assuming full utilization of 2004-05 allocation) of the 10th Plan allocation is expected to be utilized. In terms of physical achievements, 67% towns (621 towns) are expected to be assisted during the same period. This thinning of resources has led to lack of appreciable results on the ground.

Statement

State-wise Towns' Projects Sanctioned Central Assistance Released and Expenditure Reported under IDSMT Scheme Since 1979-80 upto December 31, 2004

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State	Towns Covered	C.A. Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	7373.65	11171.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	406.00	323.92
3.	Assam	46	1580.61	1349.04
4.	Bihar	46	1533.25	1141.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	39	1844.29	1695.65
6.	Goa	9	220.08	131.00
7.	Gujarat	104	5728.82	7353.91
8.	Haryana	29	2139.48	2487.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	895.06	1140.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	895.22	800.35
11.	Jharkhand	13	418.76	439.58
12.	Karnataka	157	7352.24	5303.17
13.	Kerala	58	2909.06	4196.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	135	4963.98	4472.71
15.	Maharashtra	178	10126.65	16537.35
16.	Manipur	22	638.60	631.52
17.	Meghalaya	8	411.50	587.60

1	2	3	4	5
18. Mizoram		13	551.40	1008.09
19. Nagaland		10	513.99	809.44
20. Orissa		67	2564.63	2908.00
21. Punjab		38	1855.30	3358.66
22. Rajasthan		69	3681.02	6295.20
23. Sikkim		10	250.89	384.33
24. Tamil Nadu		164	6774.67	8361.64
25. Tripura		18	712.93	919.72
26. Uttaranchal		15	613.00	292.63
27. Uttar Pradesh		206	7658.35	7950.60
28. West Bengal		110	6582.25	7161.22
29. Andaman & Nicobar	1		92.00	124.00
30. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2		112.22	49.12
31. Daman & Diu	1		23.00	0.00
32. Lakshadweep	1		25.00	0.00
33. Pondicherry	8		276.75	159.55
Grand Total		1752	81724.64	99546.00

[Translation]

**Diversion of Funds under
Anganwadi Kendras**

2958. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the funds given to the Anganwadi Kendras in Bihar for giving nutritious food to the children is diverted by the Anganwadi workers and child development project offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bring transparency in the Anganwadi Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) No such complaint has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented through State Government/UT Administrations. The Government of Bihar has taken various steps to bring transparency in Anganwadi Projects, especially in distribution of nutritional food, at Anganwadi Centres and selection of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. The Steps taken include:-

(i) The supplementary nutrition programme has been decentralized and it is being implemented through an elected village level Nutrition Distribution Executive Committee;

(ii) Continuous monitoring and supervision of distribution of supplementary nutrition at Project, District and Division levels;

(iii) Public awareness of ICDS programme through print media; and

(iv) Selection of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers by the concerned Gram Panchayat through its Gram Sabha.

Centre for Development of Stones

2959. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN :

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

(a) whether Government provided funds to Centre for Development of Stones (C-DOS);

(b) if so, the details thereof for last three years alongwith function of C-DOS.

(c) whether the Government propose to accord national status to (C-DOS) with a view to promoting and developing the stone industry;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether any request has been received in this regard from the Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd.;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Mines provides grants to S&T Institutions for accelerating S&T activities. Centre for Development of Stones (C-DOS) is one of such Institution.

(b) C-DOS is an autonomous Institution promoted by Rajasthan State Industrial and Development Corporation Limited. A grant of Rs.50 Lakhs (Rupees Fifty Lakhs only) was provided to C-DOS on 14th November, 2000 for the purchase of Equipments for the S&T Project "Setting up of R&D Centre for dimensional stones at Jaipur".

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It has been proposed to establish a National Centre for Development of stones and State of the Art Institution for over all development, modernization and training facility for stone sector.

(e) and (f) C-DOS has proposed to take up jointly with RIICO/Government of Rajasthan to:-

(i) Consider establishing corpus fund of Rs. 1000 Lakhs for National Centre for Development of Stones with one time contribution of Rs.5 Crores from the Ministry of Mines and Rs.5 Crores from State Govt. of Rajasthan/RIICO.

(ii) To grant plan assistance of Rs. 100 Lakhs per year for five years to develop C-DOS as a National Centre for Development of Stone.

(g) The above two proposals are under consideration of the Ministry of Mines.

[English]

Export Promotion

2960. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promising more exporters friendly policies to play a crucial role in stepping up India's overall growth rate;

(b) if so, whether exporters led growth could help create 25 million jobs in the manufacturing sector by 2015;

(c) the details pertaining to the special economic zone share in total exports of India for last three years and till date; and

(d) the initiative taken by the Government to promote the special economic zones export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) Recognizing that the primary purpose of trade is stimulation of greater economic activity, the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) announced on 31st August, 2004 has laid down the roadmap to step up the overall growth rate of exports. The strategy, inter-alia, focuses on

unshackling of controls, simplifying procedures, bringing down transaction cost and neutralizing incidence of all levies and duties on the inputs used in the export products.

(b) Additional employment is expected to be generated as a result of export led growth. With a view to expanding employment opportunities, certain special focus initiatives have been identified in the FTP for labour intensive sectors such as agriculture, handlooms, handicrafts, gems and jewellery and leather.

(c) The value of exports by the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and their share in total exports is as under :-

Year	Exports by the SEZs (Rs. Crore)	%share in total
2001-02	9,189.55	4.40
2002-03	10,056.62	3.94
2003-04	13,853.58	4.72
April-Jan., 2004-05 (P)	14,440.16	5.26

(d) Some of the initiatives taken by the Government to promote SEZs and exports from SEZs include 100% foreign direct investment in the manufacturing sector through automatic route, duty free import/domestic procurement of goods for development, operation and maintenance of SEZs and SEZ units, tax exemptions for SEZ developers, SEZ units, off-shore banking units set up in SEZs, etc. Supplies from Domestic Tariff Area to SEZ units are treated at par with physical exports and are exempted from service tax and central sales tax.

Red-Chilli Trade

2961. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :

SHRI RAJESH VERMA :

SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :

SHRI SURESH KALMADI :

SHRI M. APPADURAI :

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

(a) whether Britain and other countries due to the presence of Carcinogenic colouring agent in India's red chilli have rejected consignment fearing the presence of SUDAN-1 and also rejected contaminated spices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on our export;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some European Countries including Britain have, reportedly, found Sudan, a carcinogenic dye, in some consignments of chilli powder exported from India. Recently, UK's Food Standard Agency (FSA) ordered a recall of 575 products in which red chilli powder alleged to be contaminated with Sudan I dye was used as an ingredient.

Exports of chilli/chilli products from India have not been affected, as is evident from substantial increase in the exports of chilli. Total exports of chilli from India was 114,000 tonnes (valued at Rs. 421.21 crores) during April 2004 to January 2005 as compared to 54,000 tonnes (valued at Rs. 243.81 crores) in the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) and (d) A preliminary investigation has been conducted by the Spices Board. It has been indicated that:-

— The export consignment believed to have been contaminated with Sudan I was imported into the UK in 2002.

— No documentary evidence has been given by

the FSA so far that establishes the involvement of Indian exporters.

- The reported presence of Sudan in many of the Rapid Alert reports issued by countries in the European Union was too low to be suggestive of deliberate adulteration. To that extent, some of the Rapid Alerts can be disputed.
- The export license of the firms, who have been found to be repeatedly indulging in adulteration, have been suspended.

[Translation]

Residential Facility to DP Personnel

2962. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN :
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA :
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to provide accommodation to all the employees of Delhi Police;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any target has been set in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the funds likely to be allocated by the Government for the purpose;
- (f) the total number of employees of all levels in Delhi Police at present; and
- (g) the number of employees out of them who have been provided residential accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) to (e) It has been the endeavour of the Government to increase the

satisfaction level of residential accommodation of Delhi Police personnel. However, construction/acquisition of new residential accommodation depends, among other things, on availability of funds. The funds allocated by the Government during the 10th Five Year Plan for this purpose are indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2002-03	49.00	48.00	48.00
2003-04	49.00	49.00	59.38
2004-05	55.00	58.300	—
2005-06	63.00	—	—

(f) and (g) The existing sanctioned strength of Delhi Police is 59,279. The number of Delhi Police personnel who have so far been allotted accommodation is 10,519.

[English]

Girls College in Manimajra

2963. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether need of a Girls College in Manimajra, U.T. Chandigarh is acutely felt; and
- (b) if so, action stipulated, if any to establish such a college there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) and (b) Chandigarh administration has reported that no need of a Girls College in Manimajra, U.T. Chandigarh has been felt as the existing two Girls Colleges and one professional college (Home Science College) are sufficient to cater to the need.

**Setting up UT Commission
for Chandigarh**

2964. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Union Territory Commission of Chandigarh for women;

(b) if so, the time frame for setting up the Commission;

(c) whether the National Commission for Women has made any recommendations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) Setting up of women commissions at the Union Territory (UT) level falls within the purview of the concerned UT Administrations.

(c) to (e) During a state visit to the Chandigarh Union Territory on 15.9.2004, the National Commission for Women had taken up the issue of setting up of Chandigarh Commission for Women with the UT Administration. The Administration has agreed to proceed in this matter.

[Translation]

**Funds for Development of Sports and
Youth Programmes**

2965. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KOSHAL :

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

(a) the efforts made by the Government to raise the

standard of the Indian Sports upto International Standard and Olympic Games and the names of the Indian Games selected for Olympic;

(b) the schemes formulated to promote Indian Sports by the Government;

(c) the State-wise amount provided for Sports promotion, welfare schemes during the year 2002 to December, 2004; separately;

(d) the number and names of the schemes pending before the Government for approval sent by the different States and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government are delaying the approval on proposals of holding youth activities sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Government of India in taking following steps to raise the standard of Indian Sports upto International level:-

(i) Finalization and Implementation of Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) for various sports disciplines in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations, former international sportspersons and sports scientists experts.

(ii) Provision of equipment and scientific support to sportspersons.

(iii) Scholarship to talented sportspersons for nutritious diet, sports equipment as well as for sports research so as to encourage them to pursue sports as career.

(iv) Intensive coaching of the players by Indian and foreign coaches in coaching camps.

(v) Intensive training abroad to the teams.

- (vi) Financial assistance to concerned federations for participation of sportspersons in international tournaments.
- (vii) Assistance for purchase of equipment, scientific support and training and participation within the country and abroad under the 'Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training' and the 'National Sports Development Fund'.
- (viii) With a view to broad basing of sports and scouting for talent at a young age, the Government is assisting Army under 'Army Boys Sports Company Scheme' (ABSC). In addition to eight existing ABSCs, ten more ABSCs have been sanctioned during the current year. Similarly, 25 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been approved for adoption under the National Talent Search Contest (NTSC) scheme.
- (ix) The outstanding boys and girls are provided scholarships so that they can have nutritious diet, sports equipment support and be able to pursue sports as a career. Scholarships are also given for research in sports.

None of the Indian national games like Kabbadi, Kho-Kho etc. are included in the Olympic Games so far.

(b) The following schemes are implemented by Government all over India for Promotion of Sports:-

1. Scheme relating to Institutions
2. Scheme relating to Awards
3. Scheme of Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities
4. Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training
5. Scheme relating to Events
6. Scheme for Dope Test and WADA
7. State Sports Academies

8. Schemes relating to Infrastructure (This scheme has been transferred to States from 2005-06)

(c) There is no State-wise allocation of funds under any scheme. However, the details of the Grants sanctioned during the year 2002 to 17.03.2005 to various States under sports infrastructure schemes are as under:-

State/UT	2002-2003 Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	2003-2004 Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	2004-05 (upto 17.03.2005) Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	172.949	572.726	226.279
Arunachal Pradesh	156.44	195.35	7.748
Assam	85.625	74.70	195.940
Bihar	1.976	23.895	65.996
Goa	0.85	0.00	3.787
Gujarat	9.549	21.260	49.32
Haryana	16.86	123.852	155.3572
Himachal Pradesh	16.747	111.788	133.923
Jammu and Kashmir	6.02	30.001	7.761
Karnataka	158.22	114.812	217.42
Kerala	10.654	52.818	59.534
Madhya Pradesh	78.17	186.025	155.158
Maharashtra	387.576	537.610	427.054
Manipur	97.28	28.292	12.625
Meghalaya	0.00	101.197	126.905

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	58.50	147.043	30.00
Nagaland	219.525	984.963	128.688
Orissa	102.018	127.864	93.720
Punjab	63.937	123.309	13.493
Rajasthan	23.52	54.398	30.933
Tamilnadu	188.601	342.843	211.331
Tripura	0.738	0.375	0.40
Uttar Pradesh	97.58	188.113	236.148
West Bengal	160.54	177.916	263.145
Delhi	22.50	73.50	62.64
Chhattisgarh	6.398	79.633	24.12219
Jharkhand	0.00	178.50	2.70
Uttaranchal	8.33	35.649	108.1923
Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	1.00

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has not made proper arrangements for promotion of sports and the development and maintenance of sports complexes and playgrounds resulting in the youth associated with sports are not coming forward; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where the sports complexes and playgrounds constructed till date are located and the arrangements made for their maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that it has made arrangements for promotion of sports by developing and maintaining sports complexes, play fields and multigyms in Delhi and is also promoting Sports thorough coaching programmes, Fellowship Schemes and by organizing events.

(b) A list of Sports Complexes and Play fields developed by DDA is enclosed as statement. While the playfields are maintained by civil and Horticulture departments of DDA, a management model has been specifically developed by DDA and put in place for effective maintenance of Sports complexes in Delhi.

The welfare schemes target individual sportspersons and state-wise allocation is not made.

(d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is not in a position to approve any new project or meet committed liabilities under its one of the major schemes namely, Scheme for Sports Infrastructure, as this scheme has been transferred to States from 2005-06 and accordingly no budget provision is available from 01.04.2005.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Development and Maintenance of
Sports Complexes by DDA**

2966. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Statement

*List of Sports Complexes Developed by
the DDA Till Date*

1. Siri Fort Sports Complex
2. Saket Sports Complex
3. Netaji Subhash Spqrts Complex (Jasola).
4. Vasant Kunj Sports Complex
5. Baba Gang Nath Sports Complex (Munirka) (Mini Sports Complex)
6. Hari Nagar Sports Complex
7. Paschim Vihar Sports Complex

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 8. Dwarka Sports Complex | 16. Rohini, Sector-3 |
| 9. Rohini Sports Complex | 17. Narela, Sector A-10 |
| 10. Major Dhyan Chand Sports Complex (Ashok Vihar) | 18. Vasant Kunj, B-Block |
| 11. Rashtriya Swabhimaan Khel Parisar (Pitampura) | 19. Vasant Kunj, Wrestling Ground, Sector A |
| 12. Yamuna Sports Complex (Surajmal Vihar) | 20. Bindapur |
| 13. Poorv Delhi Khel Parisar (Dilshad Garden) | 21. Dwarka, Sector 8 |
| 14. Chilla Sports Complex | 22. Dwarka, Sector 19 |

List of Playfields Developed by the DDA Till Date

1. Kalyan Vihar
2. Hauz Khas
3. Cricket Ground Kalkaji (Opposite Nehru Place)
4. Cooperative Society Area (Mandawali Faizapur Phase-I)
5. Cooperative Society Area (Mandawali Faizapur Phase-II)
6. Cooperative Society Area (Mandawali Faizapur Phase-III)
7. Chilla
8. Kanti Nagar
9. Vikaspuri, Block-C
10. Sunder Vihar, G-17
11. Hastal
12. Satya Park
13. Partap Nagar
14. Janakpuri (Possangipur)
15. Avantika

*[English]***Counter Insurgency Training**

2967. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA :
SHRI SURESH KALMADI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to train Police, Para-Military Forces and the Army who are deployed to fight insurgency in the North-East, Jammu and Kashmir and Naxalite infested areas with the latest equipment, education and understanding of terrorist designs and plans;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether our Police Forces and Armed Forces have been imparted basic lessons on Human Right;

(d) if so, the ways it is being done; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (e) Appropriate training courses for the Police and Para-Military Forces to enable them to deal with terrorists are run in the training facilities of the Central and State Governments using latest training equipment and methodology. The Army being deployed in the North-East

and Jammu and Kashmir are also adequately trained and regularly updated on terrorist tactics and modus operandi. Sensitization to Human Rights is an integral part of the basic courses run for these personnel.

**Displacement of Slum Dwellers
In Delhi**

2968. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of slum dwellers are being displaced in Delhi before the commencement of the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Government to rehabilitate those slum dwellers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Removal of slum/jhuggi dwellers is a continuing process and eligible squatters are allotted alternate plots as per the policy of the Government.

[Translation]

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

2969. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI :
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK :
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA :

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

(a) the amount allocated, released and targeted to be spent on Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana by the Union Government during the last three years and current year;

(b) the amount spent under this Yojana in various States till date, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the reasons for not utilizing the amount

allocated for the implementation of the said Yojana by certain States;

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

(e) the number of persons benefited under the Yojana during the said period State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) (a) The details of Central Funds allocated/released under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) during the last three years and current year are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Releases
2001-02	6900.00	7356.000
2002-03	25685.00	21835.000
2003-04	23850.00	23854.600
2004-05	28058.00	22366.148

(b) Statement showing State-wise and year-wise Central funds released to States/Union Territories under VAMBAY during the years 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is Annexed.

(c) Non availability of land, revision in the Project by the State/implementing agencies due to local problems, such as change in beneficiaries, change in mode of development and administrative problems.

(d) State Level Coordination Committee and Central Sanctioning Committee are taking appropriate remedial action from time to time.

(e) Statement showing State-wise and year-wise details of number of dwelling units and toilet seats covered under VAMBAY during the years 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise Central Funds allocated and released to States/Union Territories under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAAY) during the year 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released during the year 2001-02	Dwelling Units covered	Toilet Seats covered	Released during the year 2002-03	Dwelling Units covered	Toilet Seats covered	Released during the year 2003-04	Dwelling Units covered	Toilet Seats covered	Released during the year 2004-05	Dwelling Units covered	Toilet Seats covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1200.00	4000	0	5535.437	22268	392	5987.433	27627	0	3360.900	15582	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00			0.000			0.000			0.000		
3.	Assam	0.00			0.000			0.000			0.000		
4.	Bihar	0.00			0.000			10.000	50	0	0.000		
5.	Chhattisgarh	65.00	325	0	529.410	2185	462	423.470	1850	0	0.000		
6.	Goa	0.00			0.000			0.000			0.000		
7.	Gujarat	384.00	1536	0	3089.000	18776	1640	13.480			0.000		
8.	Haryana	0.00			0.000			666.080	3263	0	0.000		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00			0.000			0.000			0.000		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.00	387	0	38.320	170	0	157.930	442	0	0.000		
11.	Jharkhand	0.00			0.000			0.000			718.800	3504	90
12.	Karnataka	915.00	3333	575	2042.600	6979	2215	3999.580	14978	3090	0.000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	30. Chandigarh	0.00			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	32. Daman and Diu	0.00			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	33. Delhi	50.00	167	0	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	34. Lakshadweep	33.50	170	40	0.000			90.680	408	80	83.600	419	0
	35. Pondicherry	0.00			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	Total	6967.35	25373	4605	21835.03	110074	21398	23794.20	107336	3170	22366.148	106136	20139
	Funds released under VAMBAY for Misc purposes	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	60.400	1040	0	0.000	0	0

Funds for Basic Facilities

2970. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

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

(a) the funds sanctioned for basic facilities in the field of education in the Tenth Five Year Plan by the Government;

(b) whether the time bound action has been taken regarding all the educational schemes to utilise the funds sanctioned by the Planning Commission during the current year;

(c) the time by which the scheme announced by the Government likely to be launched and completed;

(d) whether all the schemes launched in the current year have been completed or likely to be completed timely;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (f) The Tenth Plan allocation for the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy and the Department of Secondary and Higher Education is Rs. 30,000 crore and Rs. 13,825 crore respectively. The Annual Plan allocation for a particular year is required to be utilised within the same year and the final requirement of funds is finalised before the close of the financial year. The procedure is equally applicable to the funds allocated for the schemes launched during the current year. The various ongoing schemes, as also those which the launched during a Five Year Plan period, are normally continued till the end of the Plan period and their continuance or otherwise is considered before formulating the next Five Year Plan.

Report of National Crime Records Bureau

2971. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :
 SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the report prepared recently by the National Crime Records Bureau which says that Delhi has the highest crime rate;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the strength of Police force in Delhi is more than the proportionate strength of police force at national level; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible for not containing the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The data available with the National Crime Records Bureau indicate that crime-rate wise, Delhi was at second position during the year 2001 and at third position during the years 2002 and 2003 in comparison with other States/Union Territories.

(c) The number of Police personnel per lakh of population in Delhi during the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 was higher than all India average per lakh population.

(d) The factors responsible for incidence of crime in Delhi include heterogeneous population; unplanned urbanisation; increase in slum population; and infiltration of criminals from neighbouring States.

[English]

Legal Services

2972. SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is opening up its legal service sector for foreign participation as per WTO agreement;

(b) If so, whether the Government has set up any expert committee to examine the implications of such move; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) India has not undertaken any commitments in Legal Services in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), during the Uruguay Round. Under the ongoing Doha Round of negotiations also, no commitments have been offered in Legal Services in India's Initial Offer. A team of Indian and United Kingdom (U.K.) lawyers are expected to exchange views on the status of the legal services and issues that are required to be tackled before legal services are opened up.

Activities of ISI Agents

2973. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISI agents functioning in the country are funded by the Pakistan High Commission as reported in the *Times of India* dated February 26, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has contemplated any action plan to break the nexus of Pakistan High Commission with ISI agents functioning in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per available reports, Delhi Police interdicted on 12.2.2005 a Pak/Pak ISI sponsored agent with some sensitive defence related information/documents. Subsequently, one co-accused was also arrested. A case under the official Secrets Act has been registered against them.

(c) and (d) In order to curb Pak/Pak ISI supported

terrorist activities, the Government has pursued a multi-pronged approach which besides diplomatic initiatives, includes strengthening the border management to check infiltration, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, improved technology, weaponry and equipments for security forces both at the Centre and in the States, neutralizing plans of terrorist groups/anti-national elements/ISI agents by well coordinated intelligence based operations.

Exports to America

2974. SHRI RAJESH VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of names of the goods and various other commodities, including processed foods, exported to the American countries during the last three years alongwith the volume and value thereof;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereon;

(c) incentives extended to the exporters of processed food from the country to the American countries;

(d) whether there is arrangement for centralized marketing of those Indian food products in the American countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) India's exports to American countries during the last three years are as under:-

(In US\$ million)

Year	Exports to United States of America	Exports to Latin American Countries
2001-2002	8513.34	960.30
2002-2003	10895.76	1295.80
2003-2004	11490.07	1138.81

The major commodities of exports to the American countries are gems and jewellery, RMG cotton including accessories, drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals, machinery and instruments. The details of all goods and commodities exported alongwith their volume and value are also available on the Department of Commerce's website: <http://www.commerce.nic.in>.

(c) The incentives to the exporters are given in the form of development of infrastructure, market research, information dissemination, facilitating buyer-seller meets, participation in trade fairs etc.

(d) Government is not aware of any centralized marketing arrangements.

(e) Does not arise.

Sports School/Colleges

2975. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY :
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR :

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

(a) the number of sports schools/colleges in the country as on date, State-wise especially in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has received requests to open more such schools/colleges from the State Governments;

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

(d) the time by which these sports schools/colleges are likely to be opened, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) There is no Scheme of the Ministry for opening sports schools/colleges in the States.

"Sports", being a State subject promotion of sports and games is the primary responsibility of the respective states. However, Sports Authority of India (SAI) adopts schools and colleges under the Scheme of National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC). A list of such schools/colleges adopted by SAI is enclosed as statement.

(b) No request for opening of sports schools/colleges has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Schools/Colleges under NSTC Scheme of Sports Authority of India

S.No.	State	Region/School	Sports
1	2	3	4
SOUTHERN			
1.	Karnataka	St. Joseph's Indian High School, Bangalore	Hockey, Swimming, Basketball
2.	Andhra Pradesh	VP Sidhartha Public School, Vijayawada (AP)	Athletics, Badminton, Gymnastics
3.	Kerala	Mt Carmel School, Kottayam	Athletics

1	2	3	4
EASTERN			
4.	Jharkhand	St. Ignatius High School, Gumla	Football, Hockey, Athletic
5.	-do-	Govt. Girls High School, Ranchi	Football, Athletics, Gymnastics, Swimming
6.	Orissa	St. Mary G.H. School, Sundergarh	Athletics, Hockey
7.	-do-	BS High School, Sundergarh	Football, Gymnastics
8.	Tripura	Umakanta Academy, Agartala, Tripura	Football, Swimming
9.	Sikkim	Tashinamgyal Academy, Gangtok	Athletics, Hockey
10.	West Bengal	Sukantanagar Vidyaniketan Saltlake City, Calcutta	Athletics, Gymnastics
11.	-do-	G.G. High Sec. School, Krishna Nagar	Athletics, Football, Hockey
12.	-do-	Dowhill G.H. School, Kurseong	Athletics, Gymnastic
CENTRAL			
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala Inter College (U.P.)	T. Tennis, Badminton
14.	-do-	Udai Pratap Inter College, Varanasi	Athletics, Gymnastics, Wrestling
15.	-do-	Colvin Taloqdar College, Lucknow	Athletics, Basketball
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Multipurpose HS School, Indore, MP	T. Tennis, Swimming
17.	-do-	Maharani Laxmibai Multi-purpose HS, Jabalpur, MP	Athletics, Basketball, Kabaddi
WESTERN			
18.	Maharashtra	Muktangana English School, Pune (Mah.)	Athletics, Gymnastics
19.	-do-	Bhonsla Military School, Nasik (Mah.)	Athletics, Gymnastics, Basketball, Swimming
20.	-do-	Pravara Public School, Pravara Ng, Ahmednagar	Athletics, Wrestling, Basketball
21.	-do-	Sanjeevan Vidyalaya, Panchgani	Athletics, Basketball
22.	Rajasthan	Shri Guru Nanak Khalsa School, Shriganganagar	Basketball

1	2	3	4
23. Rajasthan	Bhupal's Noolas HS School, Udaipur (Raj.)		Football, Athletics, Hockey
24. Goa	St. Anthony HS, Guwahati		Swimming, T. Tennis, Basketball
	NORTH-EAST		
25. Arunachal Pradesh	Dony Polo Vidya Bhavan, Itanagar		Athletics, Football
26. Assam	Don Bosco HS, Guwahati		Swimming T. Tennis, Basketball
27. Manipur	Sainik School, Imphal, Manipur		Athletics, Badminton, Football
28. Meghalaya	Anthony's HS, Shillong		Football, T. Tennis
	NORTHERN		
29. Chandigarh	DAV Sr. Sec. School, Chandigarh		Football, Hockey, Volleyball
30. Punjab	Govt. Girls SS School, Jalandhar		Athletics, Hockey
31. Haryana	Motilal Nehru School of Sports Rai, Haryana		Athletics, Gymnastics, Swimming
32. -do-	CRZ Sr. Sec. School, Sonapat		Athletics, Hockey, Wrestling

Red Corner Notice

2976. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether Interpol has recently issued red corner notice for the arrest of gutka barons;
- if so, the details in this regard;
- the details of other notices issued by Interpol against the Indian citizens involved in various crimes; and
- the steps taken by the Government to nab such criminals so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) Red Corner Notices against Shri Jagdish Prasad Joshi and Shri Rasiklal Dhariwal were issued by CBI at

the instance of Mumbai Police on 19.1.2005. The Red Corner Notice against Shri Jagdish Prasad Joshi was cancelled on 7.3.2005.

(c) Three hundred and ninety two Red Corner Notices have been issued by CBI against fugitives wanted to serve sentence or to face prosecution.

(d) Interpol—New Delhi, India, co-ordinates the efforts between the Interpol member countries and national law enforcement agencies to nab such criminals.

[Translation]

Allotment of Government Land

2977. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the Union Government proposes to make any policy or guidelines for allotment of any

Government land in future keeping in view the recommendations of the Yogesh Chandra Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) One of the terms of references of the Yogesh Chandra Committee of Enquiry is to suggest guidelines for allotment of land in future by the Land and Development Office in a fair, objective and transparent manner.

Modification if any in the existing procedure for land allotment would depend upon the recommendation of the Committee in the matter.

NDSI Scheme

2978. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI :
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

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

(a) whether fund are provided for National Discipline Scheme of Instructors (NDSI) and House keeping staff under National Discipline Scheme of Instructors (NDSI) Scheme by the Government;

(b) if so, the funds provided to Rajasthan during the last three years under the scheme;

(c) whether the State has sent a proposal to enhance the funds under the schemes; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position of funds reimbursed to Government of Rajasthan during the last three years under the National Discipline Scheme is as under:-

2001-02

Rs. 80,00,000/-

2002-03

NIL

2003-04

NIL

(c) The State Government of Rajasthan had sought reimbursement of Rs. 44.35 crores in January, 2005. The proposal was found deficient and was referred back to Government of Rajasthan with the request to send revised expenditure statement for reimbursement of funds, which has not been received so far.

(d) No time frame can be given in view of position at (c) above.

Setting up of Bal Bhawans

2979. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK :
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN :

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

(a) the details of 'Bal Bhawans' presently located in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more 'Bal Bhawans' in the country for the benefit of the children;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) A statement showing State-wise numbers of Bal Bhavans affiliated to the National Bal Bhavan, is enclosed.

(b) to (d) National Bal Bhavan has formulated a scheme for providing financial support to establish Bal Bhavans in States where there are none, and Mini Bal Bhavans in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Statement**State-wise No. of Bal Bhavans affiliated
to the National Bal Bhawan**

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Bal Bhavans
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	1
3.	Goa	1
4.	Gujarat	5
5.	Haryana	10
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
7.	Karnataka	5
8.	Kerala	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2
10.	Maharashtra	5
11.	Manipur	1
12.	Orissa	3
13.	Punjab	2
14.	Rajasthan	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	7
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6
17.	Uttaranchal	1
18.	West Bengal	2
19.	Chandigarh	1
20.	Dadra and Nagar Havell	1

1	2	3
21.	Daman and Diu	2
22.	Delhi	1
23.	Pondicherry	1
Total		73

Compensation to the Family of BSF

2980. SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kin of soldiers of B.S.F. and armed forces who die in harness are given equal help after their death or martyrdom;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the soldiers of B.S.F. are included in the scheme for allotment of petrol pumps; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) In case of death of BSF and other Central Police Force personnel in harness of duties or martyrdom, next of kins (NOKs) are given benefits as admissible under CCS (Pension) Rules 1972, whereas armed forces are covered under Defence Service Rules, therefore, benefits are not equal.

(c) and (d) Soldiers of B.S.F. are included in the scheme for allotment of petrol pumps under PMP category with 8% reservation quota, for which guidelines has been issued by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. BSF has forwarded 79 cases for consideration to Oil Coordination Committee but no allotment has been made.

Funds under Youth Development Programmes

2981. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan under Youth welfare schemes, sports and physical education during each of the last three years and thereafter, Schemes-wise;

(b) whether the assessment of utilization/non-utilization of the grants is done by the Government;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made any review of the work done under these schemes during the said periods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) The details of funds sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan under various schemes are as under:-

Name of Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (as on 16.3.2005)
Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities and Training	Rs.1,40,700	Rs.5,14,161	Rs.14,97,080	Rs. 6,39,899
Youth Hostel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. 40,00,000
Promotion of National Integration	Rs.1,38,750	Rs.6, 04,652	Rs.23,88,312	Rs.6,50,812
Promotion of Adventure	Rs.1,50,000	Rs.1,25,000	Rs.2,63,000	Rs.6,29,500
Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure	Rs.4,000	Rs.10,71,000	Rs.25,00,000	Rs.8,72,500
Grants to Rural Sports for Purchase of Sports Equipments and Development of Playfield	Rs.17,78,000	Rs.11,71,000	Rs.25,19,800	Rs.15,00,800
Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges	Rs.14,000	Rs.1,10,000	Rs.4,20,000	Rs.7,20,000
National Service Scheme (NSS)	Rs.1,70,93,298	Rs.2,57,54,896	Rs.2,80,50,173	Rs.2,17,00,000

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To ensure proper utilisation of funds by the Grantee Organisations Utilisation Certificate, Progress Report, Audited Accounts, Photographs of the Infrastructure projects. Inspection Reports by the local authorities as well as field formations of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan/NSS

functionaries are also obtained. In the recently concluded National Conference on Youth Affairs and Sports with State Ministers and Secretaries, State Governments were requested to assist and ensure proper utilisation of Grants released to the NGOs in their respective areas.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) All the Youth and Sports Schemes were reviewed in the context of the 10th Five Year Plan, and it was decided to merge smaller schemes and re-orient them under Umbrella Schemes following the principle of Zero Budgeting. Accordingly, the Ministry is now implementing six youth and five sports Umbrella Schemes in addition to new schemes. Further, all the youth and sports schemes have recently been reviewed in the context of 10th Plan Mid-Term Appraisal being carried out by the Planning Commission. The Scheme of National Reconstruction Corps was evaluated by five agencies identified by the Planning Commission. Evaluation for 20 selected districts have been completed. The National Productivity Council has been assigned the task evaluation of the Scheme of Youth Activities and Training and a draft report has been received by the Ministry. Similarly, Training Oriented Research Centres (TORCs) have been asked to evaluate the Schemes of National Integration Camp and Scheme of Adventure. The National Service Scheme (NSS) was also evaluated by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) in 1996-97 and its findings related to NSS structure and functions performed by various levels of the organisation.

[English]

**National Council for Applied
Economic Research**

2982. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCAER has been entrusted with the task of preparing a WTO compatible export promotion scheme;

(b) if so, details thereof with terms of reference;

(c) when the NCAER is likely to submit its scheme to Government; and

(d) its likely impact on the existing Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) Government, with the help of National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and Rajiv Gandhi Foundation/economic Law Practice, is in the process of formulating a draft Export Promotion Scheme that will be considered in replacement of the Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme. The Scheme will take into account various unremitted taxes and levies. The draft proposal is expected, shortly.

Education Cess

2983. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fund called 'Prathmik Shiksha Kosh' has since been created;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the money collected therein; and

(c) the total amount collected and distributed for development of primary education and Mid-Day-Meal Scheme from 2 per cent education cess imposed during last year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) It has been decided to create a "Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh", which will be a non-lapsable fund into which receipts of the Education Cess would be credited. Details in regard to the Kosh are being worked out.

Foreign Institutions

2984. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Historical Research (ICHR) has recently unearthed a racket of

some foreign institutions which lure organisations into contributing money on the name of international academic seminars;

(b) whether an organisation called South and South-East Asian Association for the Study of Religion (SSEASR) had garnered funds from the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), Ford Foundation and others;

(c) if so, when did this matter first come to light;

(d) the present status of SSEASR; and

(e) the measures 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 (e) As per the information furnished by the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), on January 13, 2005, it came to their notice that an organization called the 'South and South-East Asian Association for the Study of Religion (SSEASR)', is using the Council's name unauthorisedly for organizing a "Regional Conference" on "Cultural and Religious Mosaic of South and South-East Asia: Conflict and Consensus through the Ages". According to the ICHR, the SSEASR is not a registered body in India and, they had applied to the Council for Seminar Grant.

Awareness Camps About Crime and Violence

2985. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any awareness camps have been organized by the Government to create awareness about violence and crime against children and women in the country during the last three years and thereafter, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the such camps during the said period and the States wherein such camps have been held so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) under the Department of Women and Child Development had organized camps to create awareness about violence and crime against women during the last two years. However, no such camps were organized for children.

(b) NIPCCD identified 87 crime-prone districts located across 21 States where such camps were organized benefiting 1,07,752 persons. The activities covered in these awareness camps include lecture, poster making, exhibition, melas, rallies, competitions and street plays.

(c) Government of India released Rs. 100 lakhs out of which an expenditure of Rs.47.30 lakh in 2002-2003 and Rs.12.97 lakh in 2003-2004 was incurred by the NIPCCD for organizing such camps in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

Revision of SJSRY

2986. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI : Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to revise the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the course of the implementation of the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), certain bottlenecks have been observed. Taking into consideration the suggestions of the States/UTs and other stakeholders and in order to make the Scheme more effective, Government is of the view that some modifications are required in the existing guidelines of SJSRY Scheme.

Operation Black Board Scheme

2987. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments particularly the Government of Assam have forwarded proposals for sanction of grant towards payment of salary to teachers appointed under Operation Black Board scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) Central assistance for teachers' posts supported under Operation Black Board Scheme during the IXth Plan period ceased at the end of that period (i.e., from 31.3.02) and has become the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. However, Central Government has decided as a special case, that for North Eastern States, including Assam, assistance for salaries of teachers supported during IXth Plan under Operation Black Board (OBB) Scheme, would continue during the Xth Plan period also. Funds for salaries of admissible number of posts have been released accordingly. Funds approved/released during 2004-05 are as follows:-

(in crore rupees)

Sl. No.	State	Amount approved/ released
1.	Assam	20.52
2.	Tripura	3.61
3.	Mizoram	2.92
4.	Meghalaya	0.43

Indo-Nepal Joint Venture

2988. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Indo-Nepal joint venture established so far; and

(b) the steps taken to promote these ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) India is the leading source of Foreign Direct Investments in Nepal, accounting for one third of foreign investments. There are 295 Indian Joint Ventures in Nepal with total Indian Investment of about Rs.6 billion upto 2004-05. Four proposals from Nepal with an investment of Rs. 33.8 million has been approved till December, 2004.

(b) The India-Nepal Treaty of peace and Friendship as well as the bilateral Treaty of Trade provides a facilitating environment for Indian investments in Nepal. The two countries also have a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement and are currently negotiating a Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement.

[Translation]

Primary Education

2989. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL :
SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE :

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

(a) the impact of including primary education under 'fundamental rights' by amending the Constitution of India on primary education;

(b) the likely impact of bringing primary education under 'fundamental rights' on secondary education and the preparedness of the Government to meet the additional demands of secondary education;

(c) whether external assistance will be received in order to promote secondary education and provide maximum facilities in this regard on the lines of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (d) The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, which seeks, inter-alia, to insert Article 21-A in the Constitution, making free and compulsory education for children in 6-14 years age group a fundamental right, has not yet been brought into force because the follow-up legislation envisaged in Article 21-A is being drafted (presently, by a Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education). However, as the country progresses towards the goal of universal elementary education as a result of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal and other related schemes, demand for secondary education is likely to go up substantially. A Committee of C.A.B.E. has been constituted to examine various aspects of universalisation of secondary education. Further action in this regard will be taken in the light of its recommendations.

[English]

Trafficking

2990. SHRI ANAHDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

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

(a) whether trafficking of women and children and girls is one of the fastest growing criminal activities in the world as well as in India as reported in 'The Hindu', dated 6 March, 2005;

(b) if so, whether the trafficking violates all forms of human rights and dignity;

(c) whether the Government has opened Protective Homes/short stay homes to provide custodial care, education, vocational training and rehabilitation etc. for victims of trafficking;

(d) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;

(e) the criteria for selection of setting up of such homes in the country;

(f) whether the Government propose to formulate a comprehensive policy to deal with this situation;

(g) whether the National Commission for Women has sought an amendment in the existing laws to deal sternly with trafficking;

(h) if so, the response of the Government in this regard; and

(i) the number of such cases come to the notice of the Government during the last three years alongwith the cases cleared so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statement-I is enclosed.

(e) The applications duly recommended by concerned State Governments are considered by a Project Sanctioning Committee for further sanction. A maximum of 2 Short Stay Homes are sanctioned in a District.

(f) The Government has drawn up a National Plan of Action in 1998 and constituted a Central Advisory Committee to advise on trafficking, rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, and also to activate legal and law enforcement systems to strengthen implementation of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956.

(g) The National Commission for Women had suggested certain amendments in Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956.

(h) Some of the amendment proposed by NCW have been included in proposed amendment of the Act.

(i) Statement-II is enclosed.

Statement-I

*Short Stay Home/Swadhar home
sanctioned during 2003-04*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Short Stay Home sanctioned	No. of Swadhar Home sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	
3.	Assam	10	
4.	Bihar	24	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	
6.	Jharkhand	7	
7.	Goa	1	
8.	Gujarat	4	1
9.	Haryana	2	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	
12.	Karnataka	19	3
13.	Kerala	4	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23	
15.	Maharashtra	32	
16.	Manipur	10	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	
18.	Mizoram	1	
19.	Nagaland	1	
20.	Orissa	30	1
21.	Punjab	2	
22.	Rajasthan	8	1
23.	Sikkim	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	41	
25.	Tripura	5	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36	
27.	Uttaranchal	6	1
28.	West Bengal	33	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	
30.	Chandigarh	1	
31.	Delhi	3	2
32.	Daman and Diu	0	
33.	Lakshadweep	0	
34.	Pondicherry	0	
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	
Total		341	16

Statement-II

Incidence of procurement of Minor Girls, buying and selling of girls for Prostitution and Importation of Girls during 2001 to 2003

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001			2002			2003					
		Procurement of minor girl	Buying of girls for prostitution	Selling of girls for prostitution	Importation of girls	Procurement of minor girl	Buying of girls for prostitution	Selling of girls for prostitution	Importation of girls	Procurement of minor girl	Buying of girls for prostitution	Selling of girls for prostitution	Importation of girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	0	0	7	9	1	0	0	46	0	1	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	16	1	1	83	9	0	0	38	1	0	0	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	2	NR	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	36	5	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12. Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13. Kerala	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	13	0	25	0
15. Maharashtra	21	1	1	1	1	34	8	8	1	0	20	5	3	0
16. Manipur	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
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20. Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
21. Punjab	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	29	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
27. Uttaranchal	7	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	9	3	2	3	3	14	0	0	1	1	12	18	6	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	138	6	8	8	114	124	9	5	76	171	24	36	46	

Source : NCRB data.

**Implementation of Internal Assessment
Scheme for Math**

2991. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has worked out the modalities for implementation of the internal assessment scheme for math in class IX and X;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce internal assessment schemes for math's and other subject in all classes to reduce stress and strain of examinations;

(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) and (b) As per the information furnished by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the internal assessment scheme will be introduced at class IX from the academic year 2005-06 and at Class X from the academic year 2006-07. The first batch of Class X students will appear in examinations under this new scheme, in March 2007. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

- (1) The CBSE has made the concept of Mathematics laboratory Compulsory in the all its schools to facilitate effective learning of Mathematics.
- (2) The initiative aims to remove the fear for the study of Mathematics from the minds of children through improved pedagogy, hands-on practical skills, experiential and inter disciplinary learning and continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- (3) 20 marks have been allotted to internal assessment for the practical and project work

and 80 marks for the final examination in Class IX and X.

(c) to (e) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation, which is part of internal assessment, has already been introduced upto class V. The schools are further advised to introduce continuous and comprehensive evaluation from class VI to VIII. There is already internal assessment in Science in Class X examinations conducted by CBSE. Internal assessment in Social Studies has been implemented in Class IX from academic year 2004-05 and it will be implemented in Class X from the academic year 2005-06.

BIFR

2992. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) details on the public sector units registered with BIFR till date and the BIFR recommendations regarding thereon;

(b) whether there has been any time lag between the BIFR recommendations and their implementation; and

(c) if so, the details thereon alongwith reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) Details of the cases registered with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Time lag between BIFR recommendations and their implementation arise on account of time taken by the company in complying with the directions of BIFR, by banks and financial institutions in sanctioning financial assistance, by State Governments and/or concerned Ministry in taking view on rehabilitation package and providing comments on the financial assistance package, and litigation over directions of BIFR.

Statement*Status of sick industries registered with BIFR upto 31.01.2005*

Sl No.	Status	Central Public Sector Undertakings	State Public Sector Undertakings
1.	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	09	31
2.	Rehabilitation schemes approved/sanctioned by BIFR	17	09
3.	Rehabilitation schemes approved/sanctioned by Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR)/Supreme Court	01	00
4.	Winding up recommended to High Court	32	40
5.	Dropped Net Worth +	03	01
6.	Draft schemes circulated	02	00
7.	Winding up Notice	03	03
8.	Under Inquiry	13	14
9.	Schemes failed and reopened	01	02
10.	Pending cases remanded by AAIFR	01	02
11.	Stayed Ordered by Courts	00	03
12.	Declared No longer sick	06	11
13.	Remanded by Court	01	01
14.	Stayed by AAIFR	00	01
Total Registered*		89	118

*Under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act 1985 (SICA).

Setting up of MPCs

2993. SHRI ASADUDDIN CWAISI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main aim of Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPCs) is to formulate Metropolitan Development Plans and help planning process to provide better services to urban population;

(b) if so, whether setting up of MPCs is a constitutional requirement under Article 243 ZE of the Constitution in Urban agglomerations with population more than one million;

(c) if so, the name of States who have set up such MPCs in their States;

(d) the steps taken or being taken to ensure that all the States set up MPCs in each Urban agglomerations with population of more than one million;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend Article 243 ZE to secure participation of MPs and MLAs in MPCs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The main function of the Metropolitan Planning Committee is to prepare a draft development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole.

(b) Setting up of MPCs is a constitutional requirement under Article 243 ZE of the Constitution in every metropolitan area having a population of ten lakhs or more.

(c) Maharashtra and West Bengal have set up MPCs in their States.

(d) As per entry 5 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution "Local Government" is a State subject. Hence, it is for the States to ensure implementation of the provisions enshrined in the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992. However, Ministry of Urban Development has been impressing upon the States to implement all the provisions of said Amendment Act by organizing meetings, workshops, conferences, etc. from time to time. Setting up of MPCs is one of the provisions of the said Amendment Act. Ministry of Urban Development has also developed a Model Municipal Law and circulated to all States to help them implement all the provisions of

the above Amendment Act by amending their municipal laws or drafting new municipal laws.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) above.

Centre of SAI

2994. DR. K.S. MANOJ : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAI is upgrading its training infrastructure in its centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of centres, where training is giving for swimming particularly in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list containing Status of upgradation/creation of Sports Authority of India's sports Infrastructure during the last three years is given in enclosed statement.

The talented sportspersons under SAI Schemes are imparted regular Swimming training in the following Centres:-

Under NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT CONTEST (NSTC) Scheme.

- (i) St. Joshope Indian High School, Bangalore
- (ii) Tashi Namgyal Academy, Gangtok
- (iii) Bhonsla Military School, Nasik
- (iv) Don Bosco High School, Guwahati
- (v) Moti Lal Nehru School of Sports, RAI (Sonapat)

Under ARMY BOYS SPORTS COMPANY (ABSC) Scheme

(i) MEC Centre, Bangalore

(ii) BEG Centre Kirkee (Pune)

Under SPECIAL AREA GAMES (SAG) Scheme

(i) SAH Agartala

(ii) SAG Imphal

Under SAI TRAINING CENTRE (STC) Scheme

(i) STC Kolkata

(ii) STC Gandhinagar

(iii) STC Ponda

(iv) STC Guwahati

(v) STC Trichur

Under CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE (COX) Scheme

(i) Kolkata

(ii) Gandhinagar

In the State of Kerala, Swimming is a regular discipline at STC Trichur where training is imparted. In addition swimming pools are available at Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Complex, New Delhi, Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala and SAI Southern Region Centre at Bangalore.

Statement

*Status of Sports Infrastructure Created/Upgraded by SAI in its Regional Centre/
Sub-Centres and SAG Centres Since 2001 Onwards*

Newly Created/Being Created Sports Infrastructure

S.No.	Name of the Facility	Purpose	Status of the works
1	2	3	4
Regional Centre, Bhopal			
1.	Hostel Building	Accommodation for inmates	Under Construction
2.	Compound Wall	Campus fencing	-do-
3.	Multipurpose Hall	Indoor games	-do-
4.	Courts-3 Nos.	Basketball	-do-
5.	Field 1 No.	Football	-do-
6.	Field 1 No.	Athletic Track (Cinder) and Grassy Football	-do-
7.	Field 1 No.	Hockey Grassy with Chain Link	-do-
SAG DHAR			
1.	Multipurpose Hall	Indoor Games	Under construction

1	2	3	4
2.	Hostel Building	Accommodation	Under Construction
3.	Track	Athletic	-do-
4.	Field	Archery	-do-
5.	Compound Wall and Gate	Campus fencing	-do-
Sub-Centre, Lucknow			
1.	Multipurpose Hall	Indoor Games	Work Completed
2.	Hostel Boys and Girls	Accommodation (Inmate)	-do-
3.	Administrative Block/Fitness/Scientific Centre	Main building	-do-
4.	Field	Football Grassy	-do-
5.	Track	Running (Cinder) Track	-do-
6.	Field	Hockey Turf (Synthetic)	-do-
7.	Courts Grassy-2		-do-
8.	Courts Clay-2	Volleyball	-do-
9.	Courts Clay-2	Kabaddi	-do-
10.	Court-2	Basketball (Bitumen)	-do-
11.	Pool	Swimming	-do-
Sub-Centre, Padma, Hazaribagh			
1.	Multipurpose Hall/Indoor Stadium	Indoor Games	Under construction
2.	Hostel (Boys and Girls)	Accommodation (Inmate)	-do-
3.	Boundary Wall (Side, Main and Entrance Plaza)	Campus fencing	-do-
4.	Fitness and Scientific Centre	Fitness/Scientific Backup	-do-
5.	Field	Football	-do-
6.	Track	Running (Synthetic) Track	-do-

1	2	3	4
7.	Field	Hockey (Grass)	Under Construction
8.	Court(s)-2 Nos.	Volleyball	-do-
9.	Court(s)-2 Nos.	Kabaddi/Kho-Kho	-do-
10.	Court(s)-2 Nos.	Basketball	-do-
11.	Range	Archery	-do-
Sub-Centre, Sonapat			
1.	Multipurpose Hall	Indoor Games	Work completed
2.	Hostel (Boys and Girls)-90 trainees	Accommodation (Inmate)	-do-
3.	Boundary Wall, Main Gate	Campus fencing	-do-
4.	Field	Hockey (Grassy)	-do-
5.	Courts-2 Nos.	Volleyball (Concrete)	-do-
6.	Courts-2 Nos.	Kabaddi	-do-
7.	Courts-2 Nos.	Kho-Kho	-do-
8.	Courts-2 Nos.	Basketball	-do-
9.	Field	Football	Under Construction
10.	Track	Athletic	-do-
11.	Pool	Swimming	-do-
12.	Track	Jogging	-do-
SAG Sundergarh			
1.	Medical Centre		-do-
2.	Field	Archery	-do-
3.	Hostel Building	Accommodation for inmates	-do-
4.	Synthetic Hockey Surface	Hockey	-do-

1	2	3	4
Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure			
Regional Centre, Kolkata			
1.	Hostel (50 Bedded for Boys)	Campers	Work completed
2.	Construction of Swimming Pool	Swimming/Diving	Under process
3.	Track (Synthetic)	Athletic Track	-do-
4.	Floodlighting of Football Ground No.1	Football	-do-
5.	Replacement of Wooden Flooring of the Indoor Hall		-do-
6.	Replacement of Hockey Surface	Hockey	-do-
Regional Centre, Bangalore			
1.	Replacement of Hockey Synthetic Surface	Hockey	Under process
2.	100 Bedded Hostel (Girls)	Hostel	-do-
STC, Medikeri			
1.	Completion of Hostel Building	Hostel	Under process
2.	Synthetic Hockey Surface	Hockey	-do-
STC, Kollam			
1.	Completion of Girls Hostel	Hostel	Under construction
Regional Centre, Gandhinagar			
1.	Completion of Multi-purpose Hall	Indoor Games	Under construction
2.	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey Surface	Hockey	Under process
3.	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track	Athletics	-do-
4.	3 Nos. Synthetic Lawn Tennis Courts	Lawn Tennis	-do-
LNCPE, Trivandrum			
1.	Construction of Swimming Pool	Swimming	Under construction
SAI Sub-Centre, Guwahati			
1.	Construction of Multi-purpose Hall	Indoor Games	Under construction
2.	Boys Hostel	Hostel	-do-
3.	Medical-cum-Fitness Centre		-do-

Homeless People

2995. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless people living in urban areas, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for growing increase in the number of homeless people; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Statement showing State-wise number of homeless people living in urban areas, as provided by Registrar General of India is enclosed.

(b) Ever increasing population and migration of people from rural to urban areas.

(c) It has been decided to review and revise National Housing and Habitat Policy, 1998 so as to accelerate supply of serviced land and housing to all categories particularly for the poor people. For this purpose, a Task Force has also been constituted.

Statement

State/UTs	Number of Homeless People Living in Urban Areas
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	164
Andhra Pradesh	66837
Arunachal Pradesh	82
Assam	2366
Bihar	12730

1	2
Chandigarh	2681
Chhattisgarh	6214
Delhi	23903
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	210
Daman and Diu	412
Gujarat	72095
Goa	2289
Himachal Pradesh	1317
Haryana	23976
Jharkhand	3889
Jammu and Kashmir	2622
Karnataka	40328
Kerala	7437
Meghalaya	183
Maharashtra	104512
Manipur	372
Madhya Pradesh	61870
Mizoram	263
Nagaland	748
Orissa	11832
Punjab	23409
Pondicherry	1468
Rajasthan	55361
Sikkim	58

1	2
Tamil Nadu	57128
Tripura	187
Uttar Pradesh	96642
Uttaranchal	3935
West Bengal	90809

[Translation]

Delhi Metro Rail Project

2996. MOHD. MUKEEM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Project has caused chaos and traffic hold ups on Delhi roads;

(b) if so, the area occupied by Delhi Metro and each road;

(c) whether some places are being used by the contractors as parking/storage;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the contractors as parking/storage;

(e) whether whereas Metro Rail is being introduced to connect entire Delhi at the same time Najafgarh-Deenpur-Chhawla-Bijwasan-Rangpuri-Dhaura Kuan, Safdarjung Hospital and Mehrauli Badarpur regions are not being considered by the Government with this facility;

(f) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(g) the corrective steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Some space is temporarily used by contractors during the construction stage. The said space is vacated on completion of the construction.

(e) to (g) Metro network in Delhi is being expanded in accordance with the approved priorities for different corridors which are identified on the basis of potential commuter traffic. Among the places referred to in part (e) of the question, Safdarjung Hospital would be linked up as part of Central Secretariat—Qutab Minar corridor envisaged for Phase II of Delhi Metro Project.

[English]

Revision of Cost Norms of Nutrition Food

2997. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to consider the increase of the free nutritious food norms from Rs. 1 per child a day to Rs. 2; and

(b) if so, the action taken or being taken to implement the court's direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Supreme Court, vide its order dated 29.4.2004, inter-alia, directed the Union of India to consider revision in the norms for supply of nutritious food worth Re. 1/- for every child fixed in the year 1991. In compliance with the direction of the Supreme Court, the Government of India examined the matter and has issued revised guidelines, on 19.10.2004, almost doubling the cost norms of supplementary nutrition.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

2998. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High court had directed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) to demolish unauthorized constructions in various parts of Delhi but the MCD has turned a blind eye towards the court's direction;

(b) if so, the details of the court's order for demolishing the unauthorized constructions together with the reasons for not acting upon those orders;

(c) whether the Delhi High Court has again ordered the civic agency to carry out demolitions of unauthorized structures and the removal of encroachments on public land; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not removing encroachments from public land/green areas in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Custom Clearance

2999. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :

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

(a) whether Fast Track clearance scheme has been implemented to expedite customs clearances to qualified EOU units;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been incorporated in exim policy 2002-07 or it would be notified separately;

(c) if so, extent to which this fast track clearance scheme will be helpful to the exporters; and

(d) by when it is likely to be announced and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S.

ELANGOVA) : (a) to (d) A Fast Track clearance Procedure for EOUs having status holder certificate under the Foreign Trade Policy was announced vide Public Notice No.50 2004-09 dated 24th January, 2005 which is available at the DGFT website www.nic.in/eximpol. The Scheme will facilitate the functioning of the performing EOUs by lowering transaction cost. The Scheme has been given effect to by the issuance of Custom Circular No. 12/2005-Cus. dated 4.3.2005 by the Department of revenue.

Intellectual Property Rights

3000. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Research and Development Committee established in 1999 under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.K. Mashelkar, Director General, CSIR on the IPR related issues and identification of such issues of research in the country;

(b) whether the committee emphasized the need to amend Section 2(1)(1) of the Indian Patents Act, 1970 to make new Chemical Entity (NCE)/New Medical Entity (NME) only to be patentable; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to incorporate this recommendation in the proposed Patents (Amendment) Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals set up a Pharmaceutical Research and Development Committee with a view to recommend measures to strengthen the research and development capability of the pharmaceutical industry in the country and to identify the scope required by Indian pharmaceutical companies to undertake domestic R and D. The Terms of Reference of the Committee were as under.

- (i) To appraise the current status of R and D in the Indian pharmaceutical sector and to suggest measures to boost it in the context of drug price control regime and changes in the laws on intellectual property rights.
- (ii) To suggest new and innovative fiscal and non-fiscal measures for boosting R and D in pharmaceutical sector; and
- (iii) To suggest mechanisms for establishing organic linkages between private sector and government organisations/laboratories/universities with a view to synchronizing and synergising national R and D efforts in pharmaceuticals.

In respect of Intellectual Property Rights, the Committee has suggested that a higher level of innovation and IPR management coupled with strategic manufacturing and aggressive marketing will largely determine Indian pharma industry's future. Specific measures for strengthening the IPR system with action points for the Government, judiciary and the legal system, industry, S and T and educational system have been suggested. Some suggestions for enacting a TRIPs compatible IPR legislation, which protects the interest of the consumers and allows a platform for the growth of Indian pharma industry have also been made.

In respect of Patents, the Committee has recommended enactment of a TRIPs compatible IPR legislation, which at the same time protects the interest of consumers and allows a platform for the growth of Indian pharma industry and also suggested that product patent should be granted in India for New Chemical Entity, including new chemical molecules and new chemical formulations only.

[Translation]

Resettlement of Jhuggi Clusters in Delhi

3001. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Development authority is

contemplating to resettle thousands of Jhuggi Clusters in Capital Delhi in a Planned manner within a set time frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the action plan;

(c) whether the land has been allotted by the DDA or the proposal is still under consideration;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay;

(e) whether the DDA has resettled certain jhuggi clusters in Delhi during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent on their resettlement; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) The draft Master Plan of Delhi (MPD)-2021 prepared by DDA envisages amelioration of existing slum and jhuggie clusters through a judicious mix of relocation and in situ development. As the MPD-2021 is at draft stage, no estimate of expenditure or land allotment have been prepared.

(e) and (f) DDA has reported that 51 jhuggie clusters have been removed and 18751 jhuggie dwellers have been relocated during the last three years. Approximately an amount of Rs. 82.50 crore has been spent on their resettlement.

Import of Palm Oil

3002. SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY :
SHRI MUNSHI RAM :
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR :

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

(a) whether the Government has modified the rules concerning import of crude palm oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint against edible oil importers evading custom duty on refined palm oil;

(d) If so, the details thereof and actions taken by the Government thereon;

(e) the names of the countries from where most of the palm oil is imported; and

(f) the quantum of oil imported during the year 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The Central Govt. has revised range of carotenoid content from 500 mg/kg—2500mg/kg to 250 mg/kg—2500 mg/kg and acid value from 2 to 4 for crude palm oil for being eligible for the custom duty of 80%. This, however, will be subject to actual user condition i.e. for manufacturers of refined oil, refined palmolein, vanaspati, bakery shortening or inter-esterified fats only.

(c) and (d) Govt. has not received any specific complaint during the last one year against edible oil importers evading customs duty on refined palm oil.

(e) The import of Palm oil is mainly from Malaysia and Indonesia.

(f) Details of import of Palm oil during 2004-05 (April 2004–October 2004 as per data given by DGCI and S is given in the table given below:-

Name of the item	Quantity (in thousand kgs)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
Palm Oil	1973757.40	469937.26

[English]

National Service Scheme

3003. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK :

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :

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

(a) the aim and objectives of National Service Scheme;

(b) the name of innovative programmes undertaken by the National Service Scheme volunteers during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of volunteers of National Service Scheme at present, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to involve National Service Scheme volunteers during natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) The aim of National Service Scheme is to develop the personality of the student youth through community service. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:-

(i) to understand the community in which they work;

(ii) to understand themselves in relation to their community;

(iii) to identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem solving process;

(iv) to develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;

(v) to utilise their knowledge in finding a practical solution to individual and community problems;

(vi) to develop competence for group living and sharing of responsibilities;

(vii) to gain skills in mobilising community participation;

(viii) to acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitude;

(ix) to develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters; and

(x) to practice National Integration and Social Harmony.

(b) Though state-wise list is not maintained, however, statement-I showing major innovative programmes undertaken by different States under the National Service Scheme during the last three years and thereafter, is enclosed.

(c) Statement-II showing the number of volunteers of National Service Scheme, for 2004-05 (upto December-2004) is enclosed.

(d) National Service Scheme (NSS) has always played a major role in providing relief, rescue and assistance in rehabilitation work following any natural Calamity. During land slides in North Eastern region or in the State of Uttaranchal, Earthquake of Gujarat (Bhuj) or Maharashtra (Latur), Super Cyclone in Orissa and Tsunami in the UTs/States of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, NSS volunteers have shown commendable performance in relief and rehabilitation work. At National level, efforts are made to impart training to the NSS key functionaries also in providing relief, rescue and assistance in rehabilitation work during Natural Calamities.

Statement-I

Innovative Programmes Undertaken by NSS during 2001-2002

Name of the State	Innovative Activities Undertaken
1	2
Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal literacy and Legal Aid Campaign and seminars for the general public and elected members of Gram Panchayats were organised by Mysore University at Mandya on 22.09.2001 and 10th November, 2001, and Duddabyadahall on 2-9 November, 2001 and at Srirangapatna on 7th October, 2001. 2. Rural based longitudinal health programme was organised for two year in collaboration with All India Institute of Speech and Hearing on the Theme of "Increase Your Years by Caring For Your Ears" in 7 villages of Yelwal Panchayat (Mysore Distt).
Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness programme was organised by Madras University to spread awareness on the problems of Mentally Retarded and the special training for these groups at Chennai on 8th December, 2002. 2. Special survey was conducted by 29 NSS units to assess the general health status of the students of special education institutions.
Chandigarh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deepening of Sukhna Lake at Chandigarh was undertaken by NSS Volunteers of Punjab University in which more than 84,000 cft silt were taken out.

1

2

Innovative Programmes Undertaken by NSS during 2002-2003

- Andhra Pradesh** Technology Transfer to villages programme was undertaken by Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Andhra Pradesh in which 300 technologies were demonstrated in 30 villages.
- Kerala** 15 lakhs of saplings were planted by 1,10,000 NSS Volunteers on 9th August, 2002 within 2 hours i.e. 9.00 AM to 11.00 AM through out the state of Kerala.
- Maharashtra** 2880 Bandharas (Earthen Dams) were constructed and 506 Kms of kuchha road were re-constructed/repared through 1152 NSS Special Camps in the state.
- Madhya Pradesh**
1. 5298 poor students in 123 Institutions were benefited from the Book Bank and Book Assistance programme which is run by NSS with donation of books and reading materials from senior students and teachers.
 2. Craft Mela for the Disabled was organised by NSS Unit Rani Sugani Devi College at Indore in which the art and crafts were prepared by the disables and these were exhibited and sold.
 3. At Barthun, Distt Neemuch, a new pond was constructed by the NSS volunteers of Vikram University, Ujjain and it was evaluated by the Rural Engineering Services Department costing Rs. 1,28,000/-.
- Chhattisgarh** Govt. College, Rajnandgaon organised medicinal plantation and conduct programmes for promotion of herbal gardening.

Innovative Programmes Undertaken by NSS during 2003-2004

- Andhra Pradesh** A sub-surface dyke was constructed by the NSS volunteers at Peecharla village in Dharmsagar mandal of Warangal Distt.
- Karnataka** NSS has taken up the upkeep of 1500 monuments in collaboration with State Archeology Department. The maintenance and cleaning of these monuments are been assigned to the nearby institutions.
- Tamil Nadu**
1. Rural Water Supply Operation and Maintenance Awareness Programmes was organised in 60 villages in Cuddalore Distt. in collaboration with TWAD Board, Cuddalore in Keerapalayam, Mel Bhubangiri, Kattumanur Koli, Kumartchi and Parangipetti Blocks.
 2. Counselling and Career Training for failed students of 10th and 12th standard was organised by Madras University.

1	2
Chandigarh	Peace City Chandigarh campaign is launched on 2nd October 2004 involving NSS Volunteers from 41 Senior Secondary Schools. The volunteers adopt one family each and they propagate the message of peace and harmony.
Maharashtra	State level Briksha Dindi (Plantation Rally) and Swachhata Abhiyan organised during the Alandi-Pandharpur Warkari Dindi. From 12-29 June, 2004.
Orissa	Skit and slogan competition on Leprosy eradication was organised by Utkal University at Bhubanswar on 8th February, 2004 during the Anti Leprosy Week.
Kerala	<p>(1) NSS Rail Swachhata Abhiyan has been undertaken in association with Southern Railways in which 98 stations are adopted for a year long project. 35000 NSS Volunteers have been associated with this project.</p> <p>(2) Legal Literacy for Girls is organised in collaboration with Kerala High Court benefiting 100 girl students.</p> <p>(3) 33 Pucca houses were built by NSS Volunteers and donated to the needy in the village.</p>
<i>Innovative Programmes Undertaken by NSS during 2004-2005</i>	
Assam	Seminar on Thalassemia Syndrome Awareness and Genetic Counselling was organised in the month of September by LCB College, Guwahati.
Mizoram	Extensive cleanliness programme with activities like plantation, construction of water closets in community and free clinics for the children were organised throughout the State by the NSS units.
Kerala	Seminar on Life Skill Development was organised on 5-7 November, 2004 by Malabar Christian College, Calicut.
Karnataka	<p>1. State level Seminar on Youth and Gandhiji's thought was organised on 17-18 February, 2005 exclusively for girls by the State Women's University, Bijapur.</p> <p>2. NSS Youth Festival and campaign for youth for preservation of historical monuments was organised at Hampi from 19-25 December, 2004 in collaboration with Archeological Survey of India.</p> <p>3. Bio diversity expedition was organised from 2nd-19th June, 2004 by Bangalore University in collaboration with Singapore Environmental Council to create awareness programme on Bio diversity.</p>
Tamil Nadu	Inter Polytechnic Career Guidance was organised at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Perundurai and Sivagnagai on 3rd, 10th, 14th and 19th February, 2005 respectively.

Statement-II

*Number of NSS volunteers (State-wise)
as on 31.12.2004*

S. No.	Name of the Regional Centre	Name of State/ UT	Enrolment
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	117000
		Dadar and Nagar Haveli	445
		Daman and Diu	—
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka	166341
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	67500
		Chhattiegarh	9506
4.	Bhubaneswer	Orissa	85000
5.	Calcutta	West Bengal	68556
		Sikkim	6413
6.	Chandigarh	Punjab	82500
		Himachal Pradesh	24750
		Jammu and Kashmir	6750
		Ghandigarh	14280
7.	Chennai	Tamilnadu	252189
		Pondicherry	8250
		Andaman and Nicobar	750
8.	Delhi	Delhi	35625
		Haryana	42375
9.	Guwahati	Assam	42563

1	2	3	4
		Arunachal Pradesh	2700
		Manipur	8025
		Mizoram	15750
		Nagaland	3600
		Meghalaya	9412
		Tripura	13200
10.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	238808
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	126000
12.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	64834
		Uttaranchal	28875
13.	Patna	Bihar	24750
		Jharkhand	22572
14.	Pune	Maharashtra	211612
		Goa	288
15.	Trivandrum	Kerala	110582
		Lakshadweep	—
		Total	1794356

**Recruitment of Terrorism Affected
Youth in PMF**

3004. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage of recruitment of youths belonging to terrorism affected States in Central Para Military Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such move will not compel the youths of other peaceful States to join militancy; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the youths of such States for equal opportunities in recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) With a view to provide more job opportunities to the youth of Border States and militancy-affected areas, the recruitment scheme of constables in Central Police Forces has been revised. The revised scheme envisages allocation of 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces to border districts under their charge and 20% of the vacancies to Jammu and Kashmir, the North-Eastern States and militancy-affected districts in other States. 60% of vacancies are to be distributed to all the States in the country proportionately. For other Central Police Forces, 40% vacancies are earmarked for Jammu and Kashmir, North-Eastern States and the districts affected by militancy in other States.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The vacancies reserved for the border and militancy affected areas form a small part of the total opportunities available to the youth in the Central and State Governments, public and private sector enterprises and avenues for self-employment particularly in the developed regions of the Country.

Security for Women and Children

3005. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed Delhi Police to pay more attention to the security of women and children in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Delhi Police thereon; and

(c) the details of cases registered for causing harm to women and children in Delhi during the last three years

and thereafter till date and how many of these cases are still unsolved together with the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has issued guidelines to the State Governments to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and to take such measures as are necessary for prevention of crime against women. The steps taken by Delhi Police to check crime against women and children include:-

- (i) establishment of a Crime Against Women Cell;
- (ii) setting up of Rape Crises Intervention Centres in all the nine Police Districts;
- (iii) association of Women Police Officers in investigation of raps cases;
- (iv) setting up of Special Courts headed by Women judges to rape cases;
- (v) networking with Non-Governmental Organisations;
- (vi) deployment of staff in plain cloths at vulnerable places;
- (vii) starting of dedicated telephone helplines;
- (viii) constitution of 'Women Mobil Team' to attend to distress calls from women on round-the-clock basis;
- (ix) briefing of the police personnel regularly to be more vigilant to prevent crime against children;
- (x) deployment of Police personnel at schools specially to keep watch on suspicious persons at the time of opening and closing time of schools;

- (xi) advising school authorities in Delhi not to allow the children to go out of the school premises during school hours and to persuade the parents to educate the children not to mix-up/be friendly with strangers and also not to accept any gift or eatable from any unknown person; and
- (xii) collection of intelligence to identify and keep watch on gangs and persons suspected to be involved in committing crime against children.

(c) Details of crimes committed against women and children during 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (upto February) are given in the enclosed Statement. The reasons for the cases remaining unsolved include non-receipt of forensic and other reports; non-identification of accused; migration of the accused to other countries; disappearance of accused, co-accused and witnesses; reluctance on the part of the victims to appear in the court after getting married; destruction of evidence by the victims to get over the traumatic experience; frequent adjournments and delays in trial proceedings and inadequate facilities for DNA test.

Statement

Crime against Women

Crime Head	Year	Number of cases against Women			
		Admitted	Challaned	Pending Investigation	Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dowry death	2002	135	128	6	1
	2003	130	95	35	0
	2004	126	93	32	1
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	11	0	11	0
Rape	2002	401	376	19	6
	2003	472	398	62	12
	2004	533	408	124	1
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	86	2	84	0
Molestation	2002	440	415	17	8
	2003	480	385	88	7
	2004	597	398	187	12
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	63	5	58	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
406 IPC (Dowry related cases)	2002	5	3	1	1
	2003	7	2	3	2
	2004	12	3	9	0
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	2	0	2	0
498-A IPC (Cruelty by Husband or In-Laws)	2002	1174	731	410	33
	2003	1204	391	809	4
	2004	1243	218	1024	1
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	152	0	152	0
Dowry Prohibit Act	2002	8	4	4	0
	2003	14	6	7	1
	2004	10	3	7	0
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	2	0	2	0
Kidnapping/ Abduction of Women	2002	432	197	149	86
	2003	493	132	322	39
	2004	565	104	451	10
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	133	1	132	0
Eve-teasing	2002	976	902	61	13
	2003	1599	1518	13	68
	2004	2130	2040	81	9
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	162	33	129	0
<i>Crime against Children</i>					
Murder	2002	38	26	4	8
	2003	38	23	13	2
	2004	45	33	11	1
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	19	12	7	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rape	2002	277	268	2	7
	2003	315	296	11	8
	2004	342	305	35	2
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	54	7	47	0
Kidnapping/ Abduction Kidnap- ping for ransom	2002	328	179	42	107
	2003	367	196	93	78
	2004	472	132	317	23
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	126	1	125	0
Molestation	2002	102	94	2	6
	2003	117	113	3	1
	2004	118	91	26	1
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	11	2	9	0
Sodomy	2002	7	5	0	2
	2003	18	18	0	0
	2004	8	7	1	0
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	2	0	2	0
Hurt	2002	37	34	0	3
	2003	32	32	0	0
	2004	33	27	6	0
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	3	1	2	0
Attempt to Murder	2002	4	4	0	0
	2003	6	6	0	0
	2004	5	4	1	0
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	1	0	1	0
Misc. IPC	2002	156	96	14	46
	2003	131	76	11	44
	2004	139	67	38	34
	2005 (Upto 28th February)	31	0	31	0

A.I.C.T.E.

3006. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR :
DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM :

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

(a) whether the Government has set up or propose to set up an Expert Committee/Study Group to examine the functioning of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by the committee in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has framed any contingent plan to ensure growth of technical institutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) A committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. U.R. Rao to review the functioning of AICTE. The committee has made suggestions, among others, with regard to fee fixation, regulation of foreign universities, distance education, faculty development, provision for women and weaker section, etc.

(d) and (e) The AICTE has evolved stringent norms and standards for establishment of new technical institutes. The National Board of Accreditation has been set up to undertake accreditation of the existing institutes. Information about technical manpower requirement is disseminated to different State Governments for perspective planning of technical education.

Construction of LIG Flats by DDA

3007. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

had decided to give up construction of Janta Flats and construct only LIG type flats for the economically weaker section of the society;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Delhi Development authority is considering to provide low cost houses to the masses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that no such decision has been taken.

(c) and (d) DDA continue to construct houses for economically weaker section and low income group categories. The draft Master Plan-2021 also proposes 50-55% housing to be in the category of two rooms and below for the urban poor and the economically weaker sections.

Fencing Within 150 Yards of Zero Line

3008. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given clearance for erecting a fence within 150 yards of the zero line with Bangladesh ignoring stiff resistance from the authorities in Dhaka;

(b) if so, whether it was just a guideline and not a treaty between the two countries;

(c) if so, whether the Government's decision to go-ahead has been resisted by the Bangladesh Government; and

(d) if so, the extent the Government has been able to implement this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has decided to erect the fence within

0-150 yards of the international border with Bangladesh, wherever unavoidable due to existence of habitation or constraints of terrain. However, this decision would not apply to areas un-demarcated or enclaves or areas under adverse possession of either country. This decision has been communicated to the Bangladesh Government through diplomatic channel.

(c) and (d) No formal objection to this decision has been communicated by the Bangladesh Government diplomatically. All construction agencies and BSF have been directed to construct fencing in such areas.

Computer Literacy Programme in Schools

3009. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ) :

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

(a) the existing computer literacy rate in the country, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the computer literacy rate in each of the respective State is satisfactory;

(c) if not, measures taken by the Government to enhance the computer literacy rate in respective States and outcome thereof;

(d) whether the funds allotted under Information Communication Technologies Scheme for Computer Literacy Programme in schools to State Government was not properly used and was withdrawn the Finance Ministry;

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

(f) the measures taken by the Government to implement the scheme properly in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) The Department of Secondary and Higher

Education does not maintain figures for computer literacy in the country.

(d) to (f) The Department of Secondary and Higher Education has launched a revised Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) in 2001-02 to promote computer literacy in schools in the country. Under the revised CLASS Scheme, financial assistance has been provided to 19 States/UTs since 2001-2002, For covering 3112 Govt. and Govt. aided schools.

A new scheme titled "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) @ Schools", has been introduced during 2004-05. The Revised CLASS scheme has been merged in the new ICT @ Schools scheme. Under the ICT @ Schools scheme, financial assistance would be released to the States/UTs for imparting computer education in Government and Government-aided Secondary and Sr. Secondary schools during the 10th Plan. Funds will be provided to States/UTs on the basis of Computer Education Plans submitted by the State Governments/UTs, which would be considered by the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Group (PM and EG) headed by the Secretary (S and HE). PM & EG would also be responsible for ensuring the proper implementation of the scheme.

Promotion of Languages

3010. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Union Government for promotion and development of all the languages listed in the Schedule VIII of the Constitution;

(b) the details of the allocation for Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the current five year plan for promotion of various languages and the annual outlay for 2004-05; and

(c) the number of Language Teachers appointed under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in various States during 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) There are different Institutions for promotion and development of Indian Languages listed in Schedule VIII of the Constitution. They have taken various initiatives for promotion and development of Languages, such as training of Hindi teachers' from non-Hindi speaking States; development of Scientific and Technical Terminology in Hindi and other regional languages; preparation of bilingual dictionaries, conducting Hindi Training courses, etc. The recent initiatives also include Bhasha-Mandakini, a language teaching and learning programme with Gyan Darshan, developing Bangle—on-line, and Tamil—on-line, a self-learning modules for Indian diaspora. Another initiative includes Diploma in Urdu language and Computer application and Multilingual DTPs. The institutes are constantly working on new initiatives.

(b) The outlay of Centrally Sponsored Schemes is as under:

	10th Five year plan (outlay)	2004-05 (outlay)
(i) Appointment of Language Teachers	4750 lakh	1600 lakh
(ii) Development of Sanskrit Education	6500 lakh	1600 lakh

Besides above, amounts are also released for development of Languages through various Language Institutions.

(c) The State-wise details of appointment of Language Teachers is as under for the year 2004-05.

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of Teachers
1	2	3
1.	Mizoram	491
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200

1	2	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	290
4.	Nagaland	200
5.	Bihar	360
6.	Karnataka	55
7.	Tamil Nadu	10
8.	Uttar Pradesh	290
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
10.	Rajasthan	45
11.	Haryana	10
12.	Delhi	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15
14.	Maharashtra	1454
15.	Kerala	85
16.	West Bengal	530
17.	Gujarat	70
18.	Jharkhand	65
Total		4180

Pension Scheme to Employees working under Punjab University

3011. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Universities that do not have a pension scheme for its employees;

(b) whether the Punjab University had forwarded to the Government a pension scheme for its employees;

- (c) if so, salient features thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has turned down the same; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) All Central Universities have a provision for pension schemes for employees under their respective Acts.

(b) to (e) The Punjab University had, in the past twice come up with proposal of introduction of a Pension Scheme for its employees. The first such proposal which was made in 1991 and notified in 1993, could not be implemented as no cut off date was provided in the scheme. As a result a large number of persons who retired several years earlier also opted to join the Scheme, making it economically unviable. Thereafter, a revised Pension Scheme prepared by Punjab University in 1999, in supersession of its earlier Scheme, was proposed to be made applicable to those who had retired on or after the 31st March, 1998. The revised Scheme was not approved by the Government.

The Punjab University has now submitted a proposal for the re-introduction of The Punjab University Employees Pension Scheme, 1991 and with a cut off date of 1.4.2005; the same is presently under the examination of the Government as a new scheme.

Amount Released to Municipalities

3012. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount released to the municipalities of various States particularly in Gujarat, especially Junagadh Municipality during each of the last three years and thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Under the Schemes administered by Ministry of Urban Development, funds are released to the State

Governments or to the nodal agencies designated by State Governments and not to the municipalities directly. During each of the last three years and till date, no funds have been released to Government of Gujarat for implementing any scheme/project in Junagarh Municipality.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers

3013. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the actual numbers of slum colonies settled on the Government/Semi-Government land in Delhi;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to rehabilitate the slum dwellers by way of changing the land-use and constructing multi-storied flats/developing plots on the same land instead of relocating them elsewhere; and
- (c) if so, the configuration of this scheme and the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Slum and JJ Department (MCD) has reported that as per assessment made in 1994 there were about 1080 jhuggi clusters existing on the government/semi-government land scattered all over Delhi.

(b) and (c) While considering the recommendations made by the Committee set up to prepare a Master Plan for making Delhi slum free, it has been decided to explore possibilities of relocating slum dwellers in multi-storeyed tenements. DDA has been asked to prepare models for such relocation.

Special Agricultural Produce Scheme

3014. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the government has notified a special agriculture produce scheme so as to increase the agriculture produces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any schemes to credit the export value on exporting certain special produces;

(d) if so, the percentage proposed to receive credited thereof;

(e) whether the exporters will be permitted to procure machinery and raw material in lieu of exports of these items; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09 announced on 31st August 2004, Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana has been introduced with an objective to promote export of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Minor Forest Produce and their value added products. Export of items as given in Para 3.8.2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09 shall qualify for Duty Credit Scrips equivalent to 5% of FOB value of exports.

(e) and (f) Under the scheme the Duty Credit Scrips may be used for inputs or goods including capital goods provided the same are freely importable under ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items. The details of a few specific items which, however, are not permitted to be imported under the scheme are given in Para 3.8.3.1 of Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09.

[English]

Unauthorized Constructions In LBZ Area

3015. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a comprehensive list of the unauthorized constructions made in the Government bungalows in Lutyens' zone, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fresh survey of all the unauthorized constructions have been conducted by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to regularize such unauthorized constructions; and

(f) if not, the action/measures taken so far and proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (f) A survey of existing constructions in Government bungalows in Lutyens' Bungalow Zone has recently been carried out by joint teams of officials from CPWD and Directorate of Estates. The survey was a sequel to directions received from the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

The matter is sub-judice. Further necessary action will be taken in due course.

[Translation]

Doping Test Centres

3016. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a Doping Test Centre in the country after Indian Weightlifters being held guilty of consuming drugs during Athens Olympics;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this direction in view of forthcoming Common-Wealth games and Beijing Olympics;

(c) whether the required high technology is available in the country for opening Doping Test Centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of places indentified for opening of such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) and (b) The Government has already set up a Dope Control Centre (DCC) under Sports Authority of India (SAI).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The DCC has almost all the modern equipment and technology for dope testing as compared to the international standards. Procurement of modern equipment and updating technology is an on-going process. DCC has moved an application to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) for permanent accreditation. DCC has already got ISO: 9001:2000 and ISO:IEC:17025 certification mandatory for permanent accreditation. The quality system of DCC fully incorporates the latest version of International Standard for Testing of Samples. DCC has been participating in proficiency testing in World Association of Anti-Doping Scientists and College of American Pathologists which stipulates that the testing is at par with the other laboratory international standard in the world.

(e) This Laboratory is situated in Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.

Funds Collected for Calamity Relief

3017. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various NGOs and the State Governments have collected funds and relief materials in order to combat of national calamities;

(b) if so, the name of the State Governments and NGOs which collected and contributed funds for Gujarat earthquake;

(c) whether the Government has received any reports that several institutions or the State Governments

have not contributed the amount collected in the name of Gujarat earthquake;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy to check the misuse of the funds collected for national calamity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) The NGOs and the State Governments do collect funds and relief material in the event of calamities.

(b) The State Governments and NGOs are not required to intimate the Ministry of Home Affairs about the funds or material collected by them and the utilization thereof.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Finance had earlier forwarded the request of an NGO, which had collected funds for Gujarat earthquake, for extension of time for utilization of funds. This Ministry had advised the Government of Gujarat and the Ministry of Finance that extension of the time limit should not be permitted and if an organization fails to utilize the funds, then the funds should be surrendered to the concerned State Government who may in turn spend these funds for the same purpose.

(e) and (f) The organizations which collect fund for calamities are required to file their accounts and or returns to the appropriate authorities where these are registered. However, the Government of India is considering the feasibility of enacting a legislation or formulating guidelines in this regard.

[English]

Development of Slums and Jhuggies in Karnataka

3018. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any scheme from the Government of Karnataka for the development of slums and jhuggies in bigger cities of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government for the development of slums, city-wise; and

(d) the total number of slum dwellers expected to be benefited by such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka submitted following two slum improvement projects in March, 2001:

- (i) Slum Upgradation and Development Programme for 21 Class-I Cities in Karnataka.
- (ii) Integrated Slum Development Programme for Bangalore City.

(c) and (d) Slum development is a State subject. The State Governments formulate specific plans, programmes and schemes for development of slums in various towns/cities as per their priorities and make necessary provisions therefor, in their respective State Plans. However, with a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the slum dwellers, a programme known as National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched at the National level by the Government in August, 1996 for the development of urban slums in order to assist the State Governments in Slum improvement.

Besides a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched on 2.12.2001 with a view to ameliorating the conditions of the urban slums dwellers living below the poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter. The Scheme has the primary objective to facilitate the construction and up-

gradation of the dwelling units for the slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the Scheme.

[Translation]

Awarding of Padmashree and Padm Vibhushan Awards

3019. SHRI MOHAN SINGH :

DR. M. JAGANNATH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons who have been conferred upon with award of Padmashree and Padm Vibhushan during the last three years and thereafter;

(b) the names of the persons who have surrendered or declined to accept the award;

(c) the reasons which forced the recipients of the award to surrender the award after acceptance;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to merge the three variants of Padma awards to give honour to more persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) (a) The details of recipients of Padma Awards during the last three years are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) The names of persons who declined the awards on personal predilection/conviction, during the last three years, are given in the statement-II enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I**Details of Recipients of Padma Awards
during the last Three Years**

Sl. No.	Name of the awardee	Award conferred
1	2	3
2002		
1.	Dr. Chakravarthi Rangarajan	Padma Vibhushan
2.	Dr. (Smt.) Gangubai Hangal	Padma Vibhushan
3.	Pandit Kishan Maharaj	Padma Vibhushan
4.	Smt. Kishori Amonkar	Padma Vibhushan
5.	Shri Soli Jehangir Sorabjee	Padma Vibhushan
6.	Shri Bellur Krishnamachar Sundara Raja Iyengar	Padma Bhushan
7.	Shri Chandrakant Gulabrao Borde	Padma Bhushan
8.	Shri Faquir Chand Kohli	Padma Bhushan
9.	Shri Frank Pallone	Padma Bhushan
10.	Shri Gary Ackerman	Padma Bhushan
11.	Shri Guri Ivanovich Marchuk	Padma Bhushan
12.	Shri Habib Ahmed Khan Tanvir	Padma Bhushan
13.	Major Hari Pal Singh Ahluwalia	Padma Bhushan
14.	Shri Henning Holck Larsen	Padma Bhushan
15.	Shri Ismail Merchant	Padma Bhushan
16.	Shri Jagat Singh Mehta	Padma Bhushan
17.	Shri Kattassery Joseph Yesudas	Padma Bhushan
18.	Shri Kottayan Katankot Venugopal	Padma Bhushan

1	2	3
19.	Shri Maharajakrishna Rasgotra	Padma Bhushan
20.	Shri Mario De Miranda	Padma Bhushan
21.	Prof. Natesan Rangabashyam	Padma Bhushan
22.	Shri Nirmal Verma	Padma Bhushan
23.	Dr. Prabha Atre	Padma Bhushan
24.	Shri Pravinchandra Varjivan Gandhi	Padma Bhushan
25.	Shri Ramanujam Varatharaja Perumal	Padma Bhushan
26.	Smt. Sobha Grutu	Padma Bhushan
27.	Prof. Sushantha Kumar Bhattacharya	Padma Bhushan
28.	Prof. Vangalampalayam Chellappagounder Kulandaiwamy	Padma Bhushan
29.	Shri Yevgeni Petrovich Chelyshev	Padma Bhushan
30.	Shri Zakir Hussain	Padma Bhushan
31.	Smt. Manorama	Padma Shri
32.	Ustad Abdul Latif Khan	Padma Shri
33.	Prof. Amitav Malik	Padma Shri
34.	Dr. Anand Swarup Arya	Padma Shri
35.	Dr. Apathukatha Sivathanu Pillai	Padma Shri
36.	Dr. Ashok Jhunjhunwala	Padma Shri
37.	Dr. Ashok Ramchandra Kelkar	Padma Shri
38.	Dr. Aturi Sriman Narayana	Padma Shri

1	2	3
39.	Dr. Byrana Nagappa Suresh	Padma Shri
40.	Dr. Chaitanyamoy Ganguly	Padma Shri
41.	Ms. Darshana Navnital Jhaveri	Padma Shri
42.	Ms. Diana Fram Edulji	Padma Shri
43.	Shri Dimitris C. Vellisaropoulos	Padma Shri
44.	Prof. Dorairajan Balasubramanian	Padma Shri
45.	Dr. Duvvur Nageshwar Reddy	Padma Shri
46.	Shri Fazal Mohammad	Padma Shri
47.	Shri Gopal Chhotray	Padma Shri
48.	Shri Govind Nihalani	Padma Shri
49.	Dr. Gullapalli Nageswara Rao	Padma Shri
50.	Shri Gyan Chand Jain	Padma Shri
51.	Dr. Harsh Mahajan	Padma Shri
52.	Dr. Harshel Sawi Luaia	Padma Shri
53.	Shri Hirebettu Sadanada Kamath	Padma Shri
54.	Dr. Idupunganti Venkata Subba Rao	Padma Shri
55.	Shri Jaspal Rana	Padma Shri
56.	Dr. Kamaljit Singh Paul	Padma Shri
57.	Dr. Karimpat Mathangi Ramakrihnan	Padma Shri
58.	Shri Katuru Narayana	Padma Shri
59.	Dr. Kim Yang Shik	Padma Shri
60.	Dr. Kiran Martin	Padma Shri
61.	Ms. Kiran Segal	Padma Shri
62.	Dr. Kota Harinarayana	Padma Shri

1	2	3
63.	Shri Madhu Mangesh Karnik	Padma Shri
64.	Shri Mani Ratnam	Padma Shri
65.	Smt. Mani Krishnaswami	Padma Shri
66.	Dr. Munirathna Anandakrishnan	Padma Shri
67.	Shri Muzaffer Hussain	Padma Shri
68.	Prof. Narayanaswamy Balakrishnan	Padma Shri
69.	Shri Navaneetham Padmanabha Seshadri	Padma Shri
70.	Smt. Norma Alvares	Padma Shri
71.	Prof. Padmanabhan Balaram	Padma Shri
72.	Shri Phillips Talbot	Padma Shri
73.	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Chowbey	Padma Shri
74.	Dr. Prahlad Kumar Sethi	Padma Shri
75.	Dr. Prakash Murlidhar Amte	Padma Shri
76.	Dr. Prakash Nanalal Kothari	Padma Shri
77.	Smt. Prema Narendra Purao	Padma Shri
78.	Smt. Pushpa Bhuyan	Padma Shri
79.	Smt. Raj Begum	Padma Shri
80.	Shri Rajan Devadas	Padma Shri
81.	Prof. Ramanath Cowsik	Padma Shri
82.	Mrs. Saroja Valdyanathan	Padma Shri
83.	Dr. Satish Chandra Rai	Padma Shri
84.	Dr. Sivananda Rajaram	Padma Shri
85.	Dr. Suresh Hariram Advani	Padma Shri

1	2	3
86.	Shri Taro Nakayama	Padma Shri
87.	Shri Thettagudi Hariharasarama Vinayakram	Padma Shri
88.	Dr. Turlapaty Kutumba Rao	Padma Shri
89.	Shri Veetikat Kunduthodiyil Madhvan Kutty	Padma Shri
90.	Prof. Vijay Kumar Dada	Padma Shri
91.	Dr. Vikram Marwaha	Padma Shri
92.	Shri Virendra Kumar Sharma	Padma Shri
93.	Shri Viresh Pratap Chaudhry	Padma Shri
94.	Pandit Vishwa Mohan Bhatt	Padma Shri
95.	Shri Wannakuwattawaduge Don Amardeva	Padma Shri

2003

1.	Shri Bal Ram Nanda	Padma Vibhushan
2.	Vaid Bhrihaspati Dev Triguna	Padma Vibhushan
3.	Shri Kazi Lhendup Dorji Kangsarpa	Padma Vibhushan
4.	Smt. Sonal Mansingh	Padma Vibhushan
5.	Smt. Swapnasundari	Padma Bhushan
6.	Shri Ammannur Madhava Chakyar	Padma Bhushan
7.	Dr. Arcot Ramachandran	Padma Bhushan
8.	Prof. Bagicha Singh Minhas	Padma Bhushan
9.	Shri Balasubramania Rajam Iyer	Padma Bhushan

1	2	3
10.	Shri Coluthur Gopalan	Padma Bhushan
11.	Shri Hari Shankar Singhanla	Padma Bhushan
12.	Shri Herbert Fischer	Padma Bhushan
13.	Dr. Herbert Alexandrovich Yefremov	Padma Bhushan
14.	Shrio Jagjit Singh	Padma Bhushan
15.	Shri Jamshyd Naoroji Godrej	Padma Bhushan
16.	Dr. Kantilal Hastimal Sancheti	Padma Bhushan
17.	Shri Madurai Narayanan Krishnan	Padma Bhushan
18.	Shri Narayanan Srinivasan	Padma Bhushan
19.	Shri Naseeruddin Shah	Padma Bhushan
20.	Shri Ottupulakkal Velukkuty Vijayan	Padma Bhushan
21.	Dr. (Kumari) Padma Subrahmanyam	Padma Bhushan
22.	Shri Parasaran Kesava Iyengar	Padma Bhushan
23.	Shri Prabhu Dayal Chawla	Padma Bhushan
24.	Shri Puliur Subramaniam Narayanaswamy	Padma Bhushan
25.	Dr. Purshotam Lal	Padma Bhushan
26.	Prof. Rajinder Kumar	Padma Bhushan
27.	Shri Ram Badan Singh	Padma Bhushan
28.	Dr. Remesh Kumar	Padma Bhushan
29.	Dr. Shri Krishna Joshi	Padma Bhushan
30.	Dr. Sitakant Mahapatra	Padma Bhushan
31.	Shri Subhas Mukhopadhyay	Padma Bhushan

1	2	3
32.	Smt. Teejan Bai	Padma Bhushan
33.	Shri Thaliyadiparambil Vittappa Ramachandra Shenoy	Padma Bhushan
34.	Shri Tiruvalangadu Vembu Iyer Sankaranarayanan	Padma Bhushan
35.	Shri Trichur Vaidyanatha Ramachandran	Padma Bhushan
36.	Shri Umayalpuram Kasiviswanatha Sivaraman	Padma Bhushan
37.	Shri Nokdenlemba	Padma Shri
38.	Shri Aamir Khan	Padma Shri
39.	Dr., Ashok S�eth	Padma Shri
40.	Prof. Asok Kumar Barua	Padma Shri
41.	Shri Baburao Govindrao Shirke	Padma Shri
42.	Dr. Chawngthu Lalhmingliana	Padma Shri
43.	Shri Danny Denzongpa	Padma Shri
44.	Dr. Francis Dore	Padma Shri
45.	Prof. Gopal Chandra Mitra	Padma Shri
46.	Shri Gopal Purushottam Phadke	Padma Shri
47.	Dr. Gyan Chandra Mishra	Padma Shri
48.	Prof. Jagdev Singh Guleria	Padma Shri
49.	Dr. Jagdish Chaturvedi	Padma Shri
50.	Shri Jahnu Barua	Padma Shri
51.	Dr. Jai Bhagwan Chowdhury	Padma Shri
52.	Dr. Jai Pal Mittal	Padma Shri

1	2	3
53.	Ms. Jyotirmoyee Sikdar	Padma Shri
54.	Shri Kanhaya Lal Pokhriyal	Padma Shri
55.	Shri Kishorebhai Ratilal Zaveri	Padma Shri
56.	Smt. Kshetrimayum Ongbi Thouranisabi Devi	Padma Shri
57.	Shri Mahendra Singh Sodha	Padma Shri
58.	Ms. Malavika Sarukkai	Padma Shri
59.	Shri Manthiram Natarajan	Padma Shri
60.	Shri Manzoor Ahtesham	Padma Shri
61.	Dr. Motilal Jotwani	Padma Shri
62.	Shri Nagarajan Vedachalam	Padma Shri
63.	Shri Nalli Kuppuswami Chettiar	Padma Shri
64.	Shri Nandanoori Mukesh Kumar	Padma Shri
65.	Prof. Narayana Panicker Kochupillai	Padma Shri
66.	Dr. Neelakanta Ramakrishna Madhava Menon	Padma Shri
67.	Shri Nemichandra Jain	Padma Shri
68.	Shri Om Prakash Jain	Padma Shri
69.	Shri Pratapsinh Ganapatrao Jadhav	Padma Shri
70.	Dr. Pritam Singh	Padma Shri
71.	Dr. Rajagopalan Krishnan Vaidian	Padma Shri
72.	Smt. Rakhee Gulzar	Padma Shri
73.	Prof. Ram Gopal Bajaj	Padma Shri
74.	Shri Ramasamy Vairamuthu	Padma Shri

1	2	3
75.	Ms. Ranjana Gauhar	Padma Shri
76.	Prof. (Smt.) Rita Ganguly	Padma Shri
77.	Shri Sadashiv Vasantao Gorakshkar	Padma Shri
78.	Dr. Sarvagya Singh Katiyar	Padma Shri
79.	Pandit Satish Chintaman Vyas	Padma Shri
80.	Ustad Shafaat Ahmed Khan	Padma Shri
81.	Shri Shailendra Nath Shrivastava	Padma Shri
82.	Shri Shivram Baburao Bhoje	Padma Shri
83.	Shri Srinivas Venkataraghavan	Padma Shri
84.	Smt. Sukumari Sathyabhama	Padma Shri
85.	Shri Sundaram Ramakrishnan	Padma Shri
86.	Shri Tekkate Narayan Shanbhag	Padma Shri
87.	Shri Thoguluva Meenakshi Iyengar Sounderajan	Padma Shri
88.	Shri Vadiraj Raghavendra Katti	Padma Shri
89.	Smt. Verna Elizabeth Watre Ingty	Padma Shri
90.	Dr. Vijay Prakash Singh	Padma Shri
91.	Dr. Yarlagadda Lakshmi Prasad	Padma Shri

2004

1.	Ms. Amrita Pritam	Padma Vibhushan
2.	Prof. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar	Padma Vibhushan
3.	Justice (Retd.) Shri Manepalli Narayana Rao Venkatechaliah	Padma Vibhushan
4.	Shri Gulzar	Padma Bhushan

1	2	3
5.	Smt. Alarmel Valli	Padma Bhushan
6.	Dr. (Lt. Gen.) Bijoy Nandan Shahi	Padma Bhushan
7.	Just. (Retd.) Chandrashekhar Shankar Dharmadhikari	Padma Bhushan
8.	Dr. (Prof.) Chennamaneni Hanumantha Rao	Padma Bhushan
9.	Prof. Gopi Chand Narang	Padma Bhushan
10.	Prof. Govindarajan Padmanaban	Padma Bhushan
11.	Late Shri Komal Kothari	Padma Bhushan
12.	Dr. Krishna Srinivas	Padma Bhushan
13.	Shri Madhav Vittal Kamath	Padma Bhushan
14.	Shri Madurai Thirumalai Nambi Seshagopalan	Padma Bhushan
15.	Dr. Smt. N. Rajam	Padma Bhushan
16.	Smt. Poornima Arvind Pakvasa	Padma Bhushan
17.	Prof. Sardara Singh Johl	Padma Bhushan
18.	Shri Soumitra Chatterjee	Padma Bhushan
19.	Shri Thoppil Varghese Antony	Padma Bhushan
20.	Shri Tiruvengadam Lakshman Sankar	Padma Bhushan
21.	Shri Vishnu Prabhakar	Padma Bhushan
22.	Shri Yoshiro Mori	Padma Bhushan
23.	Shri A. Hariharan	Padma Shri
24.	Prof. Anil Kumar Gupta	Padma Shri
25.	Smt. Anju Bobby George	Padma Shri

1	2	3
26.	Shri Anupam Kher	Padma Shri
27.	Dr. Arun Trimbak Dabke	Padma Shri
28.	Dr. Ashwin Balachand Mehta	Padma Shri
29.	Prof. Asifa Zamani	Padma Shri
30.	Shri Aubakir Dastanuly Nillbayev	Padma Shri
31.	Shri Bal Gangadhar Samant	Padma Shri
32.	Shri Batchu Lutchmiah Srinivasa Murthy	Padma Shri
33.	Pandit Bhajan Sopori	Padma Shri
34.	Shri Bharathi Rajaa	Padma Shri
35.	Smt. Bharati Shivaji	Padma Shri
36.	Dr. (Smt.) Dalip Kaur Tiwana	Padma Shri
37.	Pt. Damodar Keshav Datar	Padma Shri
38.	Dr. Devi Prasad Shetty	Padma Shri
39.	Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey	Padma Shri
40.	Ms. Flora Isabel MacDonald	Padma Shri
41.	Dr. Gopal Prasad Sinha	Padma Shri
42.	Smt. Gowri Ishwaran	Padma Shri
43.	Smt. Gurmeyum Anita Devi	Padma Shri
44.	Prof. Hamlet Bareh Ngapkynta	Padma Shri
45.	Shri Haridwaramangalam A. Kumarvel Palanivel	Padma Shri
46.	Prof. (Dr.) Heinrich Freiherr Von Stietencron	Padma Shri
47.	Shri Heisnam Kanhailal	Padma Shri

1	2	3
48.	Ms. K.M. Beenamol	Padma Shri
49.	Shri Kadri Gopalnath	Padma Shri
50.	Shri Kanhaiya Lal Sethia	Padma Shri
51.	Shri Kantibhai Baldevbhai Patel	Padma Shri
52.	Guru Keezhpadam Kumaran Nair	Padma Shri
53.	Prof. Kesava Paniker Ayyappa Paniker	Padma Shri
54.	Shri Krishn Kanhai	Padma Shri
55.	Dr. Kudli Nanjuda Ghanpathi Shankara	Padma Shri
56.	Dr. Kumarpal Desai	Padma Shri
57.	Dr. Lalji Singh	Padma Shri
58.	Shri Leeladhar Jagoodi	Padma Shri
59.	Shri Maguni Charan Das	Padma Shri
60.	Prof. Mamannamana Vijayan	Padma Shri
61.	Shri Manoranjan Das	Padma Shri
62.	Kumari Meher Jehangir Banaji	Padma Shri
63.	Shri Morup Namgial	Padma Shri
64.	Shri Nalini Ranjan Mohanty	Padma Shri
65.	Shri Nampally Divakar	Padma Shri
66.	Shri Neyyattinkara Vasudevan	Padma Shri
67.	Shri P. Parameswaran	Padma Shri
68.	Ms. Premlata Puri	Padma Shri
69.	Prof. Prithvi Nath Kaula	Padma Shri

1	2	3
70.	Shri Purshottam Das Jalota	Padma Shri
71.	Smt. Queenie Rynjah	Padma Shri
72.	Shri Rahul Dravid	Padma Shri
73.	Prof. (Dr.) Rajan Saxena	Padma Shri
74.	Prof. Rajpal Singh Sirohi	Padma Shri
75.	Dr. Ramesh Chandra Shah	Padma Shri
76.	Yogacharya Sadashiv Prahlad Nimbalkar	Padma Shri
77.	Dr. Samuel Paul	Padma Shri
78.	Shri Satish Kumar Kaura	Padma Shri
79.	Dr. Sharad Moreshwar Hardikar	Padma Shri
80.	Smt. Sharayu Daftary	Padma Shri
81.	Dr. Shyam Narain Panday	Padma Shri
82.	Dr. Siddhartha Mehta	Padma Shri
83.	Smt. Sikkil Natesan Neela	Padma Shri
84.	Smt. Sikkil Venkatraman Kunjumani	Padma Shri
85.	Shri Sourav Ganguly	Padma Shri
86.	Dr. Subhash Chand Manchanda	Padma Shri
87.	Smt. Subhaa Raghunathan	Padma Shri
88.	Shri Sudhir Tailang	Padma Shri
89.	Prof. (Smt.) Sunita Jain	Padma Shri
90.	Pandit Surinder Singh	Padma Shri
91.	Dr. Surinder Kumar Sama	Padma Shri
92.	Dr. Syed Shah Mohammed Hussaini	Padma Shri

1	2	3
93.	Dr. (Smt.) Tatyana Yakovlevna Elizarenkova	Padma Shri
94.	Dr. Tumkur Seetharamiah Prahlad	Padma Shri
95.	Guru Shri Veernala Jayaram Rao	Padma Shri
96.	Dr. Vishweshwaraiah Prakash	Padma Shri

Statement-II

List of Persons who Declined to Receive Awards during the last Three Years

Year	Name of person	Name of award
2002	Ms. Sitara Devi	Padma Bhushan
	Smt. Indira Goswami	Padma Shri
	Shri Chandra Prasad Saikia	Padma Shri
	Shri Dipchand Savraj Gardi	Padma Shri
	Shri Keshubh Mahindra	Padma Bhushan
2003	Shri Sidh Raj Dhada	Padma Bhushan
	Shri Dattopant Bapu Rao Thengadi	Padma Bhushan
2004	NONE	

Commission for Development of Tribals in ST Areas

3020. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Statutory Commissions constituted to take care of the various problems and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes as on date;

(b) the details of the objectives, functions and recommendations of these Commissions and the action taken by the Government on these recommendations;

(c) whether a Commission relating to the Scheduled Tribes has been constituted recently under the Chairmanship of Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether cases of displacement of tribals and shortfall in their population have come to light in various States of the country particularly in Jharkhand; and

(f) if so, the effective steps taken so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : (a) There is no statutory Commission constituted by this Ministry as on date.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (SA and ST) Commission was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria on July 18, 2002. It was an eleven member Commission and its term finally ended on 17th July, 2004. The terms of reference of the Commission are contained in the Ministry's Order No. 17014/8/93-TD dated July 18, 2002.

(e) The displacement is one of the areas of concern in various states of the country. The displacement does not directly affect the population of scheduled tribes, as a whole.

(f) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribals in all the States/UTs. These schemes of the Ministry relate to income and employment generation, infrastructure development, educational development and improvement in literacy of all the tribals. Some Schemes pertain to ensuring fair prices for minor forest produce and food security for the tribals, besides the promotion of voluntary efforts in the areas of tribal welfare.

[English]

**Charging Fee other than
Tuition Fee by KVs**

3021. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas are charging any fee other than tuition fee from the students;

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

(c) whether the tuition fee being paid by the Government employees refunded by the Government to their employees;

(d) if so, the fee other than tuition fee also being refunded to the employees;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) and (b) The following fees charged by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in addition tuitions fees:-

(i) Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) at the rate of Rs. 160/- per month per student is charged by KVS from all classes except for the Science students of classes XI and XII from whom the amount is being charged @ Rs. 200/- per month per student to supplement the expenditure which are being met out of non-plan grants being sanctioned by the Government.

(ii) In respect of Pre-Primary classes an amount of Rs. 400/- per month per student is charged from students as these classes are run on self-financing basis.

- (iii) An amount of Rs. 20/- is charged per month per student from students for Computer Education for class III onwards and Rs. 40/- per student per month is charged from the students who opt for Information Technology at + 2 stage to meet the expenditure on providing Computer Education.
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 100/- per student is charged towards cost of prospectus and admission form at the time of initial admission.
- (v) An admission fee of Rs. 25/- per student is also charged from students at the time of initial admission.

(c) to (f) As per instructions of the Ministry of Finance, only the tuition fee being charged from the Central Government employees is refunded, subject to maximum amount of Rs. 50/- per child per month (Rs. 100/- per child per month in respect of physically

handicapped/mentally retarded children). Ministry of Finance do not permit the refund of fees other than the tuition fee.

**Funds to NGOs for Women
Development Schemes**

3022. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations/ Government agencies have got funds under various schemes for Development of Women during 2003-04 and thereafter, scheme-wise: and

(b) the number of NGOs of Maharashtra have sanctioned funds under Swadhara Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of NGOs/Govt. Agencies	
		2003-04	2004-05
1.	Short Stay Home Programme	341	299 (as on 14.3.2005)
2.	Working Women Hostel Scheme	48	19 (as on 16.3.2005)
3.	Swawlamban (Norad)	462	396
4.	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	41	26 (as on 17.3.2005)
5.	Swadhar	13	55 (as on 14.3.2005)

(b)

Export of Steel to Pakistan

3023. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestion from Indian Steel Alliance etc. regarding export of steel to Pakistan;

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	No. of NGOs/ Govt. Agencies	
		2003-04	2004-05
1.	Swadhar	Nil	Nil

- (b) is so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, One of the members of India Steel Alliance, Essar Steel and All India Steel Re-rollers Association had proposed to Ministry of Steel sometime last year to promote steel trade between India and Pakistan. Later, they were lukewarm to the proposal. India Steel Alliance had suggested that a discussion with Ministry of Commerce and Industry would be more helpful in the long run to ease exports to Pakistan. Thereafter, India Steel Alliance or any other Association did not make any proposal/suggestion to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[Translation]

Scheme for Higher Secondary Education

3024. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL :

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

- (a) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes for higher secondary education being implemented through the State Governments;
- (b) whether the Union Government sanctions grants for these schemes on yearly basis after obtaining a proposal from the State Governments for the purpose;
- (c) whether the grants can be sanctioned for a period of five years on a single proposal;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take a decision in this regard;
- (e) if not, the reasons thereof and whether sanctioning of grants for a period of five years will be proper for these schemes, thereby saving time and labour involved in providing yearly grants;

(f) the number of the proposals under consideration of the Union Government at present alongwith details thereof and the time by which necessary funds are likely to be provided as sought under these proposals;

(g) whether the Government has released the instalments of the funds sanctioned by it for these schemes; and

(h) if not, the time by which the funds as sanctioned are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (h) Information in respect of the question is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Open Manholes in Delhi

3025. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Police has registered a case of negligence against MCD officials on account of depression of a manhole cover during the last one year and thereafter;
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Government against the erring officials;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the reasons for not maintaining manholes to ground levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Delhi Police had registered a case on 16th December, 2004 at Ambedkar Nagar Police Station and arrested one person in connection with death of two children due to fall in an open manhole. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

had instituted an inquiry into the incident. Based on the inquiry report, the services of one Beldar found to be responsible for the lapse has been terminated.

(d) At the time of construction of manholes, their covers are kept at the level of road surface. However, depression in the manholes occurs sometimes due to damaged covers, re-carpeting of road surface and defects in masonry work. Whenever complaints of such depression are received, the same are attended to expeditiously.

Establishment of NIOS

3026. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Institute of Open Schooling set up so far, State-wise and location-wise; and

(b) the grants sanctioned by the Government for such schools during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is an apex organization at National level for the promotion of Education through open distance learning medium at school level. It operates through institutions/schools/NGOs which are accredited as its Accredited Institutions/Accredited Vocational Institutes and Open Basic Education agencies situated all over the country. These Accredited Institutions/Accredited Vocational Institutes and Open Basic Education agencies enroll students on behalf of NIOS, help NIOS in dissemination of its course contents in audio-visual/printed medium to its students, give educational support to students and help in conducting examinations. NIOS facilitates setting up and promotion of State Open Schools at the State level under the State Governments. A list of State Open Schools operating in different States is given in Statement-I.

(b) The grants given to different States for opening up State Open Schools during the last three years is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of State Open Schools Operating in the Country

Sl.No.	Name and Address
1	2
1.	Board of School Education and Haryana Open School, Bhivani (Haryana)-127021
2.	M.P. State Open School Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal-462011
3.	Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya, Bikas Bhavan, (2nd Floor-East Block) Bidhannagar, Kolkata-700091
4.	Karnataka Open School J.S.S. Mahavidyapeeth Ramanuja Road, Mysore-570004
5.	Directorate of Teacher Education Research and Training, DPI Campus, College Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai-600006
6.	Punjab School Education Board Vidya Bhavan, Phase-8, SAS Nagar, Mohali-160059
7.	Andhra Pradesh Open School Society SCERT Campus, Opposite Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium, Hyderabad
8.	Board of Secondary Education Ajmer-305001, Rajasthan
9.	Kerala State Open School Vidya Bhavan, Poojapura, Tiruvananthapuram-695012

1	2
10.	Delhi State Open School Patrachar Vidyalaya Bhavan Lucknow Road, Timarpur, Delhi

1	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir State Open School Jammu and Kashmir State Board of School Education, Jammu Tavi-180005.

*Statement-II**Grants Sanctioned to State Open Schools During the last Three Years*

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Institutions	Amount
1.	2002-03	—	NIL
2.	2003-04	Jammu and Kashmir State Board of School Education, Jammu Tavi-180005.	5,00,000/-
3.	2003-04	Director, Teacher Education Research and Training, DPI Campus, Chennai	5,00,000/-
4.	2003-04	Director, Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya, Bikas Bhavan, Kolkata-700091	5,72,500/-
5.	2003-04	Punjab School Education Board, Vidya Bhavan, SAS, Nagar, Mohali-160062	4,00,000/- 1,48,196/-
6.	2004-05	Executive Secretary, JSS, Karnataka Open School, Mysore-04	5,00,000/-

[Translation]

**Allocation of Funds under Low
Cost Sanitation Scheme**

3027. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allocated to replace dry latrines by low cost flush latrines under the Low Cost Sanitation Scheme, especially to Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years till date; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Funds released under ILCS during the last three years till date are as follows:-

2002-03	4.80 Cr.
2003-04	4.80 Cr.
2004-05 (till date)	20.00 Cr.

So far as the State of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, no funds were released under the ILCS in the said period due to pending utilization certificates.

[English]

Acquisition of Land

3028. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the previous Master Plan for Delhi the Government proposed to acquire large scale of land; and

(b) if so, the detail of the land acquired during the previous Master Plan for Delhi against the targets fixed therein?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have reported that during the Master Plan period between 1981-2001, DDA acquired approximately 13,136 hectares of land.

S.K. Joshi Report for Upgradation of Institutions

3029. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :

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

(a) whether the S.K. Joshi Committee set up during 2003 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the detail of the recommendations made by the said Committee particularly in regard to setting up five new IITs in the country;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) the names of the institutes that can be upgraded after the implementation of the said Committee report; and

(e) the time by which the recommendations of the said Committee is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Committee has short-listed the following seven institutes as institutions possessing the best potential among the engineering and technical colleges in the country for upgradation to the level of IITs.

1. Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
2. University College of Engineering combined with the University College of Technology, both belonging to Osmania University, Hyderabad.
3. Bengal Engineering College, Howrah.
4. Jadavpur University's Engineering and Technology Departments
5. Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
6. Andhra University College of Engineering, Vishakhapatnam; and
7. Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin.

While shortlisting the above institutes, the committee observed that these institutions fall far below the level of existing IITs in all criteria used for shortlisting. In the light of substantial gap between the selected colleges/Institutions and the IITs, the Committee was of the view that it would not be correct to position these colleges straight way alongside the IITs.

The Committee, therefore, suggested that before taking the final decision on their recommendations, the Ministry of HRD may like to set up a small expert group that would need to visit the above 7 Institutions to assess their suitability and also to assess, first hand, the problems

of transformation of these Institutions to IIT like Institutes. The group can then also arrive at the quantum of one time financial support needed for managing such a transformation of the Institutions in the event the Govt. decides to upgrade any of them. The Report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Keeping in view the complexities of issues involved no timeframe for acceptance of recommendations can at present be fixed.

**Construction of Vasant Kunj
Mall by DDA**

3030. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is constructing Vasant Kunj Mall illegally on Ridge Land and a water catchment area where no construction or ground water withdrawal is allowed/permisible;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against DDA for damaging ridge/water catchment area and to stop the construction of Mall; and

(c) the policy of the Government to remove illegal encroachments/constructions from green areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that the construction of the Vasant Kunj Shopping Mall is as per the prescribed land use and the auction purchasers are required to obtain necessary clearances from Statutory Authorities before execution of the project.

(c) As and when an encroachment is noticed, the concerned authorities are required to take action in accordance with the provisions of law.

Legislation on Disaster Situation

3031. SHRI ASADUDDIN, OWAISI :
SHRI ANANT GUDHE :

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA :

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a committee of experts to examine all dimensions of disaster from natural to nuclear;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report so far;

(d) if so, the details of its recommendations;

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(f) whether the existing laws of different countries have been examined in regard to disaster management; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) A High Powered Committee on Disaster Management had been set up by the Government in August 1999 to look at various aspects of management of natural disasters. The terms of reference of the Committee were modified in April, 2000 to cover manmade disasters also, including nuclear disasters.

(c) The Committee submitted its report in October 2001.

(d) The main recommendations of the Committee related to organizational structures, institutional mechanism; mitigation and preparedness measures and response mechanism for disasters at Central and State level; suitable legislation for disaster management; establishment of a National Institute of Disaster Management; integration of development plans with disaster mitigation strategies;

setting up a network of Emergency Operation Centres at National, State and District level; human resource development; preparation of disaster management plans; upgrading/revamping of fire services and civil defence set up; and measures for quick response and relief in case of natural and manmade disasters.

(e) The Government has initiated action on several recommendations. This includes constitution of a National Disaster Management Authority; enactment of a Central legislation on disaster management; training and equipping of specialist response teams; setting up of a National Institute of Disaster Management; capacity building of engineers and architects for earthquake risk management; training and orientation of Government officers in disaster management; incorporation of disaster management in the school curricula and at undergraduate level in engineering and architecture courses; development of a web based resource inventory etc.

(f) and (g) The existing laws of few countries have been considered and a draft Disaster Management Bill, 2005 has been formulated keeping in view the systems/mechanisms presently available in the country as also the vulnerability of the country to different hazards.

[Translation]

Handing Over of Local Bodies and Land to NCT of Delhi

3032. MOHD. MUKEEM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Delhi has requested the Union Government to bring the cases related with local bodies and lands under the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of action taken by the Union Government till date; and

(d) the time by which the cases related with local

bodies and land are likely to be handed over to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has reported that it is not aware of any such request to bring cases related to local bodies and land under State Government. However, Chief Minister of Delhi had written to the Ministry of Urban Development seeking inter-alia broad consensus on various matters relating to Delhi and close consultation in formulation of Master Plan of Delhi (MPD). Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has already been instructed to interact on a regular basis with Government of Delhi for ensuring proper coordination. Government of NCT of Delhi has also been consulted in the process of preparation of draft MPD-2021.

[English]

Recruitment of Teachers

3033. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV :

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN :

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN :

SHRI T.K. HAMZA :

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN :

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

(a) whether the Government has since decided to appoint all 1575 teachers who had cleared examination conducted by K.V.S. through private agency during May last year;

(b) whether all these teachers have been provided with appointment letters as of now;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government had freezed all these recruitments when it found that private agency entrusted with job had been selected without any tender;

(f) if so, the details thereabout;

(g) whether the committee set upto look into the irregularities in the process of recruitment has since submitted its report; and

(h) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (d) Out of 1571 candidates, provisional appointment offer for an initial period of one year on contract has been given to 1551 candidates, subject to the outcome of the report/finding of the inquiry committee headed by Sh. S. Sathyam, Retired Secretary. In case the period of one year expires before the completions of the inquiry the provisional appointment will be renewed. If the inquiry up-holds the selection of candidates the provisional appointment will be deemed as an appointment letter on a regular basis with effect from the date of joining of the incumbere. The provisional offer of appointment will be withdrawn in case the inquiry committee finds that the selection of candidates has not been carried out in accordance with the selection procedure. The remaining 20 cases are being examined as per rules.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Visit of Central Team

3034. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts specialty in the Adivasi regions of Maharashtra and other States affected by heavy floods, and landlides during the last three years and the extent of loss of lives and properties due to this;

(b) whether any Central Team visited the States affected by natural calamities during the said period;

(c) if so, the State-wise details of the report presented by the such teams;

(d) the amount of compensation sought by State Government including Maharashtra during the said period;

(e) whether the Central Government has released the said amount; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) to (f) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned to provide relief to its people affected by natural calamities. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing logistic and financial support. The relief assistance is provided under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) schemes which are based on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission for a five year period from 1st April, 2000 to 31st March, 2005. The States have ready availability of funds under the CRF to which the Central Government contributes 75 per cent. Central assistance from NCCF is also provided in case the funds under CRF are inadequate. The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the State Governments have also laid down the norms and guidelines for incurring the expenditure out of CRF/NCCF. The Central Teams are deputed wherever the assistance from NCCF is contemplated. The Central assistance is considered taking into account the reports of the Central Teams, the norms and guidelines, the funds available under CRF and the

resources of the States. The fixed number of districts specially in Adivasi regions of Maharashtra and other States affected by natural calamities was not specifically mentioned by the States while seeking Central assistance. The details of State-wise, calamity-wise and year-wise assistance released from NCCF for the last three years are given in Statement-I.

The details of Central share of the CRF released to the States during the last three years are given in Statement-II.

The damage details as available in the Ministry of Home Affairs, State-wise, year-wise for the last three years are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Statewise details of the funds released from NCCF for natural calamities during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05

(As on 16.3.2005)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	Calamity	Assistance sought by State	Assistance approved	Net releases from NCCF after adjustment of funds available under CRF of the States		
					2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh						
		Drought	1880.00	174.61	0.00		.
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	-	45.04	13.72		
		Drought (freight charges)		0.47	0.47		
		Drought (review)	-	224.43	45.75	64.04	
		Drought	859.88	155.50		50.58	
		Drought (freight charges)		2.13		2.13	
		Cyclone	367.47	30.89			0.00*
		Drought	942.99	70.77			0.00*
		Drought	1199.68	141.77			17.88
		Tsunami Dec. 26th Dec. 05	342.67	47.19			100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drought (review)		–	22.13			0.00*
	Total		5592.69	914.63	59.94	116.75	117.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
	Floods		134.63	19.68	12.78		
	Floods		*	39.52		26.79	
	Floods/Landslides (review)		349.06	3.00		3.00	
	Floods		510.95	20.33			9.09
	Total		994.64	82.33	12.78	29.79	9.09
3.	Assam						
	Floods		484.19	118.34	0.00		*
	Floods		1134.45	70.72		0.00	*
	Floods (ad-hoc released)		1875.41	345.37			55.00
	Floods		1875.41	345.37			116.87
	Floods (supplementary+Oct. 04)		630.45	39.68			39.68
	Total		4124.50	574.11	0.00	0.00	211.55
4.	Bihar						
	Floods		847.72	118.68	0.00		*
	Floods		11048.26	375.53			55.00
	Floods		*				181.77
	Drought		2312.48	162.15			162.15
	Total		14208.46	656.36	0.00	0.00	398.92
5.	Chhattisgarh						
	Drought		880.66	92.73	45.85		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		—	35.67	35.67		
	Drought (Review)		—	61.89	19.16	26.83	
	Floods		296.40	17.92		0.00	•
	Drought 04-05		654.96	93.44			52.74
	Total		1832.02	301.65	100.68	26.83	52.74
6. Gujarat							
	Drought		895.34	150.29	0.00		•
	Drought (freight charges)			23.29	23.29		
	for Gaushalas/Cattle Camps					5.15	
	Drought (freight charges)			7.18		7.18	
	Floods		431.02	20.08		20.08	
	Floods		770.05	94.04			55.00
	Total		2096.41	294.88	23.29	32.41	55.00
7. Haryana							
	Drought		1895.98	109.65	0.00		•
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)			34.35			
	For Gaushalas		—	—		2.20	
	Total		1895.98	144.00	0.00	2.20	0.00
8. Himachal Pradesh							
	Drought		155.86	39.45	9.80		
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		—	4.05	4.05		
	Drought (review)		—	25.67	0.20	0.30	
	Floods		131.80	34.81		0.00	•
	Total		287.66	103.98	14.05	0.30	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Jammu and Kashmir							
	Drought		1623.98	31.75	0.00		.
	Avalanches/heavy snowfall		1617.09	125.50			50.00
	Total		3241.07	157.25	0.00	0.00	05.00
10. Jharkhand							
	Drought		1467.25	42.06	0.00		.
	Drought		928.12	139.82			12.57#
	Total		2395.37	181.88	0.00	0.00	12.57
11. Karnataka							
	Hailstorm		70.50	1.69	0.00		.
	Drought		1562.85	221.46	171.28		
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		-	17.90	17.90		
	Drought (Review)		-	61.63	7.70	10.77	
	Drought		1881.55	167.81		115.86	
	Floods		34.77	7.54		7.54	
	Drought (Ad-hoc released)		2878.00	247.62		50.00	
	Drought		"	167.17		71.85	
	Drought (EG cash compt.)		"	60.45		60.45	
	Drought (suppl. Nutrition		"	20.00			14.48
	Drought		1147.72	83.67			24.57
	Total		7575.40	1056.94	196.88	316.47	39.05
12. Kerala							
	Drought		1047.08	13.57	0.00		.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Floods		146.32	14.11	0.00		*
	Drought (original Memor.)		1359.03	49.04	0.00		*
	Drought (additional Memor.)		2844.90	28.53	-	-	0.00*
	Tsunami Dec. 26th Dec. 05		1358.77	84.10			100.00
	Drought (spl. Relief)		106.00	106.00			53.00
				*			53.00
	Total		6862.10	295.35	0.00	0.00	206.00
13. Madhya Pradesh							
	Hailstorm		80.95	4.37	0.00		*
	Drought 2001-02		253.84	34.62	34.62		
	Drought		819.62	125.89	95.03		
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		-	36.90	36.90		
	Drought (freight charges)			0.23	0.23		
	Drought (review)		-	75.99	16.56	23.17	
	Hailstorm		128.16	-		0.00	*
	For Gaushalas/Cattle Camps			0.10		0.10	
	For Gaushalas			10.61		0.61	
	Floods		201.83	12.84		12.84	
	Drought		725.69	36.30			1.70
	Total		2210.09	327.85	183.34	36.72	1.70
14. Maharashtra							
	Drought		500.00	48.40	0.00		*
	Rain/Floods		153.56	15.46	0.00		*
	Drought		1730.61	20.00	20.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drought (review)		–	46.50	0.00		•
	Drought		1715.00	160.61		44.25	
	Drought (EGS-one time)		"	33.21		33.21	
	Drought		680.96	201.16			165.3325
	"		"	"			7.90
	Total		4780.13	525.34	20.00	77.46	173.23
15.	Manipur						
	Floods		337.45	15.56	7.07		
	Total		337.45	15.56	7.07	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya						
	Floods		212.50	12.30			6.16
	Total		212.50	12.30	0.00	0.00	6.16
17.	Mizoram						
	Floods etc.		51.15	13.29			10.68
	Total		51.15	13.29	0.00	0.00	10.68
18.	Nagaland						
	Floods/cyclonic wind		21.45	3.36			1.81
	Total		21.45	3.36	0.00	0.00	1.81
19.	Orissa						
	Floods of 2001 (Air dropping)		16.41	16.41	16.41		
	Drought		871.40	120.18	0.00		•
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		–	61.58	5.29		
	Drought (freight charges)				0.14		
	Drought (review)		–	61.58		0.00	•

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Floods		1793.05	173.34		50.00	
	"		"	"		54.43	
	Floods		348.78	53.40			0.00
	Air lifting charges for Super Cyclone 1999- on actual basis		53.44	53.44			53.44
	Total		3083.09	539.93	21.84	104.43	53.44
20.	Punjab						
	Drought		3529.44	125.41	0.00		
	Total		3529.44	125.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan						
	For Gaushalas (Cattel care)			11.66	11.66		
	Drought		7519.76	207.68	0.00		
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		-	164.92	155.68		
	Drought (freight charges)			7.40	7.40		
	Drought (review)		-	682.35	259.34	363.10	
	For Gaushalas/Cattle Camps					14.48	
	Drought (Composit Team)		review	134.79		99.83	
	Drought (freight charges)			35.33		35.33	
	Drought 04-05		2378.64	332.27			108.00
	Total		9898.40	1576.40	434.08	512.74	108.00
22.	Sikkim						
	Floods/heavy rains		50.55	13.05			9.90
	Total		50.55	13.05	0.00	0.00	9.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23. Tamil Nadu							
	Drought		1545.76	228.30	109.70		
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		-	23.36	23.36		
	Drought		-	258.44	82.93	116.10	
	Drought		2283.73	292.95		50.00	
	Drought		.	.		123.35	
	Drought		1910.58	156.84			117.27
	Tsunami Dec. 26th Dec. 5		4528.66	617.20			250.00
	Tsunami Dec. 26th Dec. 5		.	.			367.20
	Floods - Oct. 04		411.73	48.67			48.67
	Total		10680.46	1625.76	215.99	289.45	783.14
24. Tripura							
	Floods		75.46	8.67			0.05
	Total		75.46	8.67	0.00	0.00	0.05
25. Uttar Pradesh							
	Drought		7539.79	481.10	237.65		
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		-	72.41	72.41		
	For Gaushalas					0.98	
	Floods		1685.14	222.23		40.89	
	Drought		7226.10	360.94			192.10
	Total		16451.03	1136.68	310.06	41.87	192.10
26. Uttaranchal							
	Drought		401.81	10.62	0.00		.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Drought (subsidy to farmers)		-	3.78	0.00		*
	Drought		-	0.00	0.00		*
	Floods/Landslides		80.23	13.56		0.00	*
	Drought		411.87	3.24			0.00*
	Total		891.91	31.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total		#Ref1	#Ref1	#Ref1	#Ref1	#Ref1

CRF = Calamity Relief Funds to which central Government contribute 75%.

NCCF = National Calamity Contingency Fund i.e. the National Fund.

*State Governments have unspent amount under CRF, to meet the expenditure out of available funds.

recommended for release.

Statement-II

Statewise details on release of CRF during the last three years (till date)

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State	Centre's share of CRF allocated/released			1	2	3	4	5
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163.77	171.96	180.56	7.	Gujarat	133.46	140.13	147.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.94	10.44	10.96	8.	Haryana	67.23	70.59	74.12
3.	Assam	83.92	88.12	92.52	9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.96	37.75	39.64
4.	Bihar	55.37	58.14	61.05	10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.86	30.30	31.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.72	23.85	25.03	11.	Jharkhand	46.88	49.22	25.84*
6.	Goa	1.03	1.08	1.13	12.	Karnataka	61.66	64.74	67.98
					13.	Kerala	55.60	58.38	61.30
					14.	Madhya Pradesh	51.78	54.39	57.10
					15.	Maharashtra	129.99	136.49	143.31
					16.	Manipur	4.03#	0.00*	0.00*
					17.	Meghalaya	3.26	3.42	3.59
					18.	Mizoram	2.46	2.58	2.71

1	2	3	4	5
19. Nagaland		1.62	1.70	1.79
20. Orissa		90.52	95.04	99.79
21. Punjab		101.47	106.55	111.87
22. Rajasthan		171.16	179.72	188.71
23. Sikkim		5.71	6.00	6.30
24. Tamil Nadu		84.87	89.11	93.57
25. Tripura		4.30	4.51	4.74

1	2	3	4	5
26. Uttar Pradesh		120.95	127.00	133.36
27. Uttaranchal		26.76	28.10	29.50
28. West Bengal		83.60	87.78	92.17
Total		1648.88	1727.09	1787.60

*Centre's share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

#Including arrears of CRF for the previous year.

Statement-III

Statewise details of damage due to floods/landslides during the last three years

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	State	Years											
		2002-03				2003-04				2004-05			
		lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	20	7	0.10	43	12785	2115	0.48	11	-	-	0.920
3.	Assam	41	482	19827	3.30	30	108	4641	3.82	448	2258	589064	80.15
4.	Bihar	434	1380	396096	8.10	241	108	45175	6.05	731	2673	897427	13.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	30	3058	44367	0.85	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	134	1152	2753	-	139	1071	13878	1.09	171	637	30000	-
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	766	5000	0.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	89	452	2924	0.16	3	2	92	0.58
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	29	23	4183	0.07	-	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	21	-	2335	-	32	-	2886	0.28	139	-	15788	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	-	-	-	18	735	30511	1.27	-	-	-	-
13.	Maharashtra	138	593	13466	-	260	977	9459	-	283	552	4468	1.00
14.	Manipur	2	-	3024	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	4913	2604	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	0.004
18.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	60	2474	184843	4.78	7	-	95	0.4
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	482	12434	0.28
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2564	0.17	-	-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	300	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	92	30966	1.55
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	14043	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6	15	1615	0.33	980	3304	322244	12.92	25	-	-	-
25.	Uttaranchal	33	87	541	neg.	20	300	499	-	43	16	38	-
26.	West Bengal	4	-	17584	0.26	18	-	11917	0.04	2	-	768	0.451

Hotels/Motels, Guest House in Delhi

3035. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hotels/Motels, Guest Houses running in Delhi, at present:

(b) the number of hotels/Motels/Guest Houses having their valid licences and the number of those which do not have any licence issued from MCD/NDMC/DDA/DCP (licensing):

(c) the total number of persons applied for the licence during the last three years and thereafter

till date and the number of cases lying pending presently;

(d) the time by which the licences are likely to be issued to them.

(e) whether keeping in view the forthcoming Common Wealth Games the Government is now planning for efficiently handling and managing the international crowd and players by regularizing all of these guest houses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) There are approximately 1075 hotels/motels/guest houses in Delhi out of which 369 have valid licences issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Licensing) and 706 do not have valid licences.

(c) and (d) The details of applications received for grant of licences, the number of licences issued, the applications rejected and the applications pending are given in the enclosed statement. Grant of licences in pending cases depends on receipt of requisite reports from the concerned civic agencies.

(e) No proposal to issue licences to guest houses without completing the prescribed formalities is presently under consideration of the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Year	Total number of applications received	No. of licences issued	No. of applications rejected	No. of applications which are pending
1	2	3	4	5
2002	65	6	22	37
2003	46	1	10	35

	1	2	3	4	5
2004		51	—	10	41
2005 (upto 17th March)		7	—	—	7

[English]

Possession of Flats by Group Housing Societies

3036. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Group Housing societies of Delhi, particularly Dwarka which have applied for Pre-Occupancy Certificate from the DDA as on date alongwith the action taken by D.D.A. thereon;

(b) whether Group Housing Societies can hand over possession of flats to their Members direct after draw of lot without obtaining Pre-Occupancy Certificate from the D.D.A.;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such societies of Dwarka which have already given possession of flats to their members without obtaining POC from the D.D.A.; and

(d) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the D.D.A. against such societies which have given possession of flats to their members without attaining Pre-Occupancy Certificate?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have reported that in Dwarka, 212 Co-operative Group Housing Societies applied for Provisional Occupancy Certificate/Completion Certificate, out of which, Provisional Occupancy Certificates have been issued by DDA to 148 Co-operative Group Housing Societies.

(b) No, Sir. Dwelling units/flats can be occupied only after obtaining Provisional Occupancy Certificate.

(c) and (d) As per policy, the draw of lots for the flats is held under the supervision of the representatives of the DDA and the Registrar, Cooperative Societies (RCS) and the confirmation of the draw is informed to the society by DDA with the direction to take the completion certificate/ Provisional Occupancy Certificate, from the Building Department of DDA before handing over possession to the members. Detailed information in this regard is not maintained by DDA.

Betterment of Plantation Sector

3037. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI :

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

(a) whether the Government has taken relief measures to assist tea plantations which are facing difficulties in paying excise duty and also for non availability of working capital;

(b) if so, the details including the measures the government has taken/intend to take to assist the plantation sector including tea plantations;

(c) whether the Government have noticed that the import of plantation crops for the re-export without stipulating any sufficient value addition norms has aggravated the condition in the plantation sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) considering the fact, will the Government prescribe minimum value addition norms which should be equivalent to the import duty prescribed for the same commodity; and

(f) If so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of measures to help the plantation sector, including

tea and coffee. The additional duty of excise of Re. 1 per kg on tea has been withdrawn in the Union Budget for 2005-06. A Special Tea Term Loan (STTL) for the tea sector was announced which envisages restructuring/rephasing of irregular portion of outstanding term/working capital loans in the tea sector with repayment over 5 to 7 years and a moratorium of 1 year to small tea growers and bought leaf factories, which is extended on a case to case basis for large tea growers. The STTL also provides for working capital upto Rs. 2 lakhs at a rate not exceeding 9% to small growers. The other measures taken to help the tea industry include setting up of a special fund with collections of additional duty of excise on tea of Re. 1 per kg during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 for the long-term development and modernisation of the tea plantation sector, implementation of a price subsidy scheme for small tea growers for a four month period from February to May 2004, implementation of a price sharing formula between small tea growers and manufacturers of tea w.e.f. 1.4.2004, implementation of an IT based Information Dissemination Plan for the tea industry including conversion of manual auction centres into electronic auction centres which is expected to improve the efficiency of the tea purchase systems and reduce transaction time and costs etc.

Measures taken to help the coffee growers include re-phasing/restructuring of loans taken by the coffee growers from commercial banks by way of Special Coffee Term Loan (SCTL), interest subsidy to large and small coffee growers on repayment of working capital loans taken from financial institutions etc. Commercial banks have also agreed to extend crop loans upto a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs at 9% interest so as to benefit the coffee growers having land holdings upto 60 hectares.

Both Tea and Coffee Boards are also implementing a number of developmental schemes during the 10th Five Year Plan for enhancing productivity, quality and marketability of these commodities produced in the country. Government has also reduced the import duty on items of machinery used to improve productivity and quality of tea and coffee to an all inclusive rate of 5%.

(c) and (d) Tea is imported mainly for the purpose of re-export after value addition. Such imports for re-export increases the price competitiveness of Indian teas in the international market besides catering to the requirements of international buyers. Import of coffee into India is very negligible.

(e) and (f) Various measures to enforce quality on tea imports/exports, including prescribing a minimum value addition norm, are under active consideration of the Government.

Special package for Herbal Industry

3038. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed any special package to set up herbal medicinal plant based industry to create employment in far flung areas which are cut off from main cities during winter season in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) The Government has announced a New Industrial Policy and other concessions for the State of Jammu and Kashmir on 14.06.2002. The activity of "Medicinal Herbs – processing" has been included in the list of Thrust Industries of this Policy. Under the Policy package various concessions have been allowed to industrial units in the State which include development of industrial infrastructure, excise and income-tax exemption and Subsidy Schemes like Central Capital Investment Subsidy, Central Interest Subsidy and Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme. The private entrepreneurs can take advantage of the above incentives.

Indo-Swiss Patent

3039. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Swiss Delegation headed by the Head of Bilateral Economic Relations visited New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, whether they pressed for certain amendments to the Patents Act to bring India within the ambit of the new regime stipulated in the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights Agreements of the WTO; and

(c) the specific amendments demanded by the delegation and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) In its visit to India in October 2004, the Swiss delegation was informed about the efforts made by India to put in place intellectual property regime complying with obligations under the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and also the initiatives taken to modernise the intellectual property administration. The Swiss side appreciated the initiatives and expressed concerns that some Swiss companies continue to face some problems with respect to intellectual property rights in India. Subsequently, an amendment to the Patents Act, namely, the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, effective from January 01, 2005 was promulgated on December 26, 2004 to, inter-alia, comply with India's international obligations contained in the TRIPS Agreement which were due from January 01, 2005. This amendment introduces the product patent regime in inventions relating to food, drug and chemicals.

I.C.H.R.

3040. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

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

(a) whether the one man review committee found that a plan was hatched to scuttle the project "Towards Freedom" outside the Indian Council of Historical Research;

(b) if so, whether ICHR wilfully fabricated lies, ignoring the factual statements in its annual reports;

(c) whether the Committee was severely handicapped by the disappearance of three crucial "TF" files containing 511 pages;

(d) if so, whether the Committee had to rely on annual reports and minutes of various meetings and observed that the files were wilfully removed with some ulterior motive; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) to (e) One-man Review Committee appointed by the Government of India to review the work of Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, in its interim report on "non-publication/stoppage of volumes of 'Towards Freedom' Project by ICHR" has observed that attempts were made to "scuttle the project" through stoppage of funds and interruption in the publication of the volumes. The Committee has stated that it was greatly handicapped because of non-availability of the ICHR's files related to 'Towards Freedom' Project and in their absence it had to depend on published Annual Reports of the Council, agenda papers and minutes of the Council's meeting, press clippings and articles in magazines regarding the controversy, etc.

[Translation]

Violation of Official Language Act

3041. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of violation of official language act has come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government against the offenders; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) In compliance of Official Language Resolution, 1967 (notified on 18th Jan., 1968) adopted by the Parliament for doing the official work of the Union in Hindi, the Department of Official Language prepares an Annual Programme in which targets are fixed for different items of work. The achievement with respect to these targets is reflected in Annual Assessment Report. In this regard Assessment Report for the year 2002-03 has been laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 21.7.2004. A copy of the Assessment Report is forwarded to all Ministries/Departments so that they may take appropriate action to remove the deficiencies reflected in it.

(c) As per the provisions made in Rule 12 of Official Languages Rules 1976, it is the responsibility of Administrative Head of the each Central Government Office to ensure implementation of Official Language Act, provisions of Official Languages Rules and orders relating to Official Language Policy. In this context a letter was issued on 23.12.2004 by the then Prime Minister to the Ministries to ensure the compliance of section 3(3) of Official Language Act and Rule 5 of Official Languages Rules with the direction to advise in writing those officers who have neglected these provisions to refrain from this attitude in future.

(d) It is well considered view of the Government that use of Official Language Hindi in Central Government offices be accelerated through inspiration, motivation and goodwill.

Recovery of Arrears from Hotels

3042. SHRI RAMSWAROOP KOLI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2303 dated December 4, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Council has since recovered the arrears of licence fees alongwith interest from the said four hotels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the arrears at present;

(d) whether the NDMC has got the right to cancel the licences of the hotels which have failed to pay their licence fees even after the time limit for it has lapsed;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the hotels, if any, whose licences have been cancelled due to their failure to pay the licence fees in time during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) New Delhi Municipal Council has reported the following recovery of arrears of licence fee:-

1. M/s. CJ International Hotel :

The hotel is paying Rs. 1 crore p.m. as per orders of the Hon'ble High Court and the case is still pending in the court.

2. M/s. Sun Air Hotel :

The hotel is regularly paying licence fee as per agreement.

3. M/s. Prominent Hotel :

The hotel is paying the licence fee Rs. 21,08,040/- a suit is pending before the lower court regarding cancellation of licence.

4. M/s. Taj Hotel :

The hotel is paying licence fee @ Rs. 10.5% of the annual gross turn over as per agreement.

(c) The present arrears reported by NDMC are as under :-

M/s. CJ International Hotel Rs. 181.55 Crore.

M/s. Prominent Hotels Rs. 29.37 Crore.

M/s. Taj Hotel Rs. 89.25 Lacs.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The licence of Prominent Hotel was cancelled on 1.2.1995 on account of non-payment and violation of the terms of licence. As per directions of Hon'ble High Court the representation of the Hotel was disposed on 31.3.2003 by the Chairperson, NDMC confirming the earlier decision of NDMC.

[English]

Manuscripts of SGPC

3043. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL :

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA :

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the invaluable manuscripts/ornaments etc., which were taken over by the Army and some other Central Agencies during Operation Blue Star are still with them;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to return the manuscripts to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC); and

(d) if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) About 4000 documents/book/files and gold/gold ornaments, silver/silver ornaments, precious stones, currency, coins, etc. were recovered by a Central Agency during the Operation Blue Star. All the articles and documents were handed over either to the SGPC or to the Government of Punjab except a few documents, which were objectionable and thus destroyed and a few others filed in the court.

(c) and (d) There have been allegations that books/manuscripts which were reportedly removed by Indian Army during Operation Blue Star in 1984 have not been restored to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC), Amritsar. The Ministry of Home Affairs has asked the CBI to enquire into the whereabouts of the allegedly missing manuscripts/books.

Fire Tragedy at Lal Kuan, Delhi

3044. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided after fire at Lal Kuan that 877 units dealing in hazardous chemicals from the Walled City will be relocated to Holambi Kalan;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in relocating them; and

(c) the detail of the fire accidents occurred in Walled City alongwith loss suffered during the last three years and thereafter, incident-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to shift the chemical traders from the Walled City to Holambi Kalan/Narela.

(b) The reasons for delay in relocating the chemical traders include non-payment of premium for the sites allotted to them; submission or representations by some of these traders and pendency of a petition filed by them in the High Court of Delhi in this regard.

(c) The requisite details are given below:-

Year	Number of incidents of fire	Number of deaths	Approximate value of property lost (in Rs.)
2001-02	1262	6	39,73,280
2002-03	1161	15	1,25,86,058
2003-04	1090	10	3,08,04,700
2004-18.03.05	1056	11	90,18,000

[Translation]

Share of India in FPI

3045. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the share of India in the World processed food item market is negligible despite its being a leading country in agriculture and horticulture sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the concrete steps the Government proposes to take to increase share of India in the World processed food item market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA) : (a) The share of India of processed food in world market is as under :-

(Value in million US \$)

Product	World	India	% share
Meat and meat Products	46956	278	0.6
Cereals	59628	1643	2.8
Vegetables and Fruits	73884	816	1.1

(Source: 2002 International trade statistics Year Book UN 2004)

(b) Lack of infrastructure, quality products, commercial research, good packaging, processing facilities and the unorganised nature of the food processing sector adversely impact processed food exports.

(c) The initiatives taken by APEDA to boost export of processed food products include setting up of Agri Export Zones, organization of buyer-seller meets, participation in important trade fairs and publicity. It is also extending incentives to exporters through its schemes for Infrastructure Development, Market Development, Quality Development for testing of Pesticides Residue, Research and Development and Transport Assistance.

[English]

National Integration Council

3046. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has since re-constituted the National Integration Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) and (c) The National Integration Council (NIC) has

been re-constituted vide Press Note dated 2.2.2005. The re-constituted NIC, headed by the Prime Minister, has 140 Members comprising of Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories which have legislatures, Leaders of National Political Parties and Regional Political Parties, Chairpersons of National Commissions, Media Persons, Eminent Public Figures and Representatives drawn from Business, Labour and Women.

Pension to Punnappa Vayalar Freedom Fighters

3047. DR. K.S. MANOJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications of the Punnappa Vayalar Freedom fighters pending before the Government for the award of Central Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension;

(b) the reasons for pendency;

(c) whether the Government is aware that it is difficult to get the details of their imprisonment in jail;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to issue any other document in this regard;

(e) whether the Government considering to issue a testimony by a revenue officer (the Tehsildar/District Collector) as an evidence of imprisonment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : (a) and (b) As per available records in this Ministry, about 1440 advance copies of applications were received, which were referred to the State Government for verification. So far, reports, complete in all respects, in about 75 cases have been received. About 49 cases have been accepted and about 26 cases have been rejected.

(c) In certain cases, non-availability of official records has been reported by the State Governments.

(d) Under the Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, imprisonment for a period of six months or more is one of the eligibility criteria for grant of Samman Pension. The requisite evidentiary requirements are:-

- (i) **Primary evidence:** Certificate from the concerned jail authority, District Magistrate or the State Government, indicating the period of sentence awarded, date of admission, date of release and reasons of release.
- (ii) **Secondary evidence:** In absence of such certificate from official records, the following secondary evidence can be furnished;

Non-availability of Records Certificate (NARC) from the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

Two Co-prisoner Certificates (CPC) from freedom fighters who have a proven jail suffering of minimum one year. [In case the certifier happens to be a sitting MP/MLA or an Ex-MP/MLA, only one certificate is required].

Therefore, the Scheme already prescribes that in the absence of primary evidence (jail certificate, etc.) a Non-availability of Records Certificate alongwith Co-prisoner Certificates are acceptable.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Tata Tea Company

3048. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tata Tea Company has to exit the Tea plantation business in South India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Company submitted any plan to

transfer seventeen tea gardens in South India to a new private limited company by a group of its own employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) to (d) As per the information available, M/s. Tata Tea Limited has 8 freehold estates across Kerala and Tamil Nadu and 17 estates in the 'concession area' which reportedly is in the Kannan Devan Hills. The 'concession' area represents land given on perpetual lease by the Poonjar Chief over 100 years ago. It has been reported that M/s. Tata Tea proposes to arrange sale or transfer of the 8 freehold estates outside the 'concession area' subject to approval of their shareholders and to transfer the business of the 17 estates in the 'concession area' to a Private Limited Company to be formed by the employees of these estates. According to the State Government of Kerala, as per the original lease deed and the royal proclamation, the lessee can transfer in lease, hold right to a third person only with the permission of the State Government.

Engineering Colleges

3049. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :
SHRI JUAL ORAM :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many professional institutes like engineering colleges have managed to get approval from the AICTE by showing dummy computers, library books and journals and even fake faculty;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the names of engineering colleges affiliated to Indraprastha University, Delhi, Kurukshetra University, Haryana and Ch. Charan Singh University, U.P.;

(d) whether all these colleges have got approval of AICTE/UGC; and

(e) if not, the details of the action taken against management of those college?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : (a) and (b) According to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), no technical institute has been approved on the basis of dummy computers, library books etc. Further, with a view to obviate the possibility of malpractices on the part of institutions after the AICTE inspection, the approval process has been revised to provide for collection of information through photographs, video CDs, thorough verification of purchase vouchers, stock registers, institute stamp on books, etc., simultaneous inspection of all the programmes of an institute and inspection of all the institutes in a geographical area on the same day by different teams. If an institute is found to be not conforming to AICTE norms and standards, appropriate action i.e. reduced intake, no admission category and withdrawal of approval depending upon the nature of deficiencies, will be taken.

(c) to (e) As per the AICTE, a list of engineering colleges affiliated to Guru Gobind Indraprastha University, Delhi and Kurukshetra University, Haryana and approved by the AICTE is enclosed as statement. No engineering college affiliated to Ch. Charan Singh University, U.P. has been approved by the AICTE.

Statement

List of AICTE approved Degree Engineering Colleges affiliated to

S.No.	Name of the Institution
1	2

(A) Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi

1. Ambedkar Institute of Technology

1	2
2.	Amity School of Engg. and Technology
3.	Bharti Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering
4.	Delhi College of Engg.
5.	Engineering College for Women
6.	Guru Premsukh Memorial College of Engg.
7.	Guru Teg Bahadur Institute of Technology
8.	HMR Institute of Technology and Management
9.	Maharaja Agrasen Inst. of Technology
10.	Maharaja Surajmal Institute
11.	National Power Training Institute
12.	Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology
13.	Northern India Engineering College

(B) Kurukshetra University, Haryana

1. Ambala College of Engg. and Applied Research, Ambala
2. Ch. Devi Lal Memorial Engg. College, Sirsa
3. Department of Instru. Tech., K.U.
4. Doon Valley Inst. of Engg. and Tech., Karnal
5. Haryana College of Technology and Management, Kaithal
6. Haryana Engineering College, Jagadhari
7. Jan Nayak Ch. Devi Lal Memorial College of Engg., Sirsa
8. Jind Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jind

1	2
9.	M.M. Engg. College, Mullana, Ambala
10.	N.C. College of Engineering, Panipat
11.	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra
12.	Seth Jai Prakash Mukkand Lal Inst. of Engg. and Tech., Radaur
13.	Shri Krishna Inst. of Engg. and Tech., Nilokheri.

Use of Relief Material

3050. DR. M. JAGANNATH :
SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large portion of relief supplies especially garments from abroad, meant for tsunami victims has found its way to pavement markets in Delhi and other metros;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such activities;

(c) whether the NGOs engaged in tsunami relief operations have alleged that a maze of bureaucratic procedures for securing compensation have frustrated the kith and kin of the victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of private bodies/trusts have set up fund collection mechanism for tsunami victims;

(f) whether the receipts and disbursement by these fund-raising bodies are monitored/audited by the Registrar of Charities/Charity Commissioners; and

(g) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) No

such reports have been received by the Ministry of Home Affairs so far.

(c) and (d) No such allegations have been received so far. The Government of India has announced the "Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for Tsunami affected areas" and the affected people are entitled for relief as per the norms and the package.

(e) to (g) The NGOs are not required to intimate the Ministry of Home Affairs about the funds or material collected by them and the utilization thereof. These organizations are required to file their accounts and or returns to the appropriate authorities where these are registered.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1819/2005]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 68(E) Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India 14th February, 2005 containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. F. 7(105)96/PB-1 dated 7th January, 2005 issued under the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1820/2005]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:-

(i) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit thereon.

(3) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at {2} above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1821/2005]

(4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1822/2005]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1823/2005]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1824/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIANS AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri Sunil Dutt, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1825/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1826/2005]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1827/2005]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1828/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh

Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad, for the year 2002-2003.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1829/2005]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 2003-2004.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1830/2005]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Chandigarh, the for the year 2003-2004.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1831/2005]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, 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-1832/2005]

- (9) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General 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-1833/2005]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of

Management. Calcutta, for the year 2002-2003.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1834/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Sir, 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 (Commercial) (No. 1 of 2005) – Public Sector Undertakings—Review of Accounts, for the year ended March, 2004.
- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Commercial) (No. 2 of 2005) – Public Sector Undertakings—Comments on Accounts, for the year ended March, 2004.
- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Commercial) (No. 3 of 2005) – Public Sector Undertakings—Transaction Audit Observations, for the year ended March, 2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1835/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and

English versions) by the Government of the working of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1836/2005]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1837/2005]

- (5) A copy of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 238 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 2005 under section 34 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1838/2005]

- (6) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1839/2005]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 2003-2004.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1840/2005]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1841/2005]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tea Board, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1842/2005]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2003-2004.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1843/2005]
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1843/2005]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Coffee Board, Bangalore,
for the year 2003-2004.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1844/2005]

12.03¼ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM
THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Third Report presented to the House on 21st March, 2005 have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the House be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:—

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) | Shri K.P. Naidu | 01.12.2004 to
23.12.2004 |
| (2) | Shri Rajesh Ranjan | 01.12.2004 to
23.12.2004
and
25.02.2005 to
19.03.2005 |

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.03¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Third and Fourth Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara) : Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2005, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 2005 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to take to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Bihar Appropriation Bill, 2005, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 2005 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

contained in the First Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the Demands for Grants – 2004-05 of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

- (2) Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Second Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the Demands for Grants – 2004-05 of the Ministry of Textiles.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Fourth to Sixth Reports

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mohd. Shahid to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment:—

- (1) Fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare on "Development of Primitive Tribal Groups";
- (2) Fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2004-05; and
- (3) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations

contained in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2004-05.

12.04¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Fifth Reports

[English]

MD. SALIM (Calcutta – North East) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2004-2005) on Action Taken by the Government on Recommendations contained in the Second Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants 2004-2005 of the Ministry of Urban Development.

12.04½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of Implementation of recommendations
in the First Report of Standing Committee
on Energy*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : Sir, I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin – Part II dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Energy took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Power while

*Not recorded.

[Shri P.M. Sayeed]

considering Demands for Grants for the year 2004-05 on 12.08.2004. The Committee recommended the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power in its Report presented to Lok Sabha on 19.08.2004.

The Standing Committee made 24 recommendations in its first Report. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No whispering, please. This is an important statement being made by the hon. Minister in the House. The hon. Minister is giving his response to the recommendations made by your Committees.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : The action taken reports on all these recommendations have been furnished to the Committee by the Ministry in December 2004 and January 2005. The Ministry has accepted 2 recommendations in *toto* as they were within the purview. Out of the balance two recommendations, one recommendation (No.17) has been partly implemented. The said recommendation directed Formulation of Electricity. Tariff and Rural Electrification Policies as provided under Electricity Act, 2003 and out of the three policies, one, namely, National Electricity Policy has already been notified on 12th February 2005. The other two are under formulation.

As far as the other recommendation is concerned, that is, enhanced delegation of power (Recommendation No.3), Ministry of Power is in general agreement. Accordingly, a proposal has already been moved to the Cabinet for decision in this regard with the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries.

The Committee shall be apprised about the final outcome on them after a decision is arrived at.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to compliment the hon. Minister. I am still waiting for Reports from some other hon. Ministers.

Next is item 19 of the Revised List of Business. Shri S. Regupathy.

12.07 hrs.

Statement correcting reply to starred question no.1 dated 01.03.2005 regarding Tsunami Disaster

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay a statement correcting replies given on 01.03.2005 to Starred Question No.1 asked by Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana, and Shri Brajesh Pathak regarding "Tsunami Disaster". and giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Chaudhary Lal Singh – Not present. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM (Calcutta – North East) : Sir, I am on this issue itself. This is an important issue, and we missed on opportunity to put supplementaries to the Starred Question No.1 on 01.03.2005 because of *hungama* in the House. I would request that some time should be allotted to discuss on the Tsunami Disaster, namely, how this disaster can be tackled, etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, we will do it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just stated that many complaints have been reported with regard to misuse of funds in the wake of Tsunami disaster. The funds provided by the voluntary organisation or by the Government of India for relief work are being misused. The families affected by Tsunami have not been rehabilitated so far. Many of them are still living in the forests. Today, what is needed is that first of all these people should be provided with food, shelter and clothing. Only then our object and purpose will be fulfilled. Even all the hon. Members have provided them with assistance from their funds. The Government of India ought to take steps for the proper utilisation of funds.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. REGUPATHY : Sir, already, there have been discussions regarding the Tsunami relief, etc. We are also prepared to give particulars about the same, which the hon. Members want, during a Short Duration Discussion on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep them ready because you will have to give them to me very soon.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, please go ahead.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister when he is going to fulfil the commitments made by the Government to deal with the disaster caused by Tsunami. It was assured that the affected persons would be provided houses. I would like to know the time by which these houses would be made available to them.

[English]

SHRI S. REGUPATHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, temporary relief work is going on, and we are going to do everything for the permanent relief work.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1846/2005]

12.09 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House during the previous week, that is, from 14th March 2005 to 19th March 2005.

Out of the 100 Starred Questions admitted, 22 were answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions alongwith the replies to 1,097 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

During the period, as many as 94 matter of urgent public importance were raised after the Question Hour. Members also raised 67 matters under Rule 377.

We spent over 43 hours on the discussion on and passing of important Legislative and Financial business. The House, besides, having General Discussions on the Budget (Railways) and Budget (General) for 2005-06, also passed the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) and (General) for 2005-06 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) and (General) for 2004-05 and the related Appropriation Bills. The House also had General Discussions on the Budgets for the States of Goa and Bihar for 2005-06, and passed their respective Demands for Grants on Account for 2005-06 and Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2004-05 and the related Appropriation Bills. The House adopted the Resolutions seeking approval of Proclamations dated the 4th of March, 2005 and 7th of March, 2005, issued under article 356 of the Constitution for the States of Goa and Bihar, respectively.

The Departmentally Related Standing Committee presented 15 Reports to the House.

While we lost 51 minutes of valuable time due to interruptions and forced adjournments last week, the House sat late and worked extra for as many as 12 hours

and 26 minutes to transact essential items of Government business.

I wish to record my sincere appreciation of the help and cooperation received from the hon. Members and I am sure, we will be able to take up effectively for discussion in the future, many more important issues which the people of the country would like us to consider for their solution.

I am thankful to all of you, on all the sides.

[English]

*SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my serious concern about the attempts to deprive the youth especially the candidates hailing from SC, ST, OBC communities and women of their job opportunities. This is a very serious issue. One is based on the recommendations made by Alagh Committee and Hota Committee to reduce the upper age limit to 25, 26 for those who appear for civil service examinations aspiring for IAS and IPS posts. Similarly, in the teaching staff selection for Kendriya Vidyalaya Schools knowledge of Hindi has been made an essential qualification depriving the chances of candidates from non-Hindi speaking States.

Reducing the upper age limit for IAS, IPS examinations is not only like withdrawing the concessions but like taking away their rights. It is only for the past 10 years there is an increase in the number of candidates appearing for the civil services examinations. Reducing the upper age limit will be curtailing their opportunities.

Hon. Minister of State for Personnel Shri Suresh Pachauri in his written reply on 2nd March 2005 has stated that such recommendations are there and no decision has been taken. It is not enough to merely say that no decision has been taken. Instead, Union Government must ban any move to reduce the upper age limit for civil services examinations. Because, reducing age limit now in the

*Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

midway will be against the principle of social justice. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance to the people of non-Hindi speaking people on the floor of this House that as long as they wish Hindi will not be made compulsory must be kept intact. So far, knowledge of Hindi was only a 'desirable' qualification in the selection of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya schools. Employment advertisements used to be given that way. But 'bilingual competence' is insisted upon in the latest job advertisements as an essential qualification. This in a way takes away the job opportunities in Kendriya Vidyalayas available to youth from non-Hindi speaking States like Tamil Nadu. I would like to point out that Hindi is being sought to be imposed quite against the promise given by Jawaharlal Nehru that Hindi will not be imposed. He gave that assurance when there was a strong opposition from States like Tamil Nadu. We cannot ignore the agitation in Tamil Nadu against the imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to ban any move to reduce the upper age limit for appearing in civil services examinations. Similarly, there must not be any indirect imposition of Hindi on candidates from non-Hindi speaking States.

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam) : Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has stated.

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to raise an issue in this House that is related to the symbol of our National glory. Now-a-days a number of tigers are being killed across the country in a deplorable way. Our forests have become deserted. Now the bellowing of the tigers is not heard of throughout the country. A dead tiger is sold at more price than the living ones. As per the report published in the 'Hindustan Times' the hunter himself has become a prey itself. Currently, tigers skin is sold for Rs.50 thousand, its teeth are sold for Rs.5 thousand and its nails and skeleton were sold the rate of Rs.450 and Rs.18 thousand a kilo respectively. Why is it happening because there is no lobby or any interested group to further their

cause. That is why the condition of the tigers continues to be worrisome.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No cross talk please.

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Today, the illegal trade of the wild life has gone upto 12 billion, dollars. The price of a dead tiger in the international market has risen as much as Rs. three lakh. While one has to invest rupees 40 thousand only to kill a tiger. I would like to inform that as of now, whosoever is apprehended killing a tiger in the forest is sentenced to six years of imprisonment and in case of those who are apprehended/caught outside the forests are sentenced to only three years of imprisonment or are fined with Rs.25 thousand only. A century ago, the tiger numbered as many as forty thousand, while as of now, their number has been substantially reduced to three thousand only. Given such trend Mrs. Indira Gandhi had enforced Environment Protection Act and Forests Act way back in 1972. This apart, a tiger project was also launched. Rajivji desired that there should be a separate Ministry to deal with the affairs of wild life and the forests as well. In the current scenario, tigers are nowhere to be seen in most of the sanctuaries, be it Ranthambhaur, Sariska or Indravati, Dudhva, Kanha, Bandhavgarh. Nowhere you will find tigers most of them have been killed. As many as six tigers were killed in Bandhavgarh. So is the case at Panna, Pant, Satpura and even in whole of the country. I would request all political parties to lend their support by being in agreement with the Prime Minister who has formulated a policy in this regard, has sit up a board and has instituted a CBI enquiry into it. Over and above, National Wild Life Crime Prevention and Control Bureau have also been set up. I would request my colleagues to rise above the party line on this count. Not just that, one is required to adopt measures to address this problem also. Nothing can be more shameful for us if our national animals do not exist.

I want that a separate Ministry should be formed at the earliest possible to take care of the wild life and the forests and the national parks should be taken over by the Central Government.

In the end, I would like to say that the persons apprehended hunting for the tigers should be sentenced to severe punishment. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is happening? I do not understand why suddenly you have become so talkative sitting. You must appreciate the young and energetic Member raising this very importance issue.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara) : Sir, I associate myself with the issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, The entire House associates.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayaben Thakkar.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : As you know, nothing is being recorded except the hon. Member whose name is called.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I deeply appreciate the experience of the hon. Member, but under a little control please.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKER (Vadodara) : Thank you, Sir, for permitting me to raise this very important matter relating to Gujarat Urban Reform Project.

The Government of Gujarat has been pursuing an urban reform project to avail financial help from the World Bank. The project was delayed due to one reason or the

*Not recorded.

other. I urge upon the Central Government to assist in sorting out the issue at the earliest in order to avoid inordinate delay.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, you may associate yourself with whatever he said.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Sir, several temples are located in and around the Ranthambhaur tiger project...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Sir, I would like to submit that this matter is not confined to the States only. Policies must not be allowed in this matter.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded any longer.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : No element of politics is involved therein...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded. Shri Scindia, please sit down. I am on my legs.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You are a cooperative Member. I have said you will associate on that.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Sir, a National Highway leads through Ranthambhaur tiger project. Many

villages are located there. The people visit the place for hunting. There is a shortage of water there. There is no security arrangement there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Be brief and cooperate and I will allow as many Members as possible.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil) : Sir, nine fishermen from my constituency are missing for the past six weeks. Now, they are reported to be in Pakistan jails for no fault of theirs. At times, fishermen as they travel in their fishing boats are drifted away far off due to strong wind and water currents. Now, the fishing boat 'Priya' carrying nine fishermen is missing from 10th February this year. It is learnt that Pakistan Navy has taken these innocent people into custody.

Sir, these unfortunate people languishing in Pakistani jails must be released at the earliest. Recurrences of incidents of this nature must come to an end. Hence, I urge upon the Ministry of External Affairs to take up with the Pakistani authorities and ensure the release of these unfortunate fishermen.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, nearly 20,000 families in my Constituency. In Gudalur and Pandalur Taluks, are being evicted. There is a danger of them losing their livelihood. This problem came about because the Janmam Abolition Act of 1969 was passed in Tamil Nadu and nearly 80,000 acres of land were taken over by the Revenue Department in that area. Those people who have had leases for these lands in the *Janmam* time were given *pattas* when they produced lease documents and paid the land value. But people who could not pay the land value were allowed to stay in these lands

and cultivate those lands. They have been paying land tax, electricity tax and water tax. They have been living there for 40 years. Now, these types of lands were classified as Section 17 lands. Also, an assessment was done of ordinary village grazing grounds of wastelands and reclassified as 'forest land' under Section 53 of the Janmam Act and Section 4 of the Forests Act.

I would like to request the Central Government to intervene immediately and see that the applications under Section 17 – it was directed by the Supreme Court in 2002 – are assessed and *pattas* are granted to the people who have applied. Sir, 65,000 applications are pending, and eviction is taking place on wrongly classified land under Section 53 of the Forests Act.

I would like to reiterate here that a high level committee should be sent by the Environment and Forests Minister from Delhi to have assessment of this land and see that proper evaluation is done. These people are small people, having 10 cents, 20 cents and one acre of land. They have been living there for 40 years. They have been paying all revenues but suddenly bulldozers and tractors came and they are thrown out of their lands. When you go round this place, you will find one acre of forest land in between 20 acres of *patta* land. This unheard of. I would request the Central Government to have reassessment of these lands and see that this eviction is stopped immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a huge gap between the potential and production of non-conventional energy sources in our country. We shall have to be dependent upon crude oil even in the 21st century. Therefore, it is essential that we should promote non-conventional energy sources in our country. The main causes of rising temperature and global warming are fossil fuel generation system and green house gas emission. Our country is a signatory of Kyoto Protocol and we are committed to it also.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Electricity Bill was passed in 2003 and there was a provision in the Bill that non-conventional energy sources would be promoted. The previous Government had formed a plan to set up Energy Parks in 357 districts of the country. These energy parks were to be set up in Agriculture Science Centres which was to be funded through ICAR. I was shocked when the Minister of Finance, who is also known as Minister of Sensex, made no mention about it in the budget speech and it seems that the Government is not serious about it. I would like to request you to order the Minister of Finance to allocate sufficient funds for setting up energy parks in 357 backward districts of the country so as to increase the production of non-conventional energy sources in the country. Thanks.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur) : I also associate myself with this Bill.

[English]

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one issue. At present, the rent charge for telephones in the rural and urban areas are Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 respectively. The criteria adopted for the classification of rural and urban areas are that upto one lakh telephone connections, the area is considered as rural, and the area with one lakh and above connection is considered as urban.

In Kerala, most of the households in rural areas too have telephone facilities. The rural-urban divide on the basis of upto one lakh and above one lakh is unrealistic considering the situation in the State. Most of the rural areas where the users belong to lower middle class and farming communities are classified in the urban areas because the number of telephone exceeds the limit of one lakh thereby they are made to pay an increased amount of Rs. 300 as rent charges. Since majority of the rural households have limited income, they cannot afford the steep increase in the rent which, in turn, compels many of these users to avoid the facility of telephone connections, thus denting the Government's objective of more rural connectivity itself.

[Shrimati C.S. Sujatha]

I urge upon the Government to consider the situation in Kerala as a special case and bifurcate the existing rural areas where telephone connections exceed one lakh limit.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called you. Are you interest to raise it?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you Sir, towards four-five important colonies near Kumhrar-New Kumhrar, Naya Tola, Shiwaji Colony, Teachers' Colony, Chanakya Colony – in my parliamentary constituency Patna where about one lakh people reside and there are about one thousand five hundred houses. Now, it is being said by the Archeological Department that due to these colonies the archeological remnants situated at Kumhrar are being polluted. An order has been passed and the people residing within three hundred meters of area near Kumhrar are being displaced by the Government. The condition of the people is pitiable there. There is a panic and people are in great trouble there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these colonies are in existence for about 25-30 years. I think that the poor people reside there who do not even possess their own land and if these colonies are demolished by the Government without making an alternative arrangement, people will face great trouble. There is resentment among people. Agitation is going on, therefore, I would like to request the Minister of Human Resource Development to order the Archeological Department not to do this. Had these colonies spread pollution, the villages and houses existing there for hundreds of years would also have been polluted. It is being done deliberately and under a conspiracy to displace the poor people. I request the hon. Minister to pay attention to the situation emerging there so that people do not become homeless. There are one thousand five

hundred houses and hundreds of hutments. I think they will have to face great trouble. They have no other place to reside. Hon. Minister should consider it and should issue an order to this effect that no one is displaced from there and the poor could work for earning livelihood.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Malhotra, your matter relates to some other country.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it does not relate to us as to what happened in Pakistan and what not. Altercation is going on between the Army and insurgents there. It does not relate to us. We should not interfere in other's internal affairs. But there is a historic temple in which there were hundreds of people. 17 Hindus were killed there in a rocket attack. We only demand that the Government of India should talk to them. When there are people in the temple, at least their security should be taken care of from internal attacks or rocket attacks.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No religious places should be damaged, anywhere.

Now, Mr. Amitava Nandy. Are you in your seat? Are you ready or not, Mr. Nandy? Then, I may go to some other hon. Member.

SHRI AMITAVA NANDY (Dum Dum) : I am ready, Sir.

Sir, I stand here to draw the attention of the Government, and the hon. Minister of Finance, in particular, to the nation-wide strike being observed by the bank officers and bank employees. Today, the officers and the employees of the banking sector are on strike to protest against the unwarranted merger of public sector banks and attempt to privatise the banks by allowing 74 per cent foreign direct investment in the private sector banks.

The present policy of the Government of India is to allow the foreign players to play freely in the Indian market. While supporting the strike, I demand immediate review of the policies of the Union Government towards the banking sector. Thank you.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur) : We should not allow the merger with the commercial banks....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is very strange. Please sit down. Nothing is being recorded .

Mr. Khan. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You have made your statement, Mr. Nandy, and you sat down also. But suddenly, you have been energised by your friends.

Just wait, please. Let me conduct. Mr. Dasgupta, you also sit down, please. Because of the importance of the subject, I would allow you. Otherwise, I would have said 'associate yourself'. But you do not cooperate, I am sorry. I would not allow anybody else then.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, the bank employees, throughout India, are on strike today.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Radhakrishnan, you have already raised one matter this week. Now, briefly, you can associate yourself.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to speak, I may also be given an opportunity to speak.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, if you do not

cooperate, you would not get any chance from me, rest assured.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, the economic activity of the country is at standstill. In spite of efforts, they could not come to a settlement. So, I would request the Central Government to intervene in the matter.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY VIJENDRA SINGH (Aligarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to speak. Please I may also be given time to speak.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot speak at the same time. Can You? That is not the way to disturb the proceedings. Please sit down. I am trying to give opportunity to every section of the House on important issues.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, the strike should not be prolonged at any cost. The Government should take the initiative to see that normalcy is restored in the banking sector. I hope that the Government would rise to the occasion because the entire public is put to so much difficulty. I do not want to go into the merit of the case, but it is for the Government to intervene at this stage to see that normalcy is restored, and the grievances of the bank employees are addressed. It is for the Government to see that an early settlement is arrived at, maybe within 24 hours.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Sir, I rise to raise a very important matter of public importance. It is regarding the nation-wide strike called by all the bank employees' associations(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Anybody interrupting me would not get any chance to speak, I can tell you. This is not the way to draw the attention of the Chair.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Today, the employees of the public sector banks of our country are observing

[Shri Ajoy Chakraborty]

strike throughout the country, which is supported by the Central Trade Unions. It is not only the demand of the bank employees, but I think, it is the demand of the workers, the demand of the public at large that no merger should take place. Their demands are that there should be no merger of the public sector banks into a few big banks; there should be no unlisted and unlimited entry of the FDI in our banking sector; there should be no reduction of the Government equity capital in the public sector banks; and stringent measures should be taken for recovery of the NPA, the debt loans, which are taken by the big monopoly houses.

There are so many demands of the bank employees, and these demands are just and cogent ones. The public sector banks should be used for the welfare of the country.

Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the Government of India to respond to the strike of the bank employees' associations, mitigate their demands, and take action to meet their demands, which is for the welfare of the whole country.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Sir, it is reported in the Press that by allowing 74 per cent foreign equity in 31 private sector banks, with around Rs. 3,000 crore of capital as on March 31, 2004 and Rs. 3 lakh crore of deposits, the control of these huge savings of the countrymen, the Indians will be passed on to the foreign hands. So, today one million bank employees and officers are observing strike and the whole banking operations have been paralyzed. There are two contradictory statements from the Government – one from the PMO which says that it is opposing such a move and the other saying that they are pushing through this. Through you, Sir, I demand that the Government should come to this House, take this House into confidence and make a statement on this whole issue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura) : Sir, the issue is not just a one-day strike by the bank employees.

Let the Parliament know that there has been complete and a total strike throughout the country and all the unions, irrespective of political parties and irrespective of their different affiliations, have joined the strike. The bank employees have taken a decision – let me inform the House – that if the Government persists with privatising the banks, if the Government persists with disinvesting all the profitable public sector banks and if the Government persists with bringing about a merger of the public sector banks, there is going to be a prolonged strike in the country. I can tell you, on behalf of the trade unions of the country – I am representing a Central Trade Union – that all the central trade unions will be with the banks and with the bank employees.

May I ask the Government at this critical hour, why they are inviting a confrontation with the bank employees? Why are they inviting a confrontation with trade unions of the country?

Let me give you another information. From tomorrow, there is going to be a two-day strike in the general insurance sector of the country. Only today, thousands of different employees are there in the Parliament Street. I do not understand the policy of the UPA Government. If you are following the footsteps of the earlier Government, you can be rest assured that we shall confront you not within the Parliament only, but we shall confront you in the streets also. There will be a number of strikes in the country.
...(Interruptions)

The Government always responds to the demand by making a statement in the House. If they were responding to the Opposition, I do not have any grudge. The Leader of the House is not present in the House now.

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your point.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : On this whole issue, may I know, why the Government is keeping silent? Why does the Government prefer not to make a statement in the House? This is a serious dereliction of duty on the part of the Government. Let the Government not take some of

their supporting parties for granted. We have not signed a blank paper for supporting the Government. It is not the way in which they ought to act.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Joachim Baxla.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No. This is not the way.

Shri Baxla.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : What the Congress Party and the CPM is doing they should tell? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing more will recorded now.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is the problem. You are always doing this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Malhotra, nothing is being recorded. You have made your protest. Now, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is because of the importance of the issue, I have allowed others to speak. Otherwise, I would

have asked you to only associate with issue raised. So, please do not make it like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you unnecessarily creating complications? You have made you point.

Now, Shri Baxla.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, about ten lakh bank employees are on strike all over India. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mere provocation does not help.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Mr. Malhotra, you have already raised your point. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Only the speech of Shri Baxla will go on record and nothing else.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Do you think it is your duty to control the House? Then, you dispense with this place. Please sit down. Nothing will be recorded. I have allowed six to seven hon. Members to make submission.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No clarification is allowed. Nothing is being recorded, except the speech of Shri Baxda.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the strike which is going on today is against the proposed merger of banks. The strike has been called for by the bank employees organisation—United forum of Bank Unions.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please allow the hon. Member to raise a very important matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Topdar, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Udai Singh, you please sit down. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dasgupta, please do not answer. This is very unfortunate. What is going on here? What are you trying to do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty, it is unfortunate. You are a senior Member. You are standing in the aisle and you are shouting here. I gave opportunity to eight hon. Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basu, please sit down. Nothing is being recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been more close with him than you are.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it and expunge all. I have already expunged. You please, sit down, it will be expunged. Is any fun is being made here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the employees and officers of the Public Sector Banks of the entire country are on strike today. This strike is being observed against the decision of enhancing the ceiling for direct foreign investment of the banks to 74 per cent and proposed merger of banks. The strike has been called by the apex organisation of the bank employees – United Forum of Bank Unions. Public Sector and non public sector banks are taking part in the strike and the employees and officers of the public sector banks, the number of which is more than 10 lakh, taking part in this strike are worried today. The employees and officers of the banks are forced to go on strike today in protest of the decision that Government is likely to take with regard to the merger of public sector and other banks. After enforcing 74 per cent direct foreign investment in the banks by the Government, the decision of merger of banks, which is likely to be followed, this strike is being done by the bank employees and officers in the entire India in protest of this decision.

Through you, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Minister of Finance and the Government that demand of the employees and officer, who are forced to go on strike today on this issue, may kindly be reconsidered and the Government should accept their demand sympathetically. Thank you...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow this. Is this the way you are emphasising the importance of the subject by

interrupting each other? It is such an important issue and you are trying to dilute it by your irresponsible behaviour. It applies to all the sides.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GAGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the organisation of the employees of General Insurance Companies have also given the notice to go on strike. Eighty thousand employees of the General Insurance Companies are agitated today throughout the country and they are likely to come on the street ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please have some patience, I will look into it. I will call you when your turn comes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, there should be some statement from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, you know that I cannot compel the Government to make a statement. You can persuade them outside.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chakraborty, please go back to your seat if you want to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Bilhaur) : In my constituency Bilhaur, the construction work of National Highway No. 2

*Not recorded.

is being done by the NHAI in Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be order in House. Nobody has a monopoly here. No whispering and no cross talk please.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL : On that National Highway, a small drainage was constructed for the disposal of contaminated water of industrial units near Rania industrial area. That drainage has been completely damaged and the water mixed with chemicals is accumulated in the agricultural areas and near the residential quarters. A large number of animals are dying due to consumption of contaminated water and the water of hand pumps and wells has also become contaminated due to the accumulation of contaminated water. A number of water borne diseases have spread in that area. On account of this, there is feeling of tension in the entire area. In this connection, I had requested the hon. Minister for National Highways to issue instruction to the NHAI for the construction of that drainage as per their earlier commitment. CTBT have submitted its proposal for the construction of the drainage there with a stipulation that if they will construct the drainage, they will set up a plant of CTBT there. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government in public interest that the animals are dying there due to the accumulation of contaminated water. Common man is suffering from many diseases due to consumption of contaminated water. Therefore, through you, I would request hon. Minister to personally interfere in the matter and direct the concerned authorities for the construction of drainage in the public interest so that normalcy could be restored and animals could be saved from untimely deaths.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the private insurance companies of our country are providing

[Shri Anant Gudhe]

good salary and pay package to their employees but on the other hand the review of pay of employees of our public sector insurance companies such as National Insurance Companies, New India Insurance Companies, General Insurance Company, Oriental Insurance Company is pending since 2002 and the Government is not paying any attention on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, so far as banks are concerned, banks have proposed for an increase of 13.25 per cent for their employees. But the General Insurance Companies have given an offer for increase of 8.5 per cent only and have tried to get out of this complex issue, whereas nobody is concerned to pay attention to the employees of public sector which provide a premium to the tune of 15 thousand crore every year. A coordination unit has been set up of these four insurance companies named GIPSA, which does not have its own insurance business and it neither has a judicial nor controlling authority. It is saying time and again that it could not afford to offer more than 8.5 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER : Please finish early. You mention only that whatever you want to say. Shri Gudhe, this is not a debate.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE : I urge upon the Government that no promotion has been given to the employees of insurance companies even after their service of 25 years.

They have been transferred to many places. Lakhs of rupees are spent on them. Through you, I would like to request the Government that the demand of employees of Public Sector Companies should be fulfilled and the Ministry of Finance should ponder over this issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am noticing all those who are disturbing the House. They will be adequately reciprocated.

SHRI ALAKESH DAS (Nawadwip) : Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The West Bengal Government have decided to procure 12 lakh metric tonnes of food-grains this year. But I apprehend that this attempt is going to be failed because the FCI authority have decided to reduce its districts under it from 19 to 11. Actually, the administrative control and monitoring of the depots which were decentralised through these districts will be facing problems. Hence, the PDS in West Bengal will be hampered. They are closing the district office of Dinajpur whose procurement rate is the second highest in West Bengal. In North Bengal, they are amalgamating five districts into two and are merging big districts like Kolkata, the North 24 Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, etc. All arrangements are ready and they are going to adopt the policy from 31st March, 2005. Already promotions and transfers have been stopped. Though the districts have depots with nil storage capacity or insufficient capacity compared to the size of the population, compared to the demand from the poorer sections for food-grains through PDS and other welfare schemes of the Central Government for managing smooth levy of rice procurement. But now, the food godowns are also going to be closed by the FCI authorities. They are not going to be non-operated or will be de-hired in districts like Padipara, Gopalpur, Khardah, Kelvin, Canning Diamond Harbour, Kakinada, etc.

I would request the concerned hon. Minister, through you, to intervene in the matter and stop the FCI in taking this dangerous anti-people measure.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh) : Sir, as you know, Assam is a very backward State in terms of industrial development. Considering our industrial backwardness, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had promised to reopen Ashok Paper Mill which is situated in the district of Bongaigaon as per the famous Assam Accord of 1985. In this regard, an amount of Rs. 68 crore have been released and the Government of Assam with Shanghi Group of Hyderabad had entered into an agreement to reopen the Mill. But later on, it was reported that the money has been missued. Nothing has been done in this regard so far. The Government of India has also

failed to monitor the implementation part. That is why, I say that this is a very serious matter for the State of Assam. Several hundreds of employees and their family members are living in the world of uncertainty due to the non-fulfillment of the commitment on the part of the Government in the Assam Accord.

I urge upon the Union Government to take up the matter immediately and take all possible necessary steps to reopen the Ashok Mills to meet the promises of the Assam Accord. If it is taken up immediately, then the people of Assam, particularly the youth of the State, will get a lot of inspiration and encouragement as many commitments have been made for the industrial growth of Assam by different Prime Ministers at different points of time. But nothing has been done in regard to this promise. My humble submission to the concerned Minister is to consider this matter as an emergent one and do the needful.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, the Hindustan Machine Tools is one of the major public sector undertakings in our country, with six units across the country from Srinagar to Kerala. Its employees are in great distress. Wage revision has been pending for the past nine years. It was last done in 1992 and it was over by 1996. From then on, this has been pending.

There is another very serious issue. That is regarding the VRS. It was granted from their own funds and not from the National Renewal Fund. As far as the major public undertakings are concerned, generally it is granted from the National Renewal Fund. I would submit that because of this, about Rs.500 crore have become the HMT's debt. Due to that, all units of the HMT, including the one in Kerala, are facing difficulties. They are also becoming the loss making units.

MR. SPEAKER : You request the Government to look into this issue.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : The unit in Kerala is actually a profit-making one. I would submit that the Government

should immediately respond to these issues, especially the issue of the employees. ...*(Interruptions)* I would submit that the Government should take note of it and take necessary action.

[Translation]

SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion on the matter of Privatization and corporatisation of electricity in Daman-Diu and Dadar and Nagar Haveli is going on. But from Daman-Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli we are giving profit of Rs.240 crores every year to central government. What is the need for giving presentation for the privatization and corporatisation of electricity in Daman-Diu and Dadar and Nagar haveli by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Daman Administration. Daman Administration has paid Rupees 70 lac to Power Grid Company as consultation charges for privatization and corporatisation of electricity. As per the electricity Act there is no need of privatization and corporatisation of profit earning companies. We are earning a profit of Rs.240 crore every year. Even in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep there is no privatization and corporatisation of electricity then what is the need to privatize and corporatise it in Daman Diu and Dadar and Nagar Haveli? Ministry of Home Affairs and Daman administration are in favour of privatization but general public in Daman-Diu, labour class, all the political and employee organization, Industrialists, people's representatives...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your point very clear.

[Translation]

SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL : My demand from the Central Government is that this proposal may be dropped immediately and an order should be issued directly to the Daman Administration in this regard so that the common people of this Union Territory could get respite.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am appealing to all the hon. Members to be very brief. I have already given chance to 21 hon. Members wants to speak. If you cooperate with one another, then e can given opportunity to many Members.

[Translation]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of movements were lauched for the independence of the country and all these movement were recognized as freedom movement. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You just tell us to what do you want.

[Translation]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a Kuka movement. I want to cite one or two examples from Kuka movement. The workers of Kuka movement were blown off to death by canon. A young boy was left considering him an ir.nocent child. But he compelled that he also wanted to die like a martyr with them. The second example is about an another companion who was of short stature. He was allowed to go. But he stood himself on the bricks in front of canon and said "now I may be blown off with this canon". ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Just mention the point. If you make a long statement, I will not allow it.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of sorrow that the Kuka Movement has not been recognized as freedom movement so far. Due to this, the Nammdhari community among Punjabis are very agitated. I request you to declare Kuka movement as freedom movement.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV (Jaunpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is the largest and the most backward state of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Just mention the points. If you are making a long statement, I will not allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Your points are not being recorded. Why are you saying them?

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much thankful to you. I am also feeling thirsty. Please keep quite.

[Translation]

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV : State Government have sent a number of proposals for the projects related to transport and road safety in Uttar Pradesh but the Government is not paying attention towards these projects. All round development of Uttar Pradesh is being hindered due to ignoration on the part of the Central Government, however the number of vehicles are increasing very fast. Proposal for opening of Trauma Centre Scheme and Motor Training College with a view to reduce the number of road accidents at every 100 km. on National Highways has been sent for approval but no decision is being taken in this regard. I request you and through you I want to convey the Union Government that Uttar Pradesh is being constituently neglected in this field. Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

I urge upon the Government to accord sanction to the proposals sent by the State Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is about Uttar Pradesh. State matter does not come here. Nothing more is allowed. I am

*Not recorded.

sorry you know very well that the state matters do not come here. Nothing more will be recorded. I am sorry.
...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak about tribals and children who are living in rural areas of Maharashtra. Lakhs of children are dying of malnutrition in Maharashtra.

There is a newspaper "Lokmat" which is being run by Rajya Sabha, MP of Congress Party. He has written in the Newspapers that 25,000 children are suffering from malnutrition in Melaghat of Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra says that only 600 children have died of Malnutrition in Maharashtra. Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands of children died in Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and other places but the State Government is not serious about it. Sir, through you, I would like to say that in Maharashtra where tribal and non-tribal children are fighting against death caused by malnutrition, the Government should send a special inquiry team to inquire into the matter. After assessing the situation the Government should formulate a special programme and funds should be created to protect the children suffering from malnutrition.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your point very well.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEV RAO SHIWANKAR (Chimur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also associate myself with him.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Your association is being recorded.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must also be knowing that the National Instrument Limited is one of the very premier organisations in the

country. It is having some sophisticated instruments also. It was manufacturing the end products which were getting used by our nationally acclaimed organisations also. Now, the National Instrument Limited is almost on the verge of closure. Functionally, it is closed.

You also know, Sir, that the area is basically the education hub in Kolkata where the Jadavpur University, the Central Glass Ceramic Research Institute, the Institute of Chemical Biology are also situated in the same area. So, in such a condition, the National Instrument Limited should also be gainfully used by the Government also.

The Jadavpur University, which is one of the very important Universities in the country, has approached the Ministry saying that the NIL could properly be used and utilised by the University for its academic and research purposes. It has already approached the Government of India, the Ministry of Industry. The West Bengal Government has also approached the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your proposal?

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY : I do propose that the Government of India, Ministry of Industry should take proper steps so that the NIL can really be gainfully used by the Jadavpur University for the benefit and interest of education in the State.

MR. SPEAKER : I am conscious that today is the World Water Day. But by merely pressurising me, you cannot do anything.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI (Rajnandgaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards mobile services made available by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited particularly in Chhattisgarh which have a very long waiting list, and majority of people are not able to get access to this service. Mobile telephone services should be provided immediately in my constituency Rajnandgaon which is also district headquarter. Besides, mobile services should also be

[Shri Pradeep Gandhi]

provided immediately to customers in Tehsil headquarter Dongangaon and Naxal affected area Chokimohalamanpur. For this purpose Central Government did no place its order in supply of machines has been delayed. Consequently programmes made by the telecommunication Department could not be implemented in prescribed time limit. Through you, I request that machines for which orders have been placed should be sent immediately to Chhattisgarh so that about 40 to 50 thousand people who are in waiting list may get mobile phone connection immediately.

[English]

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Minister of Communications regarding the anomalies arising out of the formation of SDCA, Tellicherry under Kannur SSA in the State of Kerala. Without considering the area under the SDCA, the number of Exchanges, the equipped capacity and the population, the telephone authorities have formed the SDCA, Tellicherry which includes 36 Telephone Exchanges situated in three Taluks. The Mahe area which is a part of the Union Territory of Pondicherry is also included in this SDCA. Without providing any additional facilities to the subscribers, the bi-monthly rent in this area is increased from Rs.360 to Rs.540 saying that the total number of telephone connections exceeded one lakh. The number of minimum free calls entitled to a subscriber is also reduced to 100 instead of the earlier 150. The attitude of the telephone authorities is quite unjustifiable. So, I urge upon the Minister to look into these anomalies and take urgent steps to bifurcate the SDCA, Tellicherry and to reduce the rent so that justice is done to the poor rural subscribers.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, National Lake Promotion Scheme is a very important scheme from the point of view of protecting ancient lakes and ponds. Today, ground water level is receding due to

low rainfall in the entire country. Sir, water level in all lakes and ponds of Rajasthan has gone down due to insufficient rainfall. There is similar situation in Madhya Pradesh also. When there is sufficient rainfall, water is available in adequate magnitude in all lakes, ponds, wells, reservoir and handpumps. Sir, Sagar Lake was brought into existence by Lakha Banjara in my Parliamentary Constituency. This lake was identified for promotion under National Lake Promotion Scheme but no plan has been chalked out for this purpose so far. I would like to demand, through you, Sir, that all lakes of the State including Sagar lake which have been included in the National Water Promotion Scheme be beautified by giving a special package by the Central Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bellarmin.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil) : Sir, I have already made my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri N.N. Krishnadas, your matter relates to the State Government. I am sorry.

13.09 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY THE MEMBERS

Re : World Water Day

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Today is the 'World Water Day'. Only one hon. Member namely Shri Shailendra Kumar has given notice on this.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall) Mr. Speaker, Sir....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait. I have not asked you to speak yet. Let me complete. Please take your seat.

Only Shri Shilendra Kumar has given notice on the 'World Water Day'. Although he has raised one matter this week, ordinarily he would not have been permitted, but because of the importance of the matter and due to his alertness in raising this matter, I am permitting him today. But this should not be treated as a precedent.

Shri Shailendra Kumar, please speak only on water.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Thanks a lot.

MR. SPEAKER : No thanks, please speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Today i.e. 22nd March, 2005 is World Water Day. There is utility of water if life and water is life. Before water is included in rare commodities, all hon. Members should ponder over this. One fourth population of the world i.e. 150 crore people are deprived of potable water. Every eight second a child dies out of water born disease. Water resources are diminishing due to environmental pollution, natural imbalance and indiscriminate exploitation on which all hon. Members should express their concern. As per international agreement, it is our duty to bring improvement in water and sanitation campaign by 2015. It is a cause of concern that in two decades water level has gone down by four meters in 286 districts of 18 States in India. Lest the water should become the cause of war in future, we all have to show our concern over it. Half of the population in the country is dependent upon ground water for water. Ground water has become polluted in 22 big industrial cities where we have to pay attention. Salinity in ground water is increasing rapidly in 17 States. Uttar Pradesh tops the list. The content of arsenic nitrate fluoride is greater. People are suffering from fluorosis anaemia and due to shortage of calcium in bones many diseases are spreading. Every year ground water level is going down by 25 to 30 centimeter. Today, the farmer is bound to work as a labourer leaving farming due to fall in ground water level. 25 cubic meter water is exploited every hour out of 26 to 28 million cubic meter ground water. 10 million meter water has diminished last

year only from the available stock. First layer of ground water will be exhausted after 75 years.

I would like to request all the hon. Members sitting here that they should spend from their Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund for building check dams to preserve water by collecting rain water or river water so that we can deal with the problem of potable water in future.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the House, as a whole, should be concerned itself to finding out ways and means of helping the Government and the Government should take a policy of preserving rain water. I think, that is a very good point.

The names of Chaudhary Lal Singh, who represents Jammu constituency, Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya, who represents Etawah constituency and Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu, who represents Berhampur constituency, should be associated because they want to raise issues about their respective constituencies.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the name of my Parliamentary Constituency has been mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER : I have mentioned.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : My Parliamentary constituency is Udhampur, not Jammu as you just told.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I stand corrected. He represents Udhampur constituency.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH (Aligarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Only the speech of Chaudhary Bijendra Singh will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You should know, at least, I have given you two opportunities probably this week. This week, you have spoken. This is not the way to disturb the proceedings. At least, get yourself acquainted by this time. This House is functioning for nine months now.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir, towards a burning problem and alarming incident for which the Government has a primary commitment. In Indian democracy the people of the country are all powerful. Whether it is a State Government or the Central Government, primarily they are committed to the people belonging to minorities, dalits and backward classes. I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, Sir, towards the atrocities committed on backwards and minorities in Aligarh by the administration and administrative authorities on 17 March. There is a village Mukundpur in Aligarh, where 48 houses were destroyed by bulldozers at 12 noon on last 17 March in connivance of Senior administrative officers, S.P. Ara, C.O. and S.O. This has rendered the people residing there homeless and jobless.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You write to the hon. Home Minister.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH : I have got a paper with me in which one Minister of the Government there has accepted that the police is guilty and the officers there are also guilty.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not go in detail in regard to State matters.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH : I would like to convey to the Government through you, Sir, that it should issue instructions to pay compensation to the poor who have become homeless. Action should be taken against the police and officers who have committed excesses there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see whether it relates to the State or the Centre.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, not only this, the police has acted there unconstitutionally and the buildings they have demolished...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing about the Police.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed you but you are crossing the *lakshman rekha*.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.15 p.m

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at sixteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Matters under rule 377 may be laid on the Table of the House.

- (i) **Need to undertake developmental programmes in Natham and Vedasanthu Talukas of Palani Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVP)**

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani) : In my Palani Parliamentary Constituency, in Natham Taluk, in Lingavadi Panchayat, Lingavai Malaiyur is a hilly area. Thousands of people are living in the hilly region. The residents of the are have to cross 3.2 km. in hilly area. For emergency purposes, like taking patients to hospital, they are lifted by others on their hands or by cot. Out of 3.2 kms., 0/0-2/0 is forest area and 2/0 – 3/2 is Panchayat road. This may be included in 'RSVY' Scheme, 2005-06, Dindigul district.

In the same Natham taluk, another hilly area called Peria Malaiyur – Chinna Malaiyur – Valasai in Kuttupatty Panchayat and Chethur Panchayat is located. Nearly 2000 people are living in the hilly region. To reach the town, the people of that region have to walk nearly 6.4 km – 0/0 – 0/4 – is Panchayat promboke (waste/uncultivable) land and 0/4 – 6/4 – is Forest Land. From Malaiyur to Valasai 0/0 - 1/2 km. also may be included in the 'RSVY' Scheme 2005-06, Dindigul district.

In Vedasanthur Taluk, the road between Malaipatty to Valavichettipaatty – 6 kms. is a forest road. It is coming

under Ayyalur Range. The above said road is connecting ten villages. This road may also be included in the "RSVY" Scheme 2005-06, Dindigul district.

I request the Hon. Minister of Environment and Forests to include all the above said roads in Dindigul district under "RSVY" Scheme — 2005-06" and the work may be taken up immediately.

- (ii) **Need to review the rural development programmes undertaken during the period 1998-2004 in Mehsana Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat.**

[Translation]

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL (Mehsana) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency Mehsana is not being benefited by rural schemes. During the period 1998-2004 the amount of Rs.750 crores has been allocated but not even ten percent of the work has been done with this amount. Under these schemes the work on drinking water has not been done at all. Hundreds of the people from rural areas has fallen ill due to consumption of fluoride water and the implementation of rural development programmes is not being done properly so there is a need to review the rural development programmes.

I request the Central Government through this House to review the rural development programmes in Mehsana Parliamentary Constituency and assess the money spent and the amount of work done thereon during the period 1998-2004.

- (iii) **Need to provide a special package for undertaking developmental work in Khoda-Makanpur Colony in Hapur Parliamentary Constituency, U.P.**

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency Hapur-Ghaziabad falls within NCR. Ghaziabad is developing as a mega-city. Central Government is providing central fund for the development of big cities. I demand the same

*Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

[Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal]

special package for Ghaziabad district and especially for Khoda-Makanpur Colony, which is just 6 km. away from Delhi, for the work of sewer, drainage, road, potable water and electrification. This colony is surrounded by Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida, Indrapuram like big institutes, industrial cities and societies. In this situation there is need to provide Central funds to develop this colony.

I demand to the Central Government that seeing the importance of Ghaziabad district an arrangement should be made to provide a special package for undertaking developmental work in Khoda-Makanpur Colony.

(iv) Need to Include 'Dalit Christians' in the category of Scheduled Castes

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada) : Dalit practising Christianity faith are excluded from Scheduled Castes category and are treated as B.C. Category only. If we look at the living conditions of all Dalit Christians, there is no difference in economic or social conditions when compared to other dalits. It is an irony that just by practising their faith of choice, excludes them from all the benefits that they originally enjoyed as dalits in a democratic and secular country like India. I have personally seen the living conditions of dalit Christians in various villages in my Parliamentary constituency and in spite of several years of Independence, they are still living in temporary hutments as daily wage farm labourers. The situation is such that unless both the wife and husband work they cannot meet the both ends and the earnings are just enough to feed their family with low nutrition food. Hence, I feel dalits who practise their own faith of worship which could include Christianity, Islam should also be treated as dalits with full benefits that come under Scheduled Castes category. However, in case the Government feels that by conversion the standard of living and social status of some dalits, has improved, then we could adopt a policy of giving the utmost priority to the economically and socially backward sections

among the Scheduled Castes category. This would really help the needy among the downtrodden and achieve the objective of the Government.

(v) Need for doubling and electrification of railway line linking Waltair (Vizag), Raipur and Bokaro

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi) : The railway section from Waltair (Vizag), East Coast Railway Division to Raipur which is under Bilaspur Division and Bokaro should be doubled and electrified. With the doubling of the line five steel plants and two aluminum complex; namely - Bhilai, Visakhapatnam, Durgapur, Bokaro, Rourkela will have proper port connectivity with Vizag. Gopalpur and Dhamara Port which are conducive for export of mineral finished products.

(vi) Need to reconstitute the Special Investigating Team and High Power Committee in the North Eastern Region

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East) : Special Investigating team constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and high powered Committee for North Eastern Region are working there to regulate the timber trade of North East, as per order of Hon. Supreme Court dated 15.01.1998. The people of North East cannot move against them in Hon. Supreme Court due to geographical constraints and due to this all the timber trade and wood based industries of Arunachal Pradesh have been closed. Proceeding/decisions of SIT and HPC with regard to timber wagons detained during 1999/2000 must be reviewed and all the members of these Committees should be replaced with officers knowing the ground realities of North East. SIT and HPC should be shifted from Delhi to North-East for better functioning and monitoring.

(vii) Need to address the problems of farmers carrying out cultivation in the Indo-Pak border districts of Punjab

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU (Amritsar) : Punjab has 553 kilometre Indo-Pak border spread over three districts.

i.e. Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozpur. In order to check the increased traffic of infiltrators, the work of fencing and lighting of the border was undertaken in 1998. It created lot of problems and hardships for people residing along the border, especially those owning land across the fence. Residents of fencing affected areas suffer economic hardships and face lack of infrastructure, industrial growth and employment. The fence is 1 kilometre beyond the border at some places and a little more or less at other points. The fence has created lot of problems for framers. In many cases, the land has been divided into two parts, rendering the portion across the fence into an uneconomic holding. The cultivators have to waste a lot of time to go across the fence into an uneconomic holding. The cultivators have to waste a lot of time to go across the fence to cultivate land and Border Security Police personnel also create lot of problems to farmers. Apart from this, women are not allowed to work in their own land, as the BSF has no lady staff for their checking and frisking. Even their hired labourers are also not allowed to go. I also draw your kind attention towards supply of power across the fence is erratic. They are not allowed to grow tall crops like sugarcane due to security reasons. The working hours are also fixed.

Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Government to look into the matter and give suitable compensation to the affected farmers.

(viii) Need to set up a Rural Technology Centre in Jhalawar Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need to set up a Rural Technology Centre in the State of Rajasthan. Keeping in view the need to demonstrate various bio-technologies and to provide training to rural youths in these technologies with the overall objectives of rural development through technology intervention, the State Government has sent a proposal to set up the Rural Technology Centre in Jhalawar district which is my

Parliamentary Constituency. There is a need to develop the Bio-technologies in the field of horticulture, need-based bio-pesticides, food processing, vermi-bio-technology, animal husbandry, apiculture, medicine and aromatic plant cultivation and processing which is possible if the Rural Technology is set up in that State.

I request the Government to set up the Rural Technology Centre in Jhalawar district in Rajasthan without any further delay.

(ix) Need to restrain domestic newsprint makers from raising price of newsprint from the 1st April, 2005

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod) : I would like to bring the attention of the Government towards the decision taken by the domestic newsprint makers to raise standard newsprint prices by at least Rs.1000/- a tonne onwards from April, 2005.

It is learnt that the move to revise prices has been ratified by the Indian Newsprint Manufacturers Association. The prices may be increased further after examining the impact of VAT on newsprint, to be effectively from the 1st April. Contrary to the expectation that the implementation of VAT on newsprint may bring down prices, it is feared that consumers may not get the desired benefit in the event of prices being revised further. The newsprint manufacturing has become capital-intensive because domestic manufactures depend heavily on imported raw materials. If the price increase comes in force, the small-scale newspaper cannot survive. It will lead to the monopoly of very few big concerns.

Since the increase in newsprint prices will affect the print media adversely especially the small newspaper companies already facing various financial crisis for its survival, I would request the Government to take immediate measures to control the domestic newsprint makers from their move to raise prices of newsprint which is likely to increase with effect from the 1st April, 2005.

- (x) **Need to formulate labour intensive economic and industrial policies for enabling all-round development of the country**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is a country of villages but villages are in deplorable condition. That the 60 per cent consumption expenditure of the country is being incurred in villages, is a matter of surprise and joy but if you look at per capita consumption expenditure then the situation will be quite different. At the national level per capita consumption expenditure in villages is Rs.986 where as it is Rs.855 in cities. This clearly indicates the condition of villages today. More than a decade has passed while talking about the economical reforms in the country but even today one representative of the country wants export as a base for development where another considers capital investment essential for economic development. Due to this dilemma common man of the country is not being benefited. The fact is that the basis for the development of the country can be utilization of labour intensive technology. It is true that industries should be promoted, service-sector should be expanded, agriculture should be expanded but the first priority of the country should be to provide job to every citizen. People supporting the present Government are opposing foreign direct investment because they know that this capital investment cannot become a base for the development of the country and this foreign capital does not create a condition to give a job to every one and if there is a precondition that this capital will be utilized in labour intensive technology then no one will oppose foreign capital investment. So, I request the Government to change the present economic and industrial policy to make it labour intensive into provide job to everyone in the country.

- (xi) **Need to accord approval to the Maharashtra Government's proposal for developing eco-tourism at Agashiva Hills on National Highway No. 4 Near Karad town In Satara District**

[English]

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL (Karad) : Agashiva Hills is located on National Highway No. 4

(Pune-Bangalore) near Karad town in Satara district of Maharashtra. The entire hill is under forest department. The hill is having ancient Budha Caves of Satavahana period which are of historic and religious importance. The caves resemble world famous Ajanta – Ellora caves and are of the same era. In order to attract more tourists and as the hill is under forest department, a eco-tourism project is prepared by the forest department on the demand of people's representative and the public at large. The project proposal is costing Rs. 30 crores and it includes setting up of a rope-way, erection of two windmills, medicinal plant garden, botanical garden, watch towers, rose garden, development of ancient caves, etc. The proposal has been forwarded to the Central Government though Government of Maharashtra.

I request the Central Government to accord sanction to the proposal early.

- (xii) **Need to set-up a civil aerodrome in Jamshedpur Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand**

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO (Jamshedpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, My Parliamentary Constituency Jamshedpur is the only industrial area of Jharkhand where many industrial institutes are being run. Alongwith this, valuable natural resources, mines and minerals are also available around Jamshedpur only. Raw material from here is supplied to various areas. Due to all these reasons, representatives from various undertakings frequently visit Jamshedpur. But there is not government aerodrome here due to which industrialists and traders face many inconveniences and which makes negative impact on the economical development of the country. Iron and Steel Company of TISCO is situated in this very city of Jamshedpur whose products are used in many industrial institutes and the producers of Small and big vehicles TELCO Private Enterprises is also situated here only whose products are exported.

I request the Central Government through this House to set up a civil aerodrome in Jamshedpur for the want of which the development of this area is not taking place. Otherwise there is a private aerodrome of TISCO Company. By expanding it Government and private aircrafts of air services can be operated from here. Government should take initiative in this regard.

- (xiii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to tide over the problem of shortage of drinking water in Telangana region**

[English]

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Hanamkonda) : Several villages/mandals in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Telangana region are experiencing acute shortage of drinking water. Due to consecutive drought for the last seven years, which is unprecedented in the recent history of Andhra Pradesh, water table of tube-wells has reached to abysmally low level upto more than four hundred feet causing undue hardship to the people, particularly women folk in drawing water. The traditional wells and other water resource bodies such as water tanks have completely dried up. There is no trace of drinking water in and around the villages within a radius of 4 km. The Central Government in coordination with State Government should immediately intervene in the matter and convene an urgent meeting of all District Collectors so as to assess the ground situation and to know the gravity of the situation prevailing in the Telangana districts. Special grant/funds and liberal financial assistance should be extended to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to enable them to undertake various drinking water schemes and for supply of water through tankers from the water sources which are available in the nearby areas and to tide over the crisis during the current summer season.

- (xiv) **Need to allocate more funds for speeding up gauge conversion work on Naupada-Gunupur railway section in Waltair Division of East-Coast Railway**

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) :

There is a metre gauge line from Naupada to Gunupur in my Srikakulam Parliamentary Constituency, which connects Naupada in Andhra Pradesh to Gunupur in Orissa State under Waltair Division of East Coast Railways. An allocation of Rs.30 crore has been released for the aforesaid conversion work out of sanctioned amount of Rs.100 crore. This year, I requested for Rs.20 crore but only Rs.5 crore has been allocated which is not sufficient for speeding up the work.

I request the Hon. Minister for Railway to kindly release another Rs.20 crore for expediting the work.

- (xv) **Need to make Jammu and Kashmir State entitled for Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for enabling development of tourism industry in the State**

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramulla) : In view of the changing scenario and with the historical agreement between India and Pakistan on opening Uri-Muzaffarabad Road necessitates to start fast development of necessary infrastructure in Uri, Gurez, Machil, Bungus Handwara and other tourist destinations. In order to mobilize resources on assured basis a sustained availability of funds is required.

So, we request the Government that the long pending demand of the people of Kashmir to link the Jammu and Kashmir State to Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NCCPR) be fulfilled. This experiment has already shown good results in North-East (NE).

Tourism industry being a major source of employment, development of this industry can address the concerns of educated unemployed population of the State. Now that the possibility of peace returning to Jammu and Kashmir has become visible, development of infrastructure for tourist industry is an imperative for Jammu and Kashmir.

14.17 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF
PATENTS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

AND

PATENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2005

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up Item Nos. 21 and 22 together.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"that this House disapproves the Patent (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004 (No. 7 of 2004) promulgated by the President on 26th December, 2004".

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Patents Act, 1970 be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on March 18, 2005 when this Bill was presented in the House to replace the ordinance, almost all the opposition parties including the left had opposed this Bill regarding the constitutionality and legal competence of the Bill. Besides that all them raised an unequivocal and strong demand that this Bill may be forwarded to the Standing Committee for their consideration within the stipulated time and after consideration the apprehensions expressed in the House as well as in and outside the country be removed accordingly.

Therefore, a concrete Bill be brought before the

House so that all the sections of Parliament may strongly support it and pass the Bill in the interest of the country. Why there is so much delay? The Government came into power on 21st May, 2004. So much time has passed since then. Everyone hoped that this Bill would be presented when there was discussion on this Bill. Yesterday only, it was stated by the Members of treasury benches, the hon. Minister also by some other Members it was a baby of the BJP and the then NDA Government. After working hard of course it was a baby of BJP and NDA Government, aim with good intention, the draft of this Bill was prepared. After preparing the Draft Bill, it was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Speaker. Our intention was that every aspect of the Bill be considered in the Standing Committee and a concrete Bill be presented in this House. But the political situation was such that the Bill was lapsed due to dissolution of Lok Sabha on 6 February, 2004. This Bill was again brought in. It was a government Bill. The new Government came into power on 21st May. The Bill was received by him on 21st May. From 21st May to December 26, when this ordinance was promulgated, there was a lot of time with the Government but this time was not utilized as a result of which, there was so many shortcomings in the Bill. Now the Government itself admitted that some amendments are required to be made in the Bill which have been circulated in the morning. Some amendments are yet to be circulated.

I think that the hon. Members have not gone through this Bill fully. We sent this Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee so that necessary amendments could be carried out in the Bill. But the Baby which you have adopted was not fully taken care of. You have brought this Bill in toto by way of ordinance. I am unable to understand why you have brought this ordinance when the House was in Session until 23 December, 2004. There is no explanation as to why this Ordinance has been promulgated on 26 December. This clearly shows that your intention was not fair and you did not want proper debate on this Bill. Now only one day has been left, the day after tomorrow in a Private Members' Day and such an important Bill should have been discussed properly. But I think that discussion will not take place any more. Today time is left

with us and we can have above one and a half month's time. Under Article 123 of the Constitution it is obligatory that when both the Houses of Parliament are in Session then the Bill has to be brought in the House within six weeks. Where, the Constitution puts some restriction, it helps us also. Under Article 85, the Government has right that:

[English]

Article 85 of the Constitution, on Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution says:

"(1) The President shall from time to time summon each House of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

(2) The president may from time to time—

(a) Prorogue the Houses or either House; ..."

[Translation]

As per Article 123, it is necessary that no ordinance can be promulgated when the House is in Session and in such situation your Bill will be lapsed. If the Government brings any proper motion with the consent of all the honourable Leaders and agrees to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee, even then there is binding on us that the matter has to be decided before 8th April. It can be easily passed before 8th April as no House is proposed by that time. The recess of Parliament will be upto 24th April and after that it should be got passed. It should be discussed in the Standing Committee thoroughly and brought again when the two Houses meet again. There is almost 2 months time upto 6th April and I do not think that the Government would like to consider on this issue.

In this Bill there is an issue of Fundamental Right. In Article 21, Right to life also includes right to health. In

this Bill Pharmaceuticals, Food and Chemical Technology are mainly three subjects. At that time, all the three subjects were kept outside and it was mandatory that after 18th January, 2004, such product should be patent. Arrangement for patent of other products have already made but there are apprehensions among the people of the country and which are becoming true as the exclusive marketing rights have been given to a company which is Switzerland based Novartis Company. Prior to that Tamil Nadu based eight companies were engaged in the manufacturing of Innovative Mesilet drugs for blood cancer. The range of their medicine was from ten to twelve thousand rupees. When you have given exclusive marketing rights to Novartis Company the company approached Madras High Court which banned manufacturing of drugs. As a result, they started selling drugs for Rs. one lakh twenty thousand i.e. ten times more than the actual cost. In the first round since 1 January, 2001, the developed countries like Italy the patent of their products got effected from that day itself and after re-commencement of patent laws, the price of drugs recorded nearly two hundred percent hike.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this can be clarified by citing one more example. I am going to refer two such drugs. One is Anti-ulcer drug viz. Ranitidine. The strip of 10 tablets 150 mg. each cost Rs.6 and 2 paise in India, Rs.74.09 in Pakistan, Rs.247 in Britain and Rs.863 in America. Similarly, a 30 mg. capsule OMAPREZOL cost Rs.22.50 in India, Rs.578 in Pakistan, Rs.870 in Britain and Rs.2047 in America. You can see that there is a big gap in the pricing of products. When we talk about the patent of a product, it means we are granting monopoly of that product. Then you can feel how much increase will be there. Therefore, it can be said that with the steep rise in the prices of drugs, these would be out of reach of common man. I feel that this apprehension is quite true.

Under Article-21 of the Constitution of India, every person has the right to live. Apart from the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court has also held from time to time

[Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda']

that the right to health is also included in the right to live which has been guaranteed indirectly Under Article-13 and it will certainly affect this.

My submission is that this Bill is against the national interests and fulfills the interests of the multi national companies. In this connection, the product patent system which is being introduced or the way it is being introduced will affect the availability of medicines. Moreover, it is not necessary that the product which is patented has to be produced in India. There is an provision in it that they can also go for import. Consequently, the industries engaged in production of life saving medicines, will face closure. Due to monopoly, there will be steep hike in the prices of medicines. I would like to cite an example of Chilli. Five multi national companies namely—Pfizer, Park Davis, Boyer, Scooib and Shearing A.G. are running there. When the patent system was introduced there which we are also going to introduce, their own factories closed down and they imported the products and began to sell them at arbitrary prices. There is an objection to the system which is being introduced here. Through the amendment made today, the Government have tried to give protection to those who have got patent and they should get relief in the reverse process. However, the situation is not very clear because they will have to pay royalty. It is not known as to what will be their range if royalty is not fixed. There will be a gap between patent holder and the manufacturer and a difficult situation will arise. We will face a major problem regarding the scope of patentability. The scope of patentability is not so far properly defined. We were hoping that basic and original concepts would be added to the word invention as you have maintained a sort of flexibility in the definition of this Bill. The Govt. Claims that this can be used in a new way and such products can be patented without new words or concepts being incorporated therein. This is similar to the patent laws of China and America. I would like to cite an example of the difficulty being faced by America and China due to this provision.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri B.K. Keila has written a book on National Working Group on Patent Laws in February, 2005. He has sent this book to all Members of Parliament and this book is available in Parliament Library. He has referred to the year 2003 regarding America on page 5 of the book which is a very long report.

There is only one concerned portion which I would like to put before you:—

[English]

"Patent applications have doubled in the last twelve years and are increasing at about ten per cent per year. With yearly applications approximately 3,00,000, they arrive at the rate of about 1,000 each working day. A corps of some 3,000 examiners must deal with the flood of filings. Hearings participants estimated that patent examiners have from 8 to 25 hours to read and understand each application, search for prior art, evaluate patentability, communicate with the applicant, work out necessary revisions and reach and write up conclusions."

[Translation]

On the basis of this, it can be stated that when there are lakhs of applications in these countries, there will be a tsunami of applications in our country as well. Moreover, there is a likelihood of overlooking the interests of the genuine patent cases. But when it will not be manageable, 'WIPO', the World Intellectual Property Organisation can take up this case. So, there is a possibility of this which should be avoided and the flexibility of definition should also be avoided and what is more is to pay proper attention to the medicines alongwith the basis invention.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that when a ministerial conference had taken place in Seattle in the year 1999, then all the activists, N.G.O's and other organisations had staged a huge demonstration for the cause of public health and it was because of their pressure that the Seattle conference could not be completed. There

was a conference in Doha again in the year 2001 following the same pressure. That time Late Shri Murasoli Maran was our Minister of Commerce. He had strongly presented the case of all the undeveloped and developing countries including India. There was a discussion on the subject- "Agreement on Trips and Public Health" and if we want to incorporate the relaxations of that period, we can do so because the provision which we are bringing, has permission and scope for the same which should be fully utilized by the Government. However, it has not been utilized.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the mail box installed for the purpose, has already received around nine thousand applications which have been received within the country from 01 January, 1995 till 01 January, 2005. Those who have got patent in foreign countries, have sought exclusive marketing rights here on this basis. Out of these nine thousand applications, around five thousand applications are related to patent of drugs and around four thousand applications are related to foreign companies. Therefore, this cannot be denied that foreign companies are applying for patents here. However, those who have already got patent and have their applications in mail box, find some different picture because we have to pay E.M.R. to them and if we pay E.M.R., then the possibility of rising the prices of public health by ten to twenty times and forty times, cannot be ruled out. So, as per our arrangement, annexed factory price, around four to five percent of the remaining turnover can be expected while they have fixed the rate of royalty between two percent to ten percent in many countries. However, it has been fixed on negotiations in our country even now and it can be reconsidered as there is no such provision for it in W.T.O. or Trips agreement and when it is being brought on trips, then it is required to be seen in the same pretext.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one more danger involved in it which is regarding the industries in which a great deal of capital is required to be invested. As far as patented drugs of multinational companies are concerned, the price hike of such medicines will not only affect the common man

but also lakhs of such people who will have to pay a heavy cost for their business as whole-sellers and producers. So, there should be a provision in this Bill to protect their interest as well.

I would like to mention that the Bill for the year 2003 which has been discussed here and which has been requested to be referred to the Standing Committee and was sent there also. Prior to it, a Bill had been laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha for which a joint Parliamentary Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri T.N. Chaturvedi which held 39 meetings. Every aspect was discussed in detail. Then also the N.D.A. had made it clear that the Bill should be sent for discussion and study. When the report was received and the amendments were received during discussion, then the draft Bill was returned and it was accepted in the same form. I would like to urge again that our intention has been clear earlier and it is the same case with regard to the Bill, 2003. However, the intention of the treasury benches is not clear. Had their intention been clear, the position regarding the Bill would also have been the same. The Bill has been introduced here on 18th and we are in final process on 21st and 22nd. The amendments are only of fake nature. It cannot be said that these amendments will be discussed in detail.

This is a matter of public domain. You are bringing it for compulsory license but it has some shortcomings which the hon. Minister can resolve even now. It is required to review the provision of compulsory license as well as the pre-grant representation because we are making representation before giving patent and making a provision for its opposition after the approval of patent. It is nowhere, neither in TRIPS nor in any agreement, defined as to what to do. If we want that there should not be a rush of patent and frivolous application in the country, then we should give the right to pre-grant opposition
...(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, please grant me some more time to speak. If something is left, you will grant me an opportunity in the reply. Any new matter can be covered in that.

MR. SPEAKER : Sure, you go ahead.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : I fear the bell.

MR. SPEAKER : No need to fear. You are speaking well. I appreciate.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was telling that if the right to pre-grant opposition is granted, it will also help the controller or the patent office to sort out the applications to be received for patent. There is no difficulty in making a provision for that and the hon. Minister would certainly make an arrangement in this regard.

Now, I would like to say something about its possible threats. The patent drugs being manufactured by Indian manufacturers keeping in view the Patent Bill before us, will be valid during the period of amendment, provided your amendment comes during this period only. If they are not brought with retrospective effect, then there will be lacuna and all of them will be invalid and they will be prosecuted.

Secondly, as we have not made any provision for the period of seeking permission from the patent holder by the manufacturer, the latter will have to seek permission at arbitrary price and conditions. There is no prescribed period for that. The period should be prescribed and the royalty should be fixed.

The third threat is that it will adversely affect the research and development of the indigenous pharmaceutical companies in India because the 20 year patent period fixed is so long that the research work, if any, on the subject in our country will be adversely affected by that period. Besides, as regards the compulsory license system in patent in this regard, you have stated that its period should be shorter, whereas it should be co-terminus. If the patent is for 20 years, the period of its compulsory license should also be for 20 years. There should be such provision.

Twenty years patent has been categorised in the scope for patentability. Keeping this in view, again, there is a need to withdraw the provision of permission of import as it will establish the status of India only as a market instead of drugs manufacturer. I would conclude with a reference on WHO. WHO have expressed its great concern at the international level. WHO have sent a letter dated 17th December, 2004, they have sent some letters after that also. You might have not received them as they were addressed to the Ministry of Health and all those letters have been received by the Government, States as under:

[English]

"We would like to bring to your attention that several of our Member States have expressed their concern that in the future, generic antiretroviral drugs from India may no longer be available to them. Among other places, these concerns were expressed by the delegations of Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, and Namibia at our recent Procurement and Supply Management (PSM) Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, and by Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam at the Asian Regional Workshop on the WTO / TRIPS Agreement and Access to Medicines held in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia (28-30 November 2004) As India is the leader in the global supply of affordable antiretroviral drugs and other essential medicines, we hope that the Indian Government will take the necessary steps to continue to account for the needs of the poorest nations that urgently need access to antiretrovirals, without adapting unnecessary restrictions that are not required under the TRIPS Agreement and that would impede access to medicines."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, much has been mentioned that our former Minister Shri Murasoli Maran had represented the country in Doha and shown his leadership qualities.

Certainly, hon. Minister in his reply will resolve all these apprehension being expressed. I always recollect a line written in the corridor of our Parliament House. It helps in such a situation when we are in the wrong direction or when I think that it is correct in my opinion. But we should act in such a manner which is correct in the opinion of the House as a whole. This message should be conveyed to the entire country and as well as other weaker countries which have expressed their confidence in us. I reproduce and it should be followed "jahan Sumati tahan sampatti nana, jahan kumati tahan vipatti nidana" i.e. where there is wit, there is asset. It is observed that the wit has come only after 18th. It has come in a day or two. Using the wit and by exercise of provisions under article 85 prorogue the House and discuss with hon. leaders. Firstly, kindly prorogue the House and afterwards by collecting the Standing Committee's report again you can easily re-promulgate. It is permitted in our constitution. This is the only way. Therefore, it cannot be said that there is no way out.

With these words, I conclude my speech by emphasising my suggestions.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Member has raised many issues. I will make make effort to respond to the doubts and queries after listening to all. Today this House is making discussion on Amendment Bill. I will try to resolve all the queries related to it. They have talked about intention. Intention is a separate thing which is not related to this Bill or ordinance. I get surprised when they talk about intention, yesterday when I expressed my objection on it. I and our leader of the House Shri Pranav Mukerjee were agreed for holding discussion on it.

Sir, I had told this that time also that the subject which is being discussed today, the process was started in 1999 and I am taking this process ahead. First amendment was made in 1999. Novartis and Doha were mentioned here. I was very much surprised over it. Since this Bill was introduced by the previous government in 2003. I think, the

previous government had brought this Bill after due consideration.

Sir, the previous government introduced this Bill in the House with a great confidence. The Doha you are talking about now was mentioned at that time also. Novartis was also mentioned at that time the points which you had discussed were not the subject matter of third amendment. They were related to first and second amendments. It was discussed in JPC for two years and you are saying to hold further discussion on it. I would like to request you that it is such a Bill on which the differences are there but in view of international scenario it should be passed.

Sir, yesterday while responding to Shri Lal Krishna Adwani, Shri Pranab Mukerjee said, when he brought the Bill on behalf of previous government, two amendments were also moved and the congress party supported the Bill keeping in view the National and international compulsion. You are saying that no discussion was held on it. I say that discussion will be held on it in eight days. If you ask for holding discussion on it in notional and international level I say it will be done in eight days. If you say this should be referred to Standing Committee, I say the Standing Committee will also conclude the discussion on it eight days. All this will be done, but in the JPC, which took two years and held 40 sittings, all these matters were discussed in detail. Whatever issues have been raised by you, they have already been discussed by JPC. Two years ago for which I am bringing amendment. These issues were related to first and second amendments for which JPC was constituted. The Bill was discussed in the house and passed.

Sir, the amendment being brought in Patent Bill, 1970 is confined to the issues left at that time. The issues being raised by you such as issues related to process, compulsory licensing all are related to second amendment. These were discussed in the JPC and its report was presented in the House and even then you are demanding discussion on it. You desire that the Rajya Sabha or the

[Shri Kamal Nath]

Lok Sabha should be prorogued so that the amendment could get lapsed and fresh amendment be brought. I think we should use and not misuse this device. If we misuse this device it will be against our Parliamentary Traditions. It is only device. This is a provision made in our Parliamentary rules but we should use it. Therefore, it is not possible to do so.

Sir, discussion was held on it. I also thought for resorting another measure if any but after holding discussion and after lapse of so many years it is not possible to do all such things. The second amendment was moved in 2002 and after considering on it for about one and a half to two years, after due consideration and discussions, previous government moved third amendment and now it is being said that no one discussed on it. It was right at that time but today they are blaming us for bad intention. When you were in Government the Bill was justified by you but today since you are not in Government the same Bill has become useless. I request all of you that I shall try to remove all your doubts and queries about each and every aspect and issue related to this Bill.

Hon'ble Member has also said that the amendment being moved by me should be passed. You have given this suggestion and I hope that this Bill will be passed. I also want that as suggested by you and the amendment which will be moved by me before passing of this Bill be supported by all of you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004) No.7 of 2004) promulgated by the President on 26 December, 2004."

"That the Bill further to amend the Patents Act, 1970 be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri Uday Singh. Is it your seat?

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea) : Sir, I have requested for permission to speak from here. I have given it to you in writing not today, it has been given to you about seven days ago.

MR. SPEAKER : For this Bill?

SHRI UDAY SINGH : I have requested for permission to speak not from my seat but from here.

MR. SPEAKER : On every matter?

SHRI UDAY SINGH : No, Sir, on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Very well. But in future, that general notice will not apply. I am allowing it now. Because it is an important Bill, I am not disturbing your thoughts. But, please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first like to thank the leader of the House Shri Pranab Mukherjee for having agreed yesterday to the suggestion made by Shri L.K. Advani to defer this matter by a day and take it up today instead of yesterday because certain amendments to this important Bill were not available to us till the time the discussion had started. I am surprised to find that more amendments have reached us today giving us no time at all even to look at them and understand what they mean.

We all accept the fact that this Bill is perhaps one of the most important pieces of legislation that this Parliament is considering. I say this because it directly concerns the lives of billions of people and the livelihood of millions of people not only in India but in the lesser developed countries which are dependant on India for medical treatment from where medicines go. To give you an example, 70 per cent of the medicines used for AIDS treatment in the lesser developed countries are medicines made in India. They go from here only for the reason that they are available at prices which are

affordable. Therefore, rushing through with a Bill of this importance is something that we should not do because we will be letting down our country and more importantly, or as importantly, we will be letting down countries that are dependant on us, that look up to India as a leader and look up to India as a country from where treatment is available to them at affordable costs. It is for this reason that we want the Bill to go to the Standing Committee where every nuance of the Bill can be vetted and modified if necessary.

[Translation]

Hon'ble minister of commerce have repeatedly indicated this Bill was brought by the N.D.A. Government the same Bill has been introduced in the House. I would like to humbly submit to hon'ble minister when the N.D.A. Government brought this bill then we had more than one year's time to pass this Bill.

[English]

That deadline was not there. My computer was not ticking hours and minutes. The reason for bringing this Bill then was that the Bill could have gone to the Standing Committee, would have been vetted. We can all appreciate that this House would not have the time and perhaps would miss some of the expertise available to the Standing Committee to go into the merits and the details of the Bill as required, and this Bill is exceedingly important.

India must be TRIPS complaint and our part is perfectly in agreement with that. We do not want a controversy on this Bill. It is unnecessarily being created. But it should be TRIPS compliant to the extent necessary. Therefore, our legislation must necessarily take advantage of the flexibility allowed in the TRIPS Agreement so that we do not go beyond what is required. Our fear is that we are going much beyond what the TRIPS Agreement actually wants from us. Therefore, erring on the other side is not something that is in anybody's interest. I do not think that we really should be rushing with this. I do not know

why the hon. Minister is not taking the assurance of the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Commerce who has given him a personal assurance that within ten days he will return the Bill duly vetted with the recommendations or modifications if necessary. This House is meeting after a brief period on around the 18th of April, as I understand.

Our legislation can provide for the effect from a retrospective date. So, even this hiatus that may be created – I am sorry to say of the Government's own doing – is not going to impact on India's credibility abroad. Your argument yesterday of linking this with the Multi-fibre Agreement, I do not think, is a very acceptable argument because this hiatus that is going to be created is going to be fulfilled by the fact that we can give retrospective effect to the Bill. So, I do not know why this rush. I am not doubting the intention of the Government. I am not saying that the Government is trying to do something which it should not be doing. The entire House is an agreement that India has to live globally and must honour its global commitment. But why this hurry? Why can it not wait for a couple of weeks and be done?

My party colleague has already pointed out to you that one incorrect decision on an exclusive marketing right actually shot up the prices of medicine for the treatment of Leukaemia from Rs.10,000 a month to Rs.1,20,000 a month. When it did this, it did not only do it for India, it did the same for all other countries—as I say repeatedly, I again repeat for all other countries—dependant on India. So, what are our safeguards there. In reply to the interjection that I made yesterday Mr. Minister, you were kind enough to say that you are quite sure that drug prices are not going to go up. I do not know what you are basing your confidence on? Because one experience has told us that it is going to happen.

Actually, patenting a medicine is like patenting a disease. If there is only one chemical known to treat a particular disease, and you patent that product, then you are actually giving patent to that disease. That means, whoever gets the disease has to turn to that company

[Shri Uday Singh]

making the medicine, or the other option for him is to die. I mean, that is not a very happy situation.

The other thing is: Who is to decide what is patentable and what is not? Objection to grant of patents must be an integral part of any patent regime. As I understand it, it is not part of the amendments that have come to us, almost bombarded at us. I have not even seen them. As I understand it, the right to objection is restricted to somebody writing a letter stating his objections. He is not made a party to the patents proceedings. He is not told why his objections are not being...*(Interruptions)* I stand corrected. It has been amended.

But we do not have the time, Mr. Minister, to actually go into it. If this has been amended, there could be other things there which need a more careful study. Our own argument to this is, therefore, why can you not allow the Standing Committee to have a look at it? Let the hiatus that is being created be taken care of by the Bill given of retrospective effect. It is probably just a coincidence. But it seems that the Government is getting unduly influenced by the multinationals and the large Indian companies because by some sheer chance, the hon. Finance Minister has decided to take away the concessional rate of duty on generic medicine to put it on par with branded medicine. Now, what is going to happen to the thriving generic drug industry in India on which not only we are dependant, I against repeat, many other countries are dependant? Who in his right mind would buy a generic medicine if it costs the same as branded medicine? Therefore, it seems to us that there is a purpose. The intent, in doing this is, trying to kill the generic drug industry in India, and probably under the influence of multinationals. In this, it would not be out of place to quote from now a widely available and circulated editorial in the *New York Times*. It says, the Bill bears the heavy footprint of multinationals in Indian pharmaceutical companies that are eager to sell high priced drugs to India's middle-class which is larger than the population of the United States.

Now, if this House does not take note of this, where else can we take our grievance to? The other option for us is, to organise demonstration and *dharna* outside, which I do not think is very becoming, because we are sitting in this House, we assemble in this House, only to discuss these concerns, which are of great concern to the people. Therefore, I think, that our request for this matter going to the Standing Committee must get its due consideration.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

I think, with a senior and experienced person like Shri Pranab Babu who is the Leader of the House, the Government may perhaps reconsider quickly if it would like to take this matter there.

Having said this, one last point is about compulsory licensing. I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Health. I asked the Ministry officials about this. They said that in case of a national emergency, the compulsory licensing thing would kick in and all that. All that I wanted to know from them was in case of a national emergency which Indian drug company would be in a position to quickly manufacture a patented medicine and distribute the way it is required. Is the Government thinking of compulsory licenses for its own alling IDPL which could then be kept ready so that in case of a national emergency, they could perhaps come and fill in the gap as is required.

Enough has been said on medicines. Last thing I would like to say is that pesticides, insecticides which also form a part of this patent regime, are also equally important. The hon. Agriculture Minister is not here but I am sure he knows the damage that happens, the losses that our farmers have to suffer on account of spurious and low quality pesticides and insecticides. And it is also a given fact that the moment you have an expensive, branded pesticide and insecticide medicine or whatever, spurious manufacturers kick in. Therefore, if pesticides and

insecticides also were going to be allowed to be patented in an indiscriminate manner – it is indiscriminate the way it is provided for in the Bill – then you can well understand what is going to happen to our farmers who are already rolling with sub-standard seeds, sub-standard pesticides and sub-standard insecticides. We can address to all these concerns, and address them very quickly and very efficiently without creating any controversy of any kind. My request, therefore, on behalf of my party and on my own behalf and probably on behalf of other Members here, would be to send it for a quick vetting by the Standing Committee and to take up this matter when the House re-assembles on the 18th of April, 2005.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Madam Deputy Chairperson, at the very outset, I would like to refer to one impression that I formed when I heard my friend from the Opposition taking umbrage to the introduction of this Bill. Perhaps they consider the word 'patent' itself to be a dirty word. Let me say that this is not a new subject that has come up all of a sudden out of the blue. We had a patent law as back as in 1911. That was replaced by the Act of 1970. Things change with the passage of time in a dynamic moving society. With the change in circumstances the world over as it was very emphatically pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition yesterday, there was an obligation cast on us when we chose to become the members of the WTO. We negotiated there as relating to the obligations arising out of the TRIPS agreement after we became members of the WTO.

As we all are aware, the two amendments earlier to the Act of 1970 were moved and given effect to when the NDA was in Government. Realising the importance, our responsibility to this important subject, we had extended full support thereto. This Bill minus certain clauses which have been improved upon and included now in the Bill was brought by the NDA and that Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 2003. No effort was made to take it to the Standing Committee then. The House did not dissolve immediately after the Bill was

introduced here. The House was dissolved somewhere in February after a new session was convened. During this period, it is not that nothing has been done as I submitted yesterday. The efforts of this Government to bring about many other matters before the House were stalled, were stymied because of the situation then prevailing in the House.

I would not like to refer much to that. But during this period, it is not that the Government sat idle about it. There were extensive discussions carried out, and as the hon. Minister pointed out yesterday, such discussions were carried out even with the leaders of the BJP. And, till this moment, not a single amendment has been moved or introduced by the BJP Members! I can understand, some amendments have come from our friends on the Left. They have a particular viewpoint on the matter. They had it in the past; they had it now; and I think, that has been resolved after talking to them. That is the essence of democracy – you negotiate, you talk about the matters, and then you come to a solution. But not a single amendment has been introduced by the BJP.

Madam, I was trying to go into the different matters, and if at all there is any difference between the Bill introduced by the NDA and the one presented to us in the form of the Ordinance and now the Bill, it is that there are two improvements thereon. There are two improvements thereon as compared to the Bill introduced by the NDA. Permit me to refer to those very briefly, Madam Chairperson. First is to ensure that protection based on the patents granted to mailbox applications – that is being taken care of – would be effective only prospectively from the date of grant of patent and not retrospectively from the date of application. An amendment has now been incorporated in Section 11A. A new proviso has been added.

There was also a talk of an old provision on the life of patents being 20 years, which of course, was incorporated by the second amendment. But what has really been taken care of is that the amendment which

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

has now been incorporated in the present Amendment Bill – an improvement over the NDA Bill – is that 'it ensures that though the protection would be available prospectively, the life of patents, that is, 20 years would be computed from the date of application and not from the date of grant of patent.' It is thus reducing the life of patent to almost 10 years. We know the salutary effect that a medicine going off patent would have is to enable the others to manufacture the same freely.

The second point, Madam, which has now been incorporated in the present Bill and as also in the Ordinance, is an amendment to Section 107A(b), providing for parallel import. Here, this amendment says: "On import of patented commodity from anywhere in the world, the Government reserves the right!" Despite the fact that a particular medicine may be patented here by any other company, we have the right to import that patented commodity from anywhere in the world, where it is cheaper, even though it is patented here. Earlier however, this required that the foreign exporter was duly authorised by the patentee. That was the condition earlier. I may remind my hon. friends on the other side that it has been taken off. Now, the law would be, as it has been included here in the Bill before us now, that 'no longer do we only need to stick to that condition that the foreign exporter was duly authorised by the patentee to seal and distribute the products.' The position now would be that 'the foreign exporter be authorised under the law,' thus making the parallel imports easier.' This mechanism, as you know, would help in price control.

Madam, a reference was made, and rightly so, to Para 6 of Doha Declaration. But, we ought to really know whether – as our hon. Colleague on the other side, Shri Uday Singh, was referring to and casting this sweeping allegation – the Government is going much beyond what its obligations are under the TRIPS. For that that, I – without referring to the provisions of Para 6 of the Doha Declaration, which recognises the right of the WTO

Members, with insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in pharmaceutical sector – would like to draw attention to the amendments, which are now being incorporated in Section 92A in the Bill, as it is before us. Thereafter, we will have discussions with our friends for further improvements thereon. Section 92A talks of the LDCs. We have the concern of the LDCs (Least-Developed Countries) in our mind. The Government is taking care of that. If you permit me to read, Section 92A, which is now being inserted by this Bill states that:

"...compulsory license shall be available for manufacture and export of patented pharmaceutical products to any country having insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector for the concerned product to address public health problems, provided compulsory license has been granted by such country."

And what has now further been sought to be added by the hon. Minister is:

"...or such country has, by notification or otherwise, allowed the importation of the patented pharmaceutical products from India."

So where is the difficulty about it? What are we really talking about – that this would harm the interests of a large number of countries, who are looking at us? Yesterday, the figure was given as 200. I do not know whether India has recognised 200 countries in the world. I did not know that, Madam. From the other side, it was said yesterday:

[Translation]

"Those countries are looking towards you, their future depends upon you what will happen to them.

I would say that care has been taken of that.

[English]

I would say that care has been taken of that.

[Translation]

I don't want to go through details that why it is happening like that. Certainly, that is an important subject. This bill was introduced by NDA Government in Lok Sabha; not in Rajya Sabha. Had it been introduced in Rajya Sabha there was no need to introduce it again as a new bill. We had to introduce this new bill because bill was lying in Lok Sabha and no work was done. This was our international responsibility which we accepted while accepting the membership of WTO. We have a certain amount of prestige outside-outsiders think that if we are talking to India, that means we are talking to a responsible government and not to a fickle one. Here there was a government formed by one party. They talked verbosity but, once in opposition they forgot everything – there is no inter-se-continuity.

[English]

There must be a strand of continuity in the policies, when they relate to the international works. That is what we have to prove to the outside world. That is what this Government is doing.

I know that there was a lot of hue and cry when there was a talk of our becoming a member of the WTO. But, as I said yesterday, the Standing Committee on Commerce was then chaired by Shri I.K. Gujral. Members raised their different viewpoints. But, ultimately, we came out with a unanimous Report that it was in the national interest of India that India must join the WTO. Now, once you join, there are certain things, which would benefit you; there are certain things, which you may have to do but may not be to your liking. You would have wanted those things differently. But, that is our package. We cannot have both the worlds our way. As it was said by the hon. Minister also, there are certain things, which are a cause of concern. We are not saying that those are not really a matter of concern to us. But, then, what do we do? How do we tackle those matters? There was a mention about emergency. That again is talked of in the Doha Declaration. But, then, there are provisions here – compulsory licensing

by the notification of the Government. I would like to refer to that point only.

Measures are contained in the law to safeguard public interest especially the concerns relating to public health and nutrition. It is repeatedly being pointed out, and therefore, I began by saying that 'patent' is not a dirty word. What is it? Patent is, in fact, intended to encourage inventions. At the same time, it is to strike a right balance between the financial and economic rights of the patentee and the welfare of the society. This is the endeavour of this Government – that this law strikes a right balance between patent holders' rights and earnings and consumers' interests, and economic development to ensure maximum social welfare of the people of the country, who should not be denied access to effective, safe and quality medicines.

When I say this, immediately I want to come to the provisions which take care of the interests of the people and the public health. What are those? The law, as it stands already, provides for conditional grant of licence of the patent which empowers the Government to import, make or use any patent for its own purpose; for drugs, it also empowers import for public health distribution.

Section 66 is already there for many, many years. That is regarding revocation of patent in public interest. The Government reserves those rights and it is not that we are cutting our hands and handing them over to the MNCs, as it is being made out. It is the sovereign Government that will deal with the MNCs.

Now, we have to see whether we want investment in drug industry here. Our industry has come of age; they want such things; they want a very well applied patent regime, which would be conducive for them to go in for research and development activities and which would be conducive in attracting FDI in our country. We are taking care that it is not misused; we are taking care that this would work. If it does not work in India, the provisions are there, like compulsory licensing. Just after three years, anybody can make an application. I suppose section 84

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takes care of that. That was there earlier also. This amendment's scope is not as vast as it was sought to be made out, and painted, as if the Government is doing something which is totally against the interests of the people.

That is what we have to really take care of, and that is where we have to realise our responsibilities in the House. I am happy that the hon. Member said that we do not have to rush out to the streets and sort it out. Yes. It is here that we have to talk of the matters, but we have to talk of that in the right earnest and in the right perspective. What is the scope of the amendment and what are we doing?

I talked about compulsory license. I talked about compulsory license for exports. It is in the case of national emergency or extreme urgency and for non-commercial use of invention for the purpose of the Government, etc.

Section 102 talks of acquisition of invention and patent for public purpose which empowers the Government to acquire a patent to meet national requirements. I have already talked about parallel import. So, the total effect of these provisions is that there are enough safeguards to cover contingencies, to ensure a suitable, effective and time response to public interest needs, especially those relating to public health and nutrition.

Thereafter, a point was made that the prices would shoot up enormously, and that the medicines will get out of reach of the common man. When I say this, I am aware that even today, medicines are out of reach of common man, and medical health care is out of reach of common man. It is precisely for this purpose, the UPA Government, this year, has decided to launch National Rural Health Mission with a stepped up and accelerated allocation of, I suppose, Rs.10,000 and odd crore. It has been increased substantially.

Let us talk of the effect that these provision would have on the prices of medicines. We know that at present 99 per cent of the drugs available in the market are pre-1995 inventions, and would remain untouched by the new patent regime.

That should allay our fear that the prices of all the commodities and all the medicines on the shelf would increase. Even for the post-1995 drugs, there are therapeutic equivalents and substitutes available generally. Then, we have our own system. The Drug Price Control Order and the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has the right to ensure availability of drugs at reasonable prices. Almost all the drugs in the National Essential Drug List, *i.e.*, 354 items are out of the patent protection and also would not be affected. There are a number of factors on which depends the price of the medicine; it is not just that it is patented. There were examples given that in Chile, this has happened and there it has happened. There are examples on the other side also where there is a strong patent regime but the prices have stabilized and things have improved. As I said, there are a number of factors like cost of R&D, cost of marketing, volume of the market, presence of alternative substitutes in the market, and patent protection is only one of them.

A reference was made to a point and that point was taken up by the hon. Minister in his brief response to the opposition to the Ordinance. But I would seek your indulgence to refer to that. That was about the number of medicines that would be patented. In this context, I would only like to refer to the Mail Box applications. If my information is not incorrect, during this period of 10 years, there have been 8926 applications in the Mail Box, out of this, 7953 pharmaceuticals and 973 agro-chemicals. The exclusive marketing rights have been granted – I would urge Shri Bachi Singh Rawatji to kindly see to this point – only to four entities – two to Indian and two to foreigners. What do we want? Do we want our industry to prosper and develop or not? I could understand if the demand here were to be on the modernisation of the patent offices and

the patenting system. That is the need of the hour. I would also urge the hon. Minister to take care of that. I am confident of that when I know of the various strides made in this regard that he is cognizant of all this and steps are being taken to see that ours is one of the most well run and efficiently run patent offices in the world.

There were certain apprehensions expressed by our friends from the Opposition and I am happy to see that almost all of them have been addressed here.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have already taken 25 minutes.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Madam, I am concluding. I would only like to refer to the amendment which is being incorporated in Clause 3 which talks of the known inventions, the products which are not considered to be inventions and therefore cannot be covered by the patent and patents cannot be sought for them. A good amendment is being introduced to that effect in Clause 3 of the Bill which says:

"The mere discovery of a new form of a known substance which does not result in the enhancement of the known efficacy of that substance or the mere discovery of any new property or new use for a known substance or of the mere use of a known process, machine or apparatus unless such known process results in a new product or employs at least one new reactant."

The explanation to that should completely allay the fears of our friends on the other side. I hope, they would accept that.

Madam, I must compliment the hon. Minister for one thing and that is about the objections – the pre-patent grant objections. The concept of pre-patent grant objections have been incorporated as a response to the apprehensions, fears and concerns of the hon. Members, which I again say is the legitimate way of expressing one's concern in the matter. The hon. Minister has further included that the

Controller shall, if required, by such persons for being heard, hear him and then dispose of the objections. It is not an arbitrary act that a person files an application and then he will not be considered to be a party and the Controller will decide things on his own. If a person wants a hearing to be afforded to him, the objector will have the right to be present there and present his case. A personal hearing would be given to him and this upholds the principles of natural justice. It is only after hearing a person that the matter would be disposed of.

Madam, I am conscious of the fact that I have taken a lot of time as I also see a bit of restlessness on your face, I would conclude only by saying that this Bill is the need of the hour. We are today operating in the comity of nations subjecting ourselves to multilateral treaties and therefore, for the credibility of the country, to ensure that there is no legal vacuum in matters relating to Mail Box Application which has been filed during the last ten years – which have to be dealt with now – and for matters subsequent thereto, it is necessary that all the ambiguities are cleared and that this Bill is brought about.

Madam, I would only like to humbly submit finally that nobody – I cannot really say that for the incorrigible critics who must find fault with even their own drafting when it comes from the other side – in the country need to entertain any fear about any adverse effect thereof. In the long run we ought to have a solid and a valid patent regime which would help develop the Indian industry. It would strengthen the Indian industry and also in the process help create more jobs, help growth and help our economic process. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooṅhly) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill...*(Interruptions)* It is a paradox of history that your child would have to be taken of care by them ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the Left has always been taking a very consistent stand with regard to both WTO and TRIPS. Still now we consider – as it is considered by many other developing nations of the world – that WTO is unequal and iniquitous

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

although they claim to be rule based. It is discriminatory and always those who are powerful in this unilateral world try to dominate over those who are weak, particularly the developing nations. We still now hold that TRIPs should not have been allowed to be incorporated in the course of negotiations of the Uruguay Round of GATT.

That is the opinion still now of many thinkers, many philosophers, many scientists and many countries of the world. But still, in the given situation, we cannot wish away what has happened. We cannot wish away WTO. We cannot wish away TRIPS. But, our endeavour, struggle and position have all along been to derive as much benefit as possible using the flexibility clauses of the TRIPS. We have been suggesting to them but they were not listening to us. They were busy with their Ram temples, building of temples, *Ram Mandir*, bringing down mosques and all these things. They have been busy with their communal agenda. We have all along been suggesting what should be our position. They are now speaking about sending the price to the Standing Committee. They had their Chairman. They had majority of the Members. This is the Report of the Second JPC. Who is the person, which is the party or who are the parties that submitted 'a Note of Dissent? Have you cared to look at it? It is Rupchand Pal of CPI (M). Consistently, the same amendment we are pursuing today and this Government has accepted almost all of them. We have not changed our position; they have changed their position. We have not changed our position. But, paradoxically, you are the people who have brought this Patent Bill. You are now trying to do what - I do not know. You are totally confused.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mr. Swain please. Nothing will go on record except Mr. Rupchand Pal's speech.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : They are wasting my time.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions) I am referring to the National Common Minimum Programme. On page 11, it says:

"That they will ensure availability of life-saving drugs at reasonable prices."

We told them that this is your commitment and this is our amendment. Look at it, judge it and compare it. If our amendment is not conformity with your commitment, we won't press for the amendment. We are happy that they are abiding by their assurance to the people, as made in the Common Minimum Programme. It is not our document; it is their document. We are only supporting then Government from outside on the basis of this document only. At page 51, it said that :

"In the WTO, they will organise the other developing countries and try to protect national interest, particularly of the farmers in all WTO negotiations... The UPA Government will play a pro-active role in strengthening the emerging solidarity of developing countries in the shape of G-20 in the WTO."

This is the position we have taken all along. They have committed to the nation. We have told them that this is your commitment and abide by it and do not look at them. It is their child they have acted against national interest. Just correct the situation and present Govt. have corrected it. We welcome it; we support the Bill.

Madam, patent should not be allowed whatever inventions, whatever discovery the scientists have made. They should be only in the service of the mankind.

Madam Curie could not ever imagine that her discoveries, her husband's discoveries, and all these great inventions should ever be patented. Had all inventing of Scientists been patented, human civilisation would not have proceeded any further. But the time is changing. In this unilateral world, big powers are trying to set up a new empire. The American imperialism and their leadership want to set up a new norm, a new economic order, and

one instrument for this is the World Trade Organisation (WTO). ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH : We do not want to provoke you.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : I am not provoking you. I am telling you the truth. I am reminding you the truth. Have some introspection. Otherwise, people have already thrown you into the dustbin of history. Do not forget it. Already people have thrown you. Now, the world scenario has changed radically. TRIPS had been allowed as a part of the GATT negotiations. Now, our main concern is as to what will happen to our countrymen, our poor and common people. We have to thank them, not for today but for the Patents Act, 1970. The Patents Act, 1970 is a model Act. It is not only for us but also for all the developing countries. Even yesterday, we have been getting telephone calls from various Quarters, even South Africa. Today, in the morning, when we were discussing things with them, such telephone calls came. South Africa, New Zealand and other developing countries are making telephone calls as to what stand we are going to take. Our Government is accepting our Amendment. It will strengthen the global movement of the developing countries. We are reminding them not only of CMP but also reminding them the stand they had taken on it the Patents Act, 1970.

We have a lot of difference with late Smt. Indira Gandhi. She said in 1981 in the World Health Organisation (WHO), Geneva – Shri Kamal Nathji, you must be knowing it – that "my idea of a better world order is one in which medical discoveries would be free of patent, and there would be no profiteering." Now, there is a change. We cannot wish it away. We are supporting the UPA Government from outside. It is not CPI (M)'s viewpoint only, but it is the viewpoint of the Left. We have consulted so many academicians, scientists, lawyers and national level NGOs. We are submitting the amendments only when we are sure that these are all TRIPS compliant. We are responsible and we know about the compulsion. From 1 January, 2005, the transitional period is over.

We know about the trade off Rs. 16,000 crore export Pharmaceutical; our textile export, diamonds, jewellery and all that.

A few days back Madam Condoleezza Rice US Secretary visited our country and spoke things standing in our way of an agreement with Iran for gas importation. America is dictating terms and trying to pull us down. The European Union knows very well that our pharmaceutical industry has grown over the years. They envy us. We know all these things. Still we say that you have consulted ourselves – the Left Parties – academicians, experts and others and suggested about twelve of them. They are core areas. We said that the first thing with regard to TRIPS is the definition of what is the invention and what is not the invention. We are happy that two of the core definitions, for the first time in India, for the first time in any developing country, have been agreed to. This is with regard to the basic definition, what is "new step", what is the definition, what is new where TRIPS say what is the new 'invention.' You must have noticed the amendment.

Now, about the third one with regard to definition, they had some difficulty. We also had difficulty. We are convinced that with regard to pharmaceutical substance you should make a mention that only "new chemical entity" and or "new medical entity" should be entertained. NCE, NME are expressions used in international parlance: it is the WTO language, it is the TRIPS language. They have a point of view and they said, 'only we can say new entity.' Why? Their position is that because TRIPS said, 'between entity and entity there should not be any discrimination' and if we describe specifically as a new chemical entity or new medical entity, we may be taken to the dispute settlement body.

We shall be at disadvantage. We did not surrender. We did not subscribe to the view. We are happy that they have agreed to set up a technical committee, which will go into the issue immediately and before we sit for the next phase of the Session, they will come out with the result. If necessary, they will bring fresh amendment and

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

you will come to know whether we are true or they are true. It is a very specific advancement.

With regard to compulsory licensing, as you know, compulsory licensing was allowed for natural calamities, that is, extreme situations. We asked, what will happen if the people want such and such medicines and the patent holder is not allowing them to be produced or marketed. We said, after a period of three years, let it be allowed to be produced against some royalty. We have been insisting on nominal royalty, they said, it should be reasonable. All right, according to international parameters, how much the market expenditure is, how much research and all these things are, we can agree to that. They have taken it. We agreed and suggested that in the post-Doha situation, para 6, our Indian companies should be allowed to export to the countries who do not have the infrastructure for the production of these medicines. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : And the law!

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Yes, they have agreed to that. Naturally, with regard to compulsory licensing, against royalty production what will happen to the medicines which have come under product patent between 1995 and 2005? They have given the figures that out of 195, it is seven only which will go for product patent. But still we say that seven may be very important.

I have been receiving memoranda from national bodies, who are attending the mentally ill patients, to look into this. We have been receiving telegrams from other foreign countries that this is the medicine we get at a cheaper rate for HIV-AIDS only for India. They have agreed that for this period, it should not be retrospective, it should be prospective. But at the same time, it will be calculated from the day of the admission so that the 20-year period can be reduced.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta – North East) : Their proposal was that it should be retrospective.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Yes, they have been walking in the reverse direction against the national interest...*(Interruptions)* Please do not take my time.

But today, with regard to the transitional period, with regard to compulsory licensing, with regard to export, they have come to subscribe to our view point. I agree that they have come to all these things. That is actually using the flexibility clauses, which are already there in the TRIPS.

We said that the patent of micro organism is a very sensitive one. There are people who know that some of us have been associated with this movement that the micro organism plants, animals and seeds should never be allowed to be patented. This issue came during the JPC discussions also and we had our viewpoint. Some of them were reflected in my note of dissent and also in the note of dissent of others also. We said, 'Let us take a decision'. We have given our amendment but they came out with a response and till today, we do not subscribe to that view. They said that very many countries of the world have gone for review and in TRIPS, micro organism thing is under review. If we take a position different from the one that we have been continuing, we may be called that it is not TRIPS compliant. We said: "Okay, we do not agree to your position." They said, "Let us set up a technical Committee to find out who is true, whether the Left Parties which have been collecting of the Government." These are the only two areas. One is regarding new entity, or maybe chemical entity or medical entity, and the other one is about micro organism. They assured us that they would set up a technical committee and within a short period it would come out with the result, and in the second phase of this Session, if necessary they would come with an amendment.

There was a lot of confusion about pre-grant opposition. In the Ordinance and in the new Bill, they had come with, in our view, some distortions in the situation. We did not agree to them. We said that we are not agreeable to that. We said that the original position as it

was in the 1970 Act should be restored. Now, we are happy that they have in some way or the other agreed to that and today, the amendment has also come in some ways and we shall look into it.

Now, about embedded software, their opinion was that software as such is covered by the copyrights. In embedded software, they wanted to have this patenting, product patenting. We did not agree to that because our profession also will not be benefited. The richest person of the world has been Microsoft Chairman consecutively for the last 11 years. Do you know his name? *...(Interruptions)* Yes, it is Bill Gates, who is good friend of some of yours. He was taken to Andhra Pradesh by the poster boy. The poster boy has gone but the Microsoft Chairman's name is there. *...(Interruptions)* It will be used by IBM, it will be used by Microsoft and not by our great professionals. So, do not incorporate it we said. We are happy that 3K23K(a) has been deleted and removed in the amendment.

Madam, there are two or three other things about which I must make a mention. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Please leave something to me. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : The Minister is saying that I should not consume everything. Okay, I am not going into that. I am leaving something for him. He will go beyond what has come out publicly. I think that they have come to think rightly that it will be, in the national interest, to make necessary changes as suggested not only by the Left parties but also by many others. BJP was also asked to make their suggestions. I would like to know from BJP as to what suggestions they have made from November to May? What did you Chairman in the JPC do? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : You kindly ask the Minister. He will tell you. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Only one suggestion came

from them, if you ask me. When there was a formal meeting which I took, I wrote to the Leader of the Opposition.

They sent some of his representatives and they gave one suggestion. That one suggestion is right here.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : We had given one suggestion, but he said we had given nothing. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I must tell you that do not get the facts wrong. That one suggestion given by the BJP had been given by them much earlier. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Order please. I am sorry.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Shri Rupchand Pal was the only person who gave a note of dissent. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : This is not the way.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Dr. Biplad Dasgupta had agreed with this. He had agreed with the recommendation of the JPC. He is from his own Party...*...(Interruptions)* Mr. Rupchand Pal is envious of all the successful persons in the world. He is envious of Bill Gates and everybody. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kharabela Swain, please address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, I just do not understand this. You are going to reply. At that time you can have your say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : What is that individual letter? That is not the method because another Member of the CPI(M) Party had agreed. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : You tell me. Why are you telling him?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, I am sorry. If the Minister is giving reply like this, this is not the way to run the House. You have your own time. You will get enough time. Please do not do like that. I can understand you. You address the Chair. That is all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Madam, if we do not say, it will be understood as if we have nothing to say. It is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Shri Rupchand Pal, please conclude.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Madam, I would not take much time. I would only take five minutes and then conclude.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : You please conclude now. Your time is exhausted. That will be better.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : My time is being taken away by them. I will be concluding within five minutes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : No, you take only two minutes.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : All right.

MD. SALIM : His speech is very interesting and very educative also.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : I know.

(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Nobody should guide me.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : I am concluding.

The world over the given situation, in a phase of political unilateralism and economic multilateralism, there is a movement as to how to reconcile to the situation.

Look at Venezuela. A few days back, the President of Venezuela had come. After meeting the Prime Minister,

our Minister and others, he spoke out that in this unequal world, the only way out to survive is to take firm step. If we have to have our economic self-reliance protected. We have to go for bilateral and multilateral co-operation, and at the WTO level, at the TRIPS level, together we have to unite persons and representatives of countries of common interest.

I thank the hon. Minister for organising the meeting of the G-20 countries. It is a big success. So, in TRIPS also, we have to take a particular position. This piece of amended legislation will only strengthen his hands for the South-South co-operation and for development of Non-Aligned Movement in the face of onslaught by the new empire, the American imperialism and their multinational corporations. So, I welcome that they have come out with the required amendments. I once again thank them for their acceptance of our amendments and protecting the national interests.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much.

I have a small request. Only three speakers have spoken. They have taken more than an hour. There are 23 speakers who want to speak. There are 23 names. So, please be brief. This is my only request.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Hon. Member, Shri Rupchand Pal has done the work of the hon. Minister.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : You have your time.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : We are already bypassing the Standing Committee. So, time may be given.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Yes, that is why, I am asking all of them to be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Madam, Chairman, the Government signed an agreement under World Trade Organisation in 1994, there was a date to fulfill it i.e. 1st January, 2005. At that time which party was in

power and who replaced it, is not a point for discussion but it was an international agreement. Due to that any Government was bound to fulfill it. There have been a lot of apprehensions not only in our country but in the world also. I think once Mr. Kamalnathji speaks, he will cover up all aspects asked by Hon'ble Members and me also about the doubts prevailing in India as well as in the whole world.

Hon'ble Madam, Chairman, I have a copy of the newspaper New York Times dated 18th January 2005. There is an editorial entitled "India's Choice" published in it. It is written here that Government of India and Multinational companies have become a puppet in the hands of major pharmaceutical manufacturers and they are excited and bent upon selling their patents to India. Hon'ble Mr. Kamal Nathji, I would like to request you that we have accepted patent theoretically since 1994 and accepting patents means we will carry out our own research, investigations and develop our industry. The Government has pushed the industries into the competitive world without enabling them to do so. Other countries of the world spent around three to five percent of their Gross National Product on research and development, whereas it is even less than one percent in India. During your speech you told that we have some apprehensions and to remove them we have 13 safeguards.

This Bill is full of doubts. Specially, I would like to mention two to three doubts. You say that there will be no increase in the prices of medicines once patent is implemented. According to the Government only 3 per cent medicines will be covered by patent, so the adverse effect of patent will be very less. Due to this patent prices of medicines have shot up sharply in USA. I would like to ask to Shri Kamal Nathji if the patent can cause an increase in prices of medicines in USA how it cannot affect India! I fail to understand. So I humbly request you to ensure not to increase the prices of medicines in India after the patent. Please clarify this point, when you reply.

Madam Chairman according to the Government bio-medicines constitute as much as 97% of the medicines sold in India. It has been reported in the newspaper on 29-12-04 that the Companies engaged in the manufacturing of bio-medicines will first have to seek permission from the Food and Drugs Authority of America, only then, they will be allowed to manufacture drugs. It appears that such a move will definitely affect the marketing of drugs in India. On an average marketing of drugs is to the order of 450 bn. dollars the would over, of which the Indian market encapsulates six bn. dollars. Out of this six bn. dollars too, drugs worth 2.5 bn. dollars get exported by us, these are bio-medicines. Whichever country will undertake the export of drugs, will have to get export licence and on getting export licence, it will be mandatory that drugs will be exported to only such countries that don't manufacture drugs. The implication is that given the existing milieu, undeniably, after patenting of drugs, these drugs would be costlier in India.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to make one more submission that as many as 12 thousand applications have been received in India for grant of patent while in America and China, these applications have crossed the number of three lakh. In our country these applications number 12 thousand. However, I would like to know from you the total number of offices. You have only four offices. These issues are under consideration, and I fail to understand as to how this will be settled for years together. The expansion you are likely to effect, whether it would be within the urban territory of in some metropolitan cities. How will you dispose 12 thousand applications expeditiously for grant of patent. Please be kind enough to consider this aspect in you reply. After patenting, manufacturers of bio-medicines in India are likely to be thrown out of the market by multinational companies. As I said earlier, this will lead to the expensive medical facilities. In the recent past, latest study has been conducted.

[Shri Ramjilal Suman]

As per that study bio-medicines that cost Rs. one and a half lakh currently will be available to consumers at the increased price of Rs. 15 lakh after patenting of drugs. Under the existing patent laws amongst other things you seem to be very much particular about patenting drugs, fertilizers and chemicals. This has led to this apprehension. Now, the Govt. has also enacted seeds Act providing that the seeds may not be patented in the country. Small and marginal farmers grow seeds on traditional patterns, I am afraid that will also be covered under patent laws as the multi-national Companies are eyeing the margosa and turmeric.

Madam Chairman, I mean to say that all such apprehensions that pharmaceutical industries, small scale industries, seeds, turmeric etc. is going to be patented which will have an overall impact upon the common man should be taken special care of by the Government. On behalf of the Samajwadi Party, I would like to say that this Government is under certain international compulsions. The issue which has been raised by Shri Rupchand Pal and the amendments proposed by him have shrugged off the whole doubts and suspicions arising out of the patent of drugs all over the country. Hon'ble Minister, I would like you to be mindful of the fact that the people of the country must not carry the impression that the Government is going against the interests of the common man. I rise to support this bill on behalf of my party.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : Madam, chairman, I have arisen to speak on the third amendment of the Patent Bill. Thank you very much for the time given to me to speak. Till now I was listening to my colleagues speaking on this subject. I consider the Bill being moved today a re-amendment of the amendment bill prepared and moved in Lok Sabha by NDA Government. There were many lacunas in this bill adversely affecting the general public of this country, its economy, indigenous industry and the status of India in the international competition, in the third amendment bill prepared by NDA Government, which

was left untouched. In the prevailing discussion for one day we thank the Hon'ble Minister Shri Kamal Nathji for showing sympathetic attitude.

On the basis of points related to the public interest therein this bill has been moved again with certain amendments. This discussion is not a new one. After second world war 'GATT' was formed in 1948. Once Patent Act was moved in India in 1970 Dunkel Proposal was moved and it was implemented in 1972. In 1994, after Uruguay round 'TRIPS' came into existence and on it was converted to WTO in 1995 then the interests of developing countries like India and other underdeveloped countries were being considered at international level minutely. Today the scenario has changed. Population and economy has changed. Today it is more important to discuss the bill according to the interest of the country and public and the outcome should be considered seriously. Regarding the points of amendment lying in front of you. I would like to say that due to the shortcomings of Intellectual Property Rights or the laws made therein Basmati rice was patented as Taxmati. There was a big turmoil within the country. We came out on roads against Patent Law and also courted arrest and we led many demonstrations and movements through various parties. Our party has been playing the lead role in these kinds of antagonistic movements.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

The Rashtriya Janata Dal kept on its fight on such value based issues since its existence. The day when the GATT agreement was signed, our party had strongly opposed it. Two days ago, the hon'ble Minister had informed the House in reply to my question regarding patent that patent law is countrywise and it would and it would be applicable within the boundaries of the country. However, there is an attempt to harmonise the intellectual property rights across the boundary in entire world. The patent amendment bill and the hidden diplomatic manipulated clauses give us the impression that the

lobby of the developed countries of the world is indirectly and diplomatically governing this amendment. Therefore, we would like to draw the attention of the Government through you towards this issue and, at the same time, we would say that we should be alert in view of neo-feudalistic hidden agenda of the developed countries similar to the hidden agenda of the NDA Government.

The terms "Product Patent" and "Process Patent" have overtaken the other issues like welfare of the country and its trade, welfare of the people and also the welfare of the developing and less developed countries since their inception. There are attempts to turn this country and other less developed countries into consumer market. If this Bill is being introduced under an international compulsion, then I would like to say that we should make a lobby of developing and less developed countries which are member countries of WTO and which could put pressure on top governing authority of the WTO. A lobby of these countries should be formed in order to affect the decisions of the WTO so as to ensure that the interests of most of the countries are protected. Product patent and Process patent has been a subject which requires immense consideration. In countries like India where the technology is not much advanced and where not many industries based on costly technology are being set up or where not many cottage and small industries are established, there is a need to create such an atmosphere which is sure to strengthen the economy of the villages and which is most likely to cast its broad effects on such industries, products and their marketing. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards its ill-effects, and at the same time, I want to tell the Hon'ble Minister that this is the third amendment in a row and in case fifth and sixth amendments are also necessary to safeguard the interests of the people, we do not have to sit back. This Bill should be made more useful and it may be moulded in view of protecting the interests of the country, financial interests and the interests of the common people of the country. There is inequality of prices and availability in TRIPS

Agreement. The provision made for compulsory licensing to keep it in balance, is a step in right direction. However, I would like to tell you that there are loopholes in this patent law. Major companies are cashing in on these loopholes and selling the drugs prescribed for AIDS in thirty to fifty times price of their total production cost. This pilferage as well as the loophole is required to be eliminated. I would like to draw your attention towards the interests of the common people, consumption items and marketing of these items, rural economy and the whole economy of India, the likely measures to be taken to improve it and, at the same time, I expect it to be improved.

Here, the issues regarding the life saving drugs have been raised. I agree with the views expressed earlier by my colleague, a senior leader of the CPM party. It was unfortunate that the then Government could not take benefit of the flexibility of the TRIPS Agreement under the second amendment Bill, 2002. It is necessary that the original agreement of TRIPS should be changed in third Amendment Bill, 2005 and the hidden interests of the developed countries be removed with the provision to include the interests of the developing and less developed countries in it. I would like to make an appeal to the UPA Government to prepare it in the interests of the developing and semi-developed countries. This is within the original framework of the TRIPS. However, we are not able to cite it. Therefore, the TRIPS Agreement should be studied carefully and the positive aspects of the same are required to be included in this amendment Bill so that it can be made a better Bill.

I would like to suggest that the term "invention" in patentable subject matter should be analysed and elaborated properly and patentable rights be given to such "invention" which is really a new product with the new viewpoint, new method and a conjugation of all these.

What has been stated in earlier speech is that there is a right to oppose before bringing anything under patent and we must have this right. There must be a provision for it in this amendment bill. It develops a control system

[Shri Alok Kumar Mehta]

for the same. We came to know about the patenting of neem and haldi (turmeric) very late. Then there was de-patenting of these two which we could not know properly. We did not know about the hearing of the case in WTO court. Hence, there should be an office in this country also with regard to patent of items with the provision of proper visibility. The common people and the industrialists should have knowledge about any such patent building.

Here, this is the process and patent is done under that. Steps must be taken in this direction.

If this is a serious matter, it should be dealt with seriously. It is due to lack of information that the best investors, after research and inventions, do not know how to get them patented. I would like to tell Mr. Minister that the things I have explained are related to the interest of the people and economy as well as the rural economy of this country.

Agriculture is the most important sector in our country, which has always been neglected on such issues. So far as the patent in this sector is concerned, we should be much careful about this Amendment Bill brought by you so that the farmers of this country, who have been cheated by various tactics and rural people are not cheated under international pressure through this amendment Bill. This should be well taken care of.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI LALMANI PRASAD (Basti) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Patent Bill. Keeping in view the national requirement as well as the public interest it should be given a serious through so that multinational companies may not dominate our country. Our all hon. Members have expressed their apprehension in this regard. Neem, Haldi, Tulsi and all other life supporting drugs and vegetation should not be patented in public interest. This bill has been

brought with many other amendments by keeping the interest of the farmers and the common people as well as the public interest in mind. Our party, the Bahujan Samaj Party, supports this Bill.

[English]

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North) : Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. The hon. Minister Shri Kamal Nath has brought forward this Patents (Amendment) Bill, in pursuance of the WTO commitment made by Indian in the patents regime. The Patents (Amendment) Ordinance was earlier issued by H.E. the President, and if the Bill is not passed before 8th April, the Ordinance would lapse.

India is a signatory to the TRIPS Agreement, and also a member of WTO. After globalisation and liberalisation, many structural reforms were brought about in the Indian economy, and the consequent benefits have mostly reached the industry, depriving the working class.

An apprehension is created in the minds of the public that once the Amendment Bill is passed, drug prices, especially, life-saving drug prices will go up, and other commodities that are of common use would also go up. The Government should come forward to allay the apprehension. While carrying forward the reforms further like countries like Britain, France, etc. did, India also should take steps to protect the national interests.

The House may recall that our leader late Thiru Murasoli Maran, the then Union Commerce and Industry Minister, who was an asset to the Central Government, negotiated with the member-developing countries for more than 36 hours, at the Doha Convention, to protect the interest of the developing countries, especially, India. He negotiated very convincingly with the WTO forum for the protection of interests of Indian labour class, and farmers.

The impact of the patent regime should be minimised so that the farmers, workers, common men need not have

to pay more price because of patenting of various items either through product patent or process patent.

The Government is bringing an amendment relating to exclusive marketing rights, which should not make the trader exploit our poor people.

The Bill has got the provisions relating to guard against patenting abroad of dual use technologies. We have heard that a lot of common things, which we use traditionally in India, are being patented with some value-added products like Neem, Haldi, Basmati, Texmati, Tulsi, etc. The Government should be vigilant and see that such basic things, which do not undergo any process, should not be patented anywhere.

Adequate safeguards should be provided for protection of public interest, national security, bio-diversity, and traditional knowledge, besides, public health and nutrition, labour interests, and farmers. Indian economy is mainly dependent on agriculture, and more than 70 per cent of the population living in the rural areas are dependent on agriculture. Therefore, agricultural operations should be safeguarded and the prices of inputs, such as quality seeds, fertilisers, farm implements, etc., should be affordable by the small and marginal farmers. Similarly, the interests of small-scale industries should also be protected and adequate safeguards should be provided in the legislation itself, since the informal sector or the unorganised sector is a major source of employment in the country.

We are the largest democracy in the world, and we are capable enough to produce all items, right from needle to satellite.

Sir, I would like to make one more point about marketing rights. The WTO conditionalities should not be such that it interferes with our process or manner of production. They should not impose any restrictions on work culture. As you know, we have cottage industry, we have home industry, domestic industry, where the

whole family is involved in handicraft items or making of matches, etc. Therefore, it is better that the product is evaluated in terms of its quality and standard, rather than the process.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I and my party oppose the Patent amendment Bill, 1970, brought for amendments. This amendment Bill is highly dangerous for the country particularly for the rural people, common masses and the agricultural sector. Ours has been a tradition and civilization of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam". Go through the five thousand years old Vedas and Puranas. The things invented were for the development of human civilization and human life. They were not intended for marketing.

It has been just said that patent era has come. The Government paved the way of selling the country after going to WTO in 1995. Your vested interest in it will never get fulfilled. The Government does not know the definition of chemical organism and micro organism. What will be done about this? It has not at all been referred to in this amendment Bill. What will be the definition of micro chemical organism? What will happen to the medicine and chemical fertilizer, after this Bill, which are being used for thousands of years? The definition of this is also not known yet. You have not been able to finalise it through the technical committee. Tulsi, Neem and Turmeric are main organs. The Government will have to clarify as to what will be the position of these medicines, which are being used for thousands of years in the country.

It has been said that the prices of medicines will not go up. But how would this happen? The experience of our country shows that the prices of life saving drugs have gone up 100 to 200 times. How will the prices of medicines

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

not go up? The prices of medicines will surely go up and newspapers say that this Government is playing in the hands of multinationals. This Government want to sacrifice the interest of the country for the vested interests of multinationals. There is no interest of our country in it. The government is saying that the handloom sector and export will meet to their and the export of software will come down if the Bill is not passed today. What is the percentage of our export in international market today? Will the hon. Minister clarify this? Whether it is handloom or any other thing, what is the total percentage of it in international trade? How much the country will suffer and how much will be imported? This should be studied. Since we are adopting patent products and leaving patent process, this will never be a better position for the country. What will be our condition? The Hon. Minister will have to clarify this. This Act is not in the interest of our country. Therefore, I oppose it and hope that this Government will try to refer this Bill to a standing committee where it can be fully discussed.

Nothing has been said about seeds in it. It is my personal experience that once we become competitive as per WTO standards, USA and other countries would start dictating us. It is my personal experience in steel industry that when steel industry and steel products were competitive in the international market, America started anti-dumping and imposed anti-dumping counter-duty charges. It affected the companies of the country and we had to approach Dispute Settlement Panel, though we won the case there. But the loss we incurred in the last four-five years and for protecting it's industry, the country like USA imposed illegal duty and the country did not gain anything by virtue of being a member of WTO. If the anti-dumping of other country is imposed on us this way, the product of India will become competitive but we would not be able to have access to the competitive market of other countries. We will have to undergo this situation. I, there, oppose the bill on behalf

of my party i.e. Biju Janta Dal. I oppose it, for it is not in national interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Four hours time was allotted for this Bill. Two hours and fifteen minutes have been spent, one hour forty-five minutes remains. This bill has to be passed by 6.15 p.m. This business can be taken by 6.15 p.m. I hope that all hon. Members would take care of the time frame.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD):
Lets do it by 5 p.m.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GULAM
NABI AZAD) : This the time that has been allotted.

SHRI LALU PRASAD : You say that it has to be passed, then get it passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Minister of Railways, we shall try to pass it within the time allotted in the B.A.C.

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur) : Sir, a lot of things have been said for and against the Bill. Certain basic positions have to be re-stated even now. That is, in India, we had a legislation in 1891 on the Patents and Designs. That was a product regime, under which it had been told that in India, in relation to medicines, at that time, 85 per cent of our medicinal requirements was met by import of medicines from abroad. In those days, probably, the transnational corporations were not as big as they are today. But even then, with the product regime that was there upto 1911, the situation in this country was such that we had to depend upon imports for the 85 per cent of our medicinal requirements.

After 1970, when India adopted a new Patents legislation, where we had adopted a process regime, the situation was reversed. This 85 per cent of our country's

medicinal requirement was met by our own products. That was a remarkable achievement. Not only that, we started exporting to countries which does not have the facility or infrastructure to produce their own medicines. We supplied medicine to meet their requirements. But will the Minister now assure that we will be able to meet our own requirements at a cheaper rate after adopting this product regime? Can it be assured that we would be able to meet the requirements of medicine of our people? Because that was not our experience in the past. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura) : Hon. Minister should kindly listen to what the hon. Member is saying....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am listening....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : When he has to support the government only why would he listen me?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : That is exactly my point. But let it not be taken for granted....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is better for the Minister to listen a little bit more. Probably, the Ministers can have confabulations later. That may be showing a little more respect to this House.

What I am saying is that you are moving towards product patent. Will the Minister be able to assure that the medicinal requirements of the country will be met by our production as was the position earlier? It was not possible before 1970. Today, I think, many hon. Members have told that they get a lot of representations from abroad, especially, from African countries, who are dependent on our medicines to meet the needs of their people. But, now they are worried when we are making legislation to comply with the Intellectual Property Rights regime, the WTO compliance. Their fear is that we will not be able to provide

cheaper medicines as we used to in the past. I appreciate the spirit in which the Minister has brought the amendments. Probably, we will support those amendments, but the Minister should give an assurance to this House as to whom the benefit of this Bill would go.

In my opinion, it is not that the people of the country who are going to be benefited at large. That is the fear, that is the apprehension in the minds of our people. Why are we being pressurized by WTO? Why are we being pressurized by the United States? Why are we being pressurized by the multi-national companies? Their intention is very clear. They think that in this new regime that we are going to have, they will have their play, will be able to create a situation where medicines will become costlier and people will suffer, – people not only of India but peoples of the developing countries especially of the countries like Africa will suffer. Will the Minister be able to assure this House that he will bring out some understandable facts and figures to say that he will not be taking this country to that kind of a situation? That is a very important thing. At the initial stage, when the Bill was introduced, the objection was raised from that angle. The objection was raised because the life of the people, the life of the larger number of Indian people will be at peril, if the medicines are not available at cheaper rates. I do not want to give you statistics. I think, you may have enough statistics. If the medicines which are today available in India, are available in the United States or in the European countries, the price difference will be one hundred times to three hundred times for life saving drugs. This will be for drugs to save the life from cancer, the drug for treating cholesterol, and drugs for so many other diseases. I would like to know whether we are going to create a situation where our people will get cheaper medicines as they used to get. That is a real apprehension which I think you will clarify when you reply to it. This way, the country will get convinced that he is bringing this legislation for the benefit of the country and for the common people. I have my apprehensions about it.

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

We should not miss one point. You may say that this is a very old understanding. But after the post-war period when countries became independent and new countries tried to develop economically, there was an attempt made from that time onwards by imperialism to re-colonise the countries. They treated them as their market as was the case in the ancient days. Today, the instruments are different. It is not that they come with their guns, ships and all that. The instruments are multi-national corporations; the instruments are patents. It is not my statement. This is what the United Nations said in its study about Trans-national Corporations. Trans-national Corporations are the modern instruments of neo-colonialism. If we are now making this amendment and opening the gate for trans-national companies to come in and loot our country, will he be able to assure us that he will prevent the trans-national companies? They are not caring much about the countries like us. There are a number of experiences available in our history about these trans-national corporations. They try to subvert the regime and to try to discipline them. It happened in Chile, it happened in many other countries. Probably, I do not know whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi has become a fossilized memory for you. It was Indira Gandhi's quotation that was quoted by Shri Rupchand Pal when he was speaking. I need not repeat it.

Why had she said so? She said that 'medicines are the life saving device. It should not be patented.' A world in her dream, she said, is a world where medicines will not be patented, and medicines will not be made for profiteering.

But, Mr. Minister, here you are making a legislation, and I have no doubt, it will open the way for profiteering, for which obviously it is patenting medicines. It is obviously going for profiteering at the expense of our people and their life.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : I am going to conclude.

You need not call the name of the other speaker, before that I would conclude.

So, I will extend support and my party will extend support to this Bill with all these fears in our mind, with all these worries that we have. We will extend support due to political exigencies and not that we are so much convinced of the arguments that you are advancing...*(Interruptions)* It is not that we are so much convinced of the arguments advanced by you. You have brought forward good amendments. To that extent, you were kind enough, or rather these are also political exigencies that you were to get the support of the Left and other parties. To that extent, it is good. But the basic problem remains, whether we are opening ourselves up for the multi-national corporations to penetrate into our economy, to take us for granted and kill our people by not giving them medicines, and kill the people of African countries who are depending on us for life saving drugs.

With these words, I would like to say, Mr. Minister, that you would get our vote, but when you are replying, please explain these issues so that we could go with a little less worries after the consequences.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly oppose the Bill. It has been repeatedly stated that this Bill has been drafted by NDA and no one should speak any thing negative about it. It's a fact that the Bill was drafted by NDA Government. It is known to all. I am emphasizing that only that is a truth. After drafting the Bill it was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee and it was decided by the Standing Committee that any Member of Public could tender his/her suggestions about the Bill. The Bill was also circulated among many organizations who had interest in such matters and their suggestions were sought. It's unfortunate that due to adverse circumstances the work could not be completed. I am putting this fact here

because the issue of referring the Bill to the Standing Committee has been expressed in the House, which has already been done long back. While drafting the Bill the NDA had taken the decision to bring it to the notice of the people of the entire country and it is known to everybody. We have documentary evidence of this fact and therefore, we do not want to drag this matter further.

Sir, I strongly oppose it. I am opposing it because I have studied the Bill in the last few days. W.H.O. had requested by writing a letter to the Prime Minister, the President and the Health Minister of our country and to all those related to this Bill that after passing it, there will be great difficulty in getting medicine and it will not be possible for common man to purchase the medicines available. There is great focus of the Government on HIV, i.e. AIDS, it will be great difficulty for the people to purchase medicine related to this disease. The United Nations Organizations wrote to our President, the Prime Minister and other such people that if they passed this Bill, it would make devastating impact on the people of this country. When this discussion was started here, mention was made of the two articles published in the New York Times. That was taken very lightly here. The New York Times is not a common man's newspaper and nor does it support the Indian cause. But those people who are going to make this Bill a law ignoring the facts written about it, will be committing excesses on the people and this excess will not only be on our people but also on those countries to whom we have been supplying medicines so far, today, they are pained as to what would happen to them.

These are not fictitious things. These are written things that have been reached to the Government. We want to say, if the Government of India place the documents received by it till date before the public, it will reveal the opinion of the entire world with regard to this Bill. I have made reference about New York Times. There is no need to read out that here.

Sir, I would like to mention here that whatever they have concluded at the end of their editorial is that if this Bill is passed, it will not be feasible and only God can save us from its repercussions. The World Health Organisation has mentioned the following fact in its message:-

[English]

"The WTO Ministerial Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted in Doha, 2001 affirmed that the TRIPS Agreement can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of WTO Members' rights to protect public health and in particular, to promote access to medicines for all."

[Translation]

It means, whatever has been referred in TRIPS but where the issue belongs to public health, belongs to medicines, preference must be given to public but today we are neglecting that aspect here. It may be possible that these things may not have come to the notice of everybody. That is why I had mentioned that the Government of India should put forth these issues before the public. All these are facts and information received from the government side which I am putting before you, but still complete information has not been placed before the public. If all these things are placed before the people of the country, it will become clear that whatever is being done, it is being done rightly or wrongly.

Sir, therefore, I urge upon the House that this Bill may not be passed. Hon'ble Members have put forth their views here, and I have also stated what the New York Times had mentioned. I would like to read out its last sentence here:-

[English]

"If the decree is not changed before the Parliament approves it, it will be very difficult for India to supply life-saving drugs and Indian Parliamentarians must

[Shri George Fernandes]

keep in mind that this arcane dispute is actually a crucial battleground for the health of hundreds of millions of people in India and world-wide."

[Translation]

Sir, after listening and understanding all these facts, it is not possible for me to support this Bill that is why I mentioned that I strongly oppose this Bill.

[English]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Pilibhit) : India has benefited from the low cost generic industry to dominate 30 per cent of the low cost drugs in the world. We achieved leadership status by a strong case in the WTO for flexibilities that protect consumers' rights against multinationals. We are about to give up these advantages that we gained for the developing world in this Act. We are also putting at risk, the lives of hundreds of millions of people all over the world, not just in our country.

17.00 hrs.

These are the problems which I express and which have been expressed by many speakers who are equally concerned in every Party. Since the amendments have not been passed, I oppose the Bill in its current form and these are the reasons for that.

We are issuing rules that will effectively end the copycat industry for newer drugs. All this will mean that the supply of affordable medicines is gone and the generic competition which drives down the prices of branded drugs will also go. We have gone far beyond what is asked of us. WTO gives us the right to protect our consumer rights in the name of public health. WTO agreed in November, 2001 that countries can issue compulsory licences to permit the generic production of patented drugs without the patent holder's agreement in order to protect public health.

But under this law, getting a compulsory licence will be slow and difficult as it can be held up by challenges from multinational drug firms. The Controller of Patents has to take into account various things such as time elapsed since the issuance of patents, efforts made by the patentee to make full use of the patent and the ability of the applicant to use this for public benefit. These alone will make an average bureaucrat delay matters for years. Moreover, India's law will not allow these medicines to be sold to countries that do not have patents on them – which means most of Africa and a large number of small developing countries. While the Ordinance provides for the issuance of compulsory licences for exports for public health, it gives the Controller of Patents the power to specify any criteria that he deems suitable. The TRIPS General Council specified that such generic drugs could be exported to countries that had little or no manufacturing capacity. But we have not even left that to ourselves. We have added that the country should have patent. What is the need for this additionality? This loophole could be and should be eliminated. This Ordinance has instituted two more strange provisions, namely, it has limited the challengeability of patents before they take effect. All one has to do is to send a letter which may be considered or not but has no legal right. This is merely a formality as the Controller need not give a hearing which, I am told by the hon. Member, is now being changed to anyone opposing the grant of the patent – which makes opposition the same mockery as those who oppose multinational power plants, for instance. This law should allow challenges to patents before they take place. Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan have now granted very strong pre-grant hearings. There are now about 8000 applications for grant. Will they also be granted the patents immediately, monopolizing the whole industry and bringing treatment to the poor to a halt?

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Secondly, it is vague about the evergreening effect in which companies extend their patent rights by switching

"The rules to tablets, for instance. This extends to generics. Parliament must make sure that it protects the interests of India to make these generic drugs. We should remove the provision that allows this evergreening. We already have examples in front of us which many speakers have given. Pakistan under product patents is already reeling under prices being charged for monopoly drugs that are far higher. Pakistan's consumers have, according to their own reports, to pay more than Rs. 100 crore more for just nine drugs that make up 14 per cent of the medicine market. What costs Rs. 50 here costs Rs. 400 there. What should and what should not be patentable has also been left open to interpretation. Earlier, the new use for a substance could not be patented. Now this has been qualified to allow it by putting "mere new use" instead of "new use".

I quote from *Down to Earth*:

"As TRIPS does not elaborate the definition of what constitutes an invention, countries can innovate and define more clearly, what they believe constitutes an invention. For instance, countries can set their rules to differentiate between a non-patentable discovery and a patentable discovery, particularly with reference to genetic material. Industrialised countries have continuously expanded the meaning of invention to serve the interests of companies involved with gene technology. In contrast, Brazil, Argentina and the Andean Pact nations exclude patents on natural substances and their reproduction, since no invention is involved. Both these approaches conform to TRIPS".

We can go either way. It further says:

"Therefore, other countries have used this opportunity, provided within TRIPS, to their advantage. India can and should do this as well."

There is a suspicion here that Members of the ruling coalition have given way to multinational companies. You

can say that this is a law which was brought in initially by the BJP and there is little defence to it. It was a bad law. But you have continued that law. I hope it will be amended to make it equitable to keep it on the right side of TRIPS. I have not understood the rationale for this Government to put additional conditionalities on its own that have not been asked of them by the TRIPS.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister contradicted me by saying that I was wrong – when I said that we should delay it – by saying that UK did not delay its deadline. I have known the hon. Minister for a long time and in his haste to always have the last word, he perhaps sacrificed exactitude. UK did have WTO deadlines to comply with and they did delay the process until Parliament and their Select Committee had a proper debate before amending their Patents Act. Countries like Brazil, China, etc. have made use of the flexibilities available within TRIPS to the optimal extent and tightened their Patents laws. The Commerce Minister's statement that India is going to be penalised for not complying with the TRIPS obligations and hence the need to pass the amendment urgently brings me to say that a badly drafted Bill is worse than no Bill at all.

Sir, I am going to limit my speech to six points only. This is what we need:-

1. We need to limit the scope of patentability to only new chemical entities.
2. No patents for new usage and dosage of known drugs.
3. Retain pre-grant opposition in its original form.
4. Simple procedures with a time limit for grant of compulsory licences.
5. Immunity for generic drugs which are already available in the market.
6. Introduction of ceiling on royalty to pharmaceutical companies.

[Shrimati Maneka Gandhi]

Can people pay Rs. 1,20,000 per month instead of Rs. 8,000 per month for an anti-cancer drug? Can people suffering from HIV/AIDS throughout the world pay Rs. 4,50,000 per year for their drugs instead of Rs. 7,000 per year now? Should we lose our rights to oppose beforehand the frivolous patents granted to the companies? Are low cost drugs not an absolute necessity to a country like ours where social and medical insurance is not available to everyone? What is the basis for the repeated statements of the Commerce Minister that the prices of drugs will not be affected? There are 33 million diabetics, 20 million asthmatics, 4.5 million tuberculosis patients, two million people suffer from malaria and 5.1 million HIV/AIDS patients and the cure for none of these diseases have yet been found, and hence any new drug for these diseases would be product patented and the prices would rise.

Sir, we already have been given the example of the anti-cancer drug given to Novartis. According to an hon. Member, we have the right of revocation. Has this Government used the right of revocation for the patent given to Novartis, even though the Government acknowledged that it was a fault? The official involved has been suspended and the price has risen to Rs. 1,000. Has the Government revoked it? The Government has not done so. Why is the Government not ready to tighten the compulsory licensing mechanism? Why is the Government not ready to retain the pre-grants opposition clauses of the Indian Patents Act, 1970 when TRIPS has no objections to it? I hope, these are the issues the hon. Minister would address right now. What has been the reply of the Health Ministry to the letter from the World Health Organisation? What has been the reply of the hon. Prime Minister to the letter from the Medicines Sans Frontieres to the President of India?

Sir, all over the world, even the rich countries have learnt that they need to rework systems that put the prices

of drugs out of the range of consumers. They are will be out ways to promote generic drugs to control rise from prices. We are going in the opposite direction with this. Therefore, I suggest that there should be further consultation and perhaps this Bill could be sent to the Standing Committee. Or, the Government could agree to accept all the amendments that have been moved by the hon. Members and perhaps to the amendments that would be moved if the Bill was sent to the Standing Committee.

KUNWAR JITIN PRASADA (Shahjahanpur) : Sir, I rise to support the Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2005. The product patent Bill seeks to create a conducive environment to encourage innovation and growth in primarily three sectors, namely, pharmaceutical, food and chemical sectors. As everyone is aware, we have availed of the entire ten-year transition period under the trade related Intellectual Property Agreement of 1995. Now, the time has come for India to introduce the Patents Act. I cannot fail to impress upon the Members of this house the international economic repercussions that we will face if this Bill is not passed.

Firstly, India would be inviting retaliatory action under the WTO disputes mechanism. Secondly, a legal vacuum would be created with regard to the mailbox applications because there is no provision for them after the expiry of the Ordinance. Thirdly, erosion of India's credibility will be there in the international field. We have also seen and recognised that the need of the hour over the last decade is to have a patent law in India. Whether our party has been in power or out of power, the Congress has not wavered on its belief that the product patent law will be economically and socially better to India.

In sharp contrast, the BJP or the NDA Government has been wavering in its stand from time to time. When they are in power, they say something and when they are out of power, they say something else. I have senior Ministers on record who have said favouring this Bill. A senior Minister of the NDA Government has said:

"The emergence of knowledge economy has now given the country a comparative advantage in this domain and India could gain by keeping pace with the global community in providing for an efficient legislation and administrative framework for international property rights management."

There was another Minister who, in his debate on patents, has said on the floor of the House as:

"The Bill is a good example of how we get trapped under slogans without trying to understand the issue. Then we take anticipatory position which hurts rational discourse."

I would like to point out that the NDA Government or the BJP has kept changing its stand over the same issue. Today also, one of the newspapers has carried an editorial where it is said that the NDA had initiated the Bill but later sabotaged it. The Congress Party, on the other hand, had initiated the debate on the Patents Bill over 12 years back. We have held wide-ranging consultations with NGOs, political parties and industry. There was a JPC formed for this very purpose which held about 40 sittings on the issue. For how long are we going to debate on this issue? That is my question to the hon. Members who are in the Opposition.

I would like to point out that keeping with the Government's commitment to the common man, the hon. Minister has ensured that reasonable requirements of availability and affordability of drugs will be taken care of and public interest will be safeguarded. Further protection to Indian companies has been given with provisions incorporated which were not in the Ordinance introduced by the NDA Government that mailbox applications will be effective prospectively. So, the Indian companies will be protected from infringement proceedings with retrospective effect.

The other amendment that has been made as an improvement is that the compulsory licence can be got into

process within the three-year grace period of a particular company getting a patent.

One more point which the Minister has added is that there will be a No Objection Certificate required by the Government of India if any Indian wants to patent abroad. This helps in controlling dual technologies which will be hazardous to us.

I would also like to say that related to the Intellectual Property Rights is the Copyright Act of 1993 which gave protection to computer engineers, artistes and musicians that has been welcomed by the IT industry, music industry and the film industry.

The other protection of the IPR is the geographical indication, according to which particular names cannot be used. For example, Sir Lankan tea growers cannot use the name of Darjeeling Tea. This is also welcomed by everybody. I fail to understand why a similar concept with similar merits is facing so much resistance.

One concern that has been raised is the rise in prices. I would like to inform the House that as far as drugs are concerned, 97 per cent of them are off the patent, hence remain untouched. Out of the other three per cent that remain, two per cent are covered under the National Essential Drugs List which the Government monitors. The other mechanisms of controlling prices are through the Drug Control Price Order and the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, which ensure availability of drugs at reasonable prices. There is also compulsory licensing by the Government, which can be done on the grounds of abusive pricing.

I would also like to point out that in India we have preventable diseases, like malaria, cholera and TB, which still exist. It is not only about pricing, it is also about healthcare and infrastructure of this country, which are at fault. It is not only pricing which is at fault. It is about poor sanitation and clean drinking water, which are the causes for these diseases.

[Kunwar Jitin Prasada]

At this point, I would like to point out that India, with its unique synergy, has considerable amount of advantages in the fields of IT, medicine and biotech. With the patent law coming into being, with the amount of potential that India has with its skilled manpower, it would be able to take advantage in many fields over other countries. So far investors have been hesitating to come to India because of the weak IPR laws in India.

There is also a menace of spurious drugs and spurious pesticides. With patents law coming into being, the patentee also becomes the stakeholder and would ensure and help the State in getting rid of the spurious market in India.

Another field where the patents law will be effective, I believe, is the agriculture sector. During the first Green Revolution we have seen that it was a success primarily because of import of high technology and irrigation. During the Green Revolution we have also seen the pattern of agriculture changing and diversifying. I believe the Indian farmer needs the best available pesticides and fertilizers to help him flourish. It will also give a fillip to our agriculture research universities. They will get incentives to make available their innovations to the farmers of India.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Prasada, you have already taken nine minutes.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT (Dausa) : Sir, this is his maiden speech.

KUNWAR JITIN PRASADA : Patent law looks as if it would increase the monopoly. I would like to point out that the impact of new Patents Amendment Bill would enable generic drug manufacturers to sell their products in India as well as abroad. India is one of the major manufacturers of drugs for exports. The estimates of the domestic industry are that it has the potential to capture 1/3rd of the global generic market by 2010.

This is what I have to say on the subject. Having laid the implications of the amendment in black and white before the House, I sincerely hope that all Members will see the urgency in passing the Bill.

In the end, I would like just to say that India has a commitment to keep. It is time for all of us to keep our differences aside and do the needful.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request the hon. Members to be brief. I have a list of 20 hon. Members who are yet to speak. May I request the hon. Members not to take more than five minutes?

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ever since this Patents (Amendment) Ordinance was promulgated, widespread apprehension were expressed by groups concerned in India and also outside the country about the provisions of the Bill. The concern was due to the fact that it will prevent the common man in our country and also of the other developing and least developed countries having access to the life-saving medicines.

Sir, as already mentioned, various international organisations like WHO, UNAIDS wrote to Government of India. All these organisations asked the Government of India to be cautious about this Bill. Sir, the apprehension was due to the fact that the flexibility available in the TRIPS Agreement, and also in the Doha Declaration of 2001, was not made use of in this Bill. Widespread criticism arose on three-four areas. I am happy the Government of India addressed that and proper amendments are circulated.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Silence please.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : One major area where all of us have raised our criticism was the provision which helps the patent holder multinational companies for evergreening of patents. Sir, a company which obtains a patent by changing their chemicals, before the expiry of the patent, they will again apply for a patent and again get a patent. So, in this way, they will continue to get a

patent for the same medicine. For example, the drug called 'Gleivic', is used for the treatment of Leukaemia. It is patented by Novartis. This was originally patented in 1993. The cost of the drug for the treatment of this disease comes to about Rs. 1,20,000 per month in India. At the same time, the generic versions are available in the country which cost only Rs. 8000 to Rs. 10,000.

Sir, this drug need not be given the patent here because it is a pre-1995 molecule and need not be given a patent as per the TRIPS Agreement. But, what happened was that Novartis filed a new patent application for the same drug in 1998 in India claiming a better crystal format of the original drug. Based on the 1998 application, Novartis obtained an exclusive marketing right for 'Gleivic' in 2003 in India.

Then, Sir, some generic versions were available in this country. This wrongful decision of the Patent Office now threatens this generic version. Based on the exclusive marketing rights, Novartis obtained an injunction against six generic manufacturers from producing this generic version. Sir, as a result, only one manufacturer is currently producing the generic version of 'Gleivic' and Novartis has taken legal action against the said sole producer. The suit is still pending. So, what is happening? This was a major concern expressed by various groups and also by the Left. Now, that proper amendment is being circulated, I think, that is taken care of.

Another area was the 'pre-grant opposition', which was very essential and also a major feature of our Patents Act, 1970. That was also amended and the amendment accepted by the Government takes care of that also.

Sir, Another thing is that there are also thousands of applications pending in the Mail Box. For those medicines, generic versions are available in our country and once they get patent, this generic version will be out of the market. Now, the amendment says that by paying a royalty, they can market that medicine—generic versions. But, my point is that a percentage of the royalty amount should be fixed. Sir, in Canada, it is 4 per cent.

So, if you do not fix the royalty, they can charge any amount of percentage, that is, the patent-holder can charge any amount. My humble request is that the percentage of royalty should be fixed.

Sir, these are the major areas where criticisms are levelled against the Amendment Bill. I am happy that within the limitations, those criticisms are taken care of, and all amendments are going to be moved by the Government. In the end, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the phase of 1991-92 and 1993, when such types of changes were taking place not only in our country, but also in the economic areas of all countries of the world, we had strongly opposed that in this very House but after 1994 when the opposition came in the power, they complied with all those things till 1998, which they had opposed in 1994. After 1998 till previous year, these people were in power among which our leader George Sahib was the front-runner. The process which started in 1993 was followed by those people promptly while in power than these people. Had the election to this 13th Lok Sabha not held 10 months before the stipulated time, this Bill would have presented by George Sahib in place of Sh. Kamal Nath and we people would have opposed it while sitting in the opposition. To oppose such things in Parliament is merely a formality. Some proposals are moved merely to score political points. But the fact is that we all are the part of WTO and we have our commitments towards WTO. Fulfillment of such commitments becomes the obligation of those people who are the part of the government and represent India in such institutions and organizations. Therefore, while appreciating the compulsion of the government, I would like to give a warning in this regard.

In 1970, when we passed the Patents Bill, at that time it was agreed to accept the patenting of processing. We did not accept the patenting of products in three commodities viz. foodgrains, fertilizer and medicines. But

[Shri Mohan Singh]

the review should have been made by any of the governments with regard to its ill-effects on our society after accepting the patenting of these products. I believe that it has an adverse effect on the live stock, and living-conditions of our country. It can be viewed by the personal experience. There is a great decline in the live-stock of our country and this decline could be attributed to the production of these kinds of medicines and pesticides and use of pesticides and fertilizers by us. A review should be made with regard to the extent of effect of these pesticides and fertilizers.

An unfortunate situation is likely to arise before the world within next 15-16 years. China is the leading country with regard to consumption of food and also the consumption of food-grains. India comes at the second place. The agricultural production of both these countries is decreasing. If we take a look at the review of agriculture of India during the last three years, we would find that the agricultural production of the country is continuously declining. China is meeting the deficit of food-grains by importing the same from other countries. In countries particularly in Canada and America, where the consumers are less, the production of food-grains is increasing rapidly. It is being said that when the population of India goes up to around one billion and 25 crore in the next 10-12 years, given the present position of agriculture, we will have to think over whether we will be able to bear the burden of such a large population in the coming years.

There is a report in the newspapers that the ornithologists have stated that a certain species of birds called vulture, has got extinct. Now a research has been conducted to find out the reasons behind extinction of vultures. The vultures disappeared from this world due to eating flesh of the animals who were administered drugs, mostly poisonous drugs. The attention of scientists has been drawn towards it at a time when the statements of Hon'ble Minister for Environment and Forests and Hon'ble Prime Minister have been read in the newspapers.

Similarly, the Government of India have to think over the extinction of livestock, decreasing number of oxen and bulls and to see the extent of effect of these drugs on the animals. We think that drugs worth Rs. 32,000 crore were manufactured in our country last year. The drugs worth around Rs. 11, 000 crore were exported in the world. The drugs manufactured in our country are exported to the neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh and particularly Nepal. The spurious drugs which are half of the total export of these drugs, are theirs. The manufacturing of drugs in multinational companies is being carried out by adopting unfair means. The Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers has admitted in the House that the drug which involves production cost of Rs. One and half or Rs. Two and half, is being sold at a price of Rs. One hundred and fifty to Rs. Two hundred and fifty in the country. The Government of India must think over how it can regulate and control the drugs industry with the help of such laws and check the mal-practices in drug industry affecting common man and poor. We know that the Ministers who represent India in WTO, certainly safeguard the interests of India. This is their national duty. I have seen that the former Minister Shri Murasoli Maran had taken a very good step in Geneva. Our party has publicly appreciated the role played by the present hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry as he has initiated the process of protecting the interests of India. The concern on the matter can be understood in the context that major countries of the world have the tendency to suppress and bully the smaller countries in whatever way they can in order to harm latter's interests. So we understand the concerns expressed by these two representatives. Therefore, we caution the Government and, at the same time, we would like to say that such type of risky amendments cast bad effects on our nation's prestige and we must be cautious and safeguard the future generation from such type of risky amendments. Having said this, we feel that our party is in support of the Bill and there is nothing to oppose in this regard. With these words, I conclude my speech and extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this topic.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you, and seek your permission for discussion on this important Bill. This Bill was brought yesterday and we had expressed our Party's opinion. This is a very sensitive Bill. You bring this Bill, keeping in view the interest of the people. Let the people understand it and you too study it. I think you have brought this Bill after making amendments in it and the apprehension of the House and the people of the country about this Bill have been clarified. Therefore, I support this Bill with the hope and confidence that the shortcomings in the Bill have been resolved by you.

Particularly, the apprehensions about the Bill, have been removed. We were committed to the nation soon after we signed the draft of WTO agreement. We had committed ourselves to that agreement at that time itself. The country had no other option but to sign this Patent Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the NDA people have opposed this Bill whereas it was brought before the House through them only. They had brought the Amended Bill twice. Unfortunately, they were in favour of the Bill, but today they are against. If these people got an opportunity, they would bring this draft again. We have fought a lot in the leadership of respected Shri George Sahib. He has always been raising his voice against multi-national companies whether it is Pepsi or the product of any other foreign company. We got an opportunity to learn. But unfortunately, their thinking has changed. They have changed their opinion about the issue they wanted to finalise. We did not expect it from Shri George Sahib, but the situation today is before you. Now I don't want to comment on that. What the NDA have done to hurt the country. Cannot be forgotten. What they have done to the country you all now. Therefore, there is no need to say anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in view of this apprehension, two three things about this Bill are there which are related to the common people. The common people think that this Bill would lead to drugs price hike and it would also affect

the agriculture. The other important things will also be affected by this Bill. It would affect the software and science and technology. If we succumb to the pressure of the US, WTO and the developed countries, our economy will crumble. The poor people of our country will be more helpless. The economy of our country will finish in their hands. The 75 per cent of the poor people of our country depend on agriculture. Their condition will get worst. They will go under their control. I hope that the hon. Minister would clarify these apprehensions before the hon'ble Members of the House, whether they are in support or against this Bill but being watched by the entire country so that in the time to come...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now you please conclude.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Please give me some more time. I speak occasionally.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, you were given time yesterday also.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : It is by your grace that I get a few chances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister would clarify the apprehensions of the people. Today, they are capturing drugs, tomorrow they will capture agriculture. What will happen to our economy which depends on the agriculture of our country. If foreign companies control our food, it is the apprehension that they will fix the rates of wheat and rice.

Therefore, we are worried. You have amended it. I think whatever the Left Member had said to you about royalty, you have amended that. They asked for keeping it nominal, but you are not using the word nominal. You are using the word reasonable. It is the apprehension. The financial condition of our country is not so good. Many hon. Member have regretfully expressed their feelings that after its implementation the medicines which costs rupee one would cost rupees one hundred as per the rates to be fixed. Our pockets do not allow for that. You clarify all these

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

apprehension...*(Interruptions)*. You oppose. You have two faces. One for this side and other for that side. You look at yourself. You people have ruined the country. This Bill was framed by them. We are just working over it. This Bill was prepared by you.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav, please address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, generally big countries try to dictate small countries. We are a developing country, we cannot compete with the developed countries. But under this law, it is our compulsion to act as per their directions. I would like to request the hon. Minister not to do this. Whatever may be the compulsions, please do not do anything that may lead to enslaving the country by putting the dignity and hundred crore people of the country at stake. Please do not do the work which has been done by the NDA. Otherwise, the people of the country will never forgive us. We represent the poor, the labourers and the farmers.

Sir, your bell is ringing continuously, as a result we are unable to put on views before the House. I am concluding my speech with the hope that the hon. Minister will take concrete action in the matter and whenever you give your statement regarding Patent Bill, please try to remove the apprehensions about the Patent in the country. You please assure the House that in time to come it will

not affect the agriculture and technical sector. The price of life saving drugs used in deadly diseases like cancer, AIDS and Asthama will not be so high that the common man and the poor cannot afford to purchase them.

At the end, I support the Bill with the hope that the hon. Minister will take effective steps to remove all these apprehensions.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : Sir, as a Member of the Joint Select Parliamentary Committee on Patents, let me put the record straight. It is true that as a member of that Committee, hon. Member, Shri Rupchand Pal had made a note of dissent. But it is also equally true that from the CPI(M), there was another hon. Member, Dr. Biplab Dasgupta, in that Committee. He did not put up a note of dissent. That means, he agreed with the recommendations made by the Committee....

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to him.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : He put his signature to the recommendations made by the Committee. Let me put this thing in perspective but to say that the CPI(M) had opposed it is not true. Only Mr. Rupchand Pal had objected to some particular subjects.

My second point is that as a member of that Committee, I very strongly support that India should have a very strong patent regime. It is not to protect the patents of the multinationals, but it is to protect the patents of the Indians and the Indian companies.

Sir, the point is that India requires a very strong patent regime to attract FDI. Without it, we cannot attain sustainable growth of eight per cent over the years. So, we require it. Most of the time we oppose such a Bill with the thought that patent belong to the multinationals, and it has got nothing to do with the Indians. It is not true. It is the Indians who are putting a lot of money in research

and development with regard to medicines, bio-technology, rocket-making, etc. These have to be protected. If we do not have a strong patent regime, the moment we invent something new, foreigners will copy that. Do you not want that our scientists should be benefited? Do you not want that their patents should be protected? They should also earn some money out of that. Do you not want that? We wanted that. That is why the NDA Government, very rightly, went for this Bill. Our objection is not with this Bill *per se*. We only wanted that it should have gone to the Standing Committee. Still it could be sent to the Standing Committee. We are not opposing it. We are the people who wanted that India should have a very strong patent regime. India could also be a hub of research and development. It is possible because the cost of research and development is much less in India. If you develop a molecule, a new thing it costs much cheaper in India. Therefore, we can attract foreigners here. They can come and make India a hub. That is why the NDA Government went for that. To say that intention is bad, it was changed and opposed is not true. I am saying this because I was a Member of the Committee, which worked on it. I worked hard for two years in that Committee. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, who is presently the Governor of Karnataka, was the Chairman of that Committee. He was from our Party.

I will be very brief on two points. I will not make a long speech. The very first thing is incremental innovations. Most of the time we say that patents will become evergreen. It is because probably somebody who has got a patent on some molecule, may go for some new usage. The hon. Minister has explained in his amendments with regard to those things. I am opposing it. My point here is that the cost of medicines was cheap in India. It was only because of reverse engineering. There was a process patent available in our country. So, if any foreign company produced any medicine, our scientists could find out a different method of producing the same medicine at a much cheaper cost. That is why the medicines are much cheaper here. It was not very easy to do that. This reverse engineering process was not so easy. Had it been so easy,

every country would have adopted this method. It was possible because our scientists were intelligent enough to take to this reverse engineering and made it successful all the time. This incremental innovation is only one or two steps from that. If we do not allow it and say that we will go only for molecules, how many companies are capable of bringing out new molecules? For bringing out a new molecule, you require Rs. 6,000 crore. How many Indian companies will have this much of money? So, if we allow these incremental innovations, it is not only the multinationals, but also the Indian companies who will benefit out of it.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should think over this. Let us not get emotional. It is not the outsiders who would benefit; it is only the Indian companies that would benefit out of that. I can dare say that. So, he should give a thought to it. The Indian companies should be allowed to go for incremental innovation. Otherwise, it is only companies like Pfizer which have the muscle, which have the money, and which have the power, would only innovate and invent new molecules. We know how powerful Pfizer is. That company gave an aid package of \$ 25 billion to the Tsunami affected areas initially, which was much more than the aid given by the US Government itself. So, do we want a patent regime which would benefit only the foreign and multinational companies but not our own companies?

With regard to pre-grant opposition, it could be done. Mr. Minister, Sir, you can give it but I would just appeal to you that there should not be frivolous objections at the pre-grant stage. You should fix the time limit. If within that time limit anybody objects to anything in a patent application, it should be settled with that time frame.

Last but not least, I would seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. In the Patents Act, 1970, in Chapter 16, section 84(a)(iii), there is a provision, "a compulsory licence could also be given for export". It is export to any country. It is already there. You can go through it, It does

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

not speak about emergency. There is no mention of any emergency. It only says, 'for export to any country'. Probably, that aspect has to be looked into. It is already there. So, I think the hon. Minister should look into it and when he gives a reply, he should give a clarification. Can a compulsory licence be given just for export to any country but not to the poor countries which do not have the capacity to manufacture on their own?

I do not believe that the cost of drugs would increase just because we have a strong patent law. I believe that it would not increase; it is only that those new patented drugs are having their generic equivalents in India which are cheap and they would have to compete with them and the market would determine the price. We have seen the case of Reebok and Nike. They were initially selling their shoes at Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 and nobody purchased those. So, they had to bring down the prices to Rs. 2,000 or even Rs. 1,500. Therefore, the prices, even if they go up for a while, would ultimately have to come down.

Finally, there are several things that have to be considered with regard to the Patents (Amendment) Bill. So, the hon. Minister may kindly again send it to the Standing Committee, which could give its Report in seven or eight days.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal) : Sir, I rise to support the Patents (Amendment) Bill.

Actually I did expect a very vibrant and cogent argument from our, Opposition benches but I have been disappointed. We are fated to bequeath the burden if the NDA Government. The first and the second amendments to the Patents Act have been made by the NDA Government. Apart from that, during the NDA Government, India was a signatory to the Paris Convention and the Patents Co-operation Treaty, with effect from December, 1998. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Members of

NDA to do some intellectual exercise, as they seem to be suffering from amnesia.

It is nothing but a sort of hypocrisy which they have been playing with conflicting arguments from their ends. We have been sermonised and have been showered with homilies from other end. We are very much committed to the NCMP because we are aware that we have made pledges and promises to the common people of India. It is our moral obligation to abide by the pledges and promises made by the UPA Government.

Today, in the globalised scenario, everybody is aware that we are undergoing knowledge economy and technology-driven knowledge revolution. Taking advantage of this situation, India has been able to flourish in the IT sector. It is astonishing to note that the Silicon Valley, the Mecca of information technology, is being dominated by our people. India is the fourth largest economy after USA, China and Japan and the largest pool of scientific and technical persons are available in India. So, we are capable enough to exploit, to optimally utilise the situation arising out of the patents regime that we are going to adopt.

Only Section 5 of the Principal Act, 1970 has been deleted which was meant for food, chemicals and drugs. Here, a fear psychosis has been generated deliberately that the prices of medicines will be hiked. Ninety-seven per cent of Indian drugs, which are available in the market, are off-patent. In the case of healthcare expenditure, it has been estimated that only five to ten per cent is meant for medicines. Most of the expenditure in healthcare scenario is meant for diagnostic, for consultation fee and for hospitalisation.

In this Bill, there is enough provision to regulate the price because the National Pharma Pricing Authority is very much in place and the Bill has the provision of compulsory licensing, revocation of patent not working in India, and outright acquisition. So, I cannot understand as to why this kind of fear psychosis has been created. Their

only object is to show the people of India that the UPA Government is going to take anti-people measures in the name of patents regime. It is simply a transition from process regime to patents regime and we are very much compelled to abide by the commitment. It is an international commitment, and it is a global commitment. Furthermore, these people know very well that during their regime, the Congress Party, as a responsible Opposition, had never taken any exception to the Patents Bill. Therefore, what I would like to say in this House and to the hon. Minister especially is that I am very much agreed to the contention of my friend, Shri Kharabela Swain, that is, incremental innovation needs to be incorporated in this Bill.

Secondly, on the traditional practices, the knowledge, the bio-diversity which the nature has bestowed upon us, it is our natural endowment that we have been enjoying for ages. They need to be protected by any kind of *sui generis* protection system. I hope the hon. Minister will take all the corrective measures and we will be pleased by these measures.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, if the House agrees we may extend the time by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you. Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar to speak now, only for five minutes.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Patent (Amendment) Bill was introduced, I objected the introduction. My main objection was that there was no emergency to bring such an ordinance and to bypass the Parliament.

The explanation given by the hon. Minister was that had the ordinance not been issued, it would have violated the January 1, 2005 deadline by which time India was expected to change the patent law to comply with TRIPS and incur penalty if it did not. It should be noted

that UK delayed by three years. France by one year and Argentina by four years and none of these nations incurred any penalty. There was enough time with the Government now in power and those who were in power to subject these issues of law of patent for wider debate and scrutiny.

We had a law, the British-framed patents law. Hon. Member Shri Chandrappan pointed it out. It was the 1911 law which was product patent law. What happened under that law? The prices shot very high. At that time India had to pay prices which were the highest in the world. The Ayyangar Committee report came. In the year 1970 we enacted a law of process patenting. That law brought the prices down, the generic medicines grew and the exports grew and boomed. This legislation was hailed as a model all around the world.

The hon. Minister claims that the fear that the prices of medicines will shoot up is unfounded as 97 per cent of all drugs manufactured in India are off-patent and will remain unaffected, but the facts are otherwise.

I would like to point out that it is estimated that over Rs. 3,000 crore worth of drugs will have to be withdrawn from the market. PHARMA, which reports the US pharmaceutical industry, claims that its members are losing 1.8 billion US dollars worth of revenue which comes to 40 per cent at the Indian drug market because India does not have a patent regime. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to on what basis did he say that only three per cent of the market would be affected.

I do not want to quote extensively but just to show the concern I want to quote the 18th January editorial in *The New York Times*:

"Heavily influenced by multinational and Indian drug-makers' eagerness to sell patented medicines to India's huge middle class, the decree is so tilted towards the pharmaceutical industry that it does not even take advantage of rights countries enjoy under the WTO to protect public health."

[Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar]

The Patent Bill virtually rules out access and availability of medicines at low cost. I would like to point out that countries like Pakistan, which is under product patent, are already reeling under monopoly prices charged by MNCs. According to reports, Pakistan's consumers could have saved Rs. 100 crore only on nine medicines in 1995 if the companies had offered Indian prices. These medicines constituted 14 per cent of the retail market in Pakistan. At Indian prices, the expenditure incurred by the people of Pakistan on those medicines would have fallen to a third, resulting in a 66 per cent saving. The saving would have been still more phenomenal at current prices.

I do not want to quote the prices. There is a report here. This is a critique by Shri B.K. Keayala of February, 2005. I do not want to quote the figures. I will just give one or two details. Ten tablets of Cipro flexocine cost Rs. 50 in India and Rs. 400 in Pakistan. Anti-ulcer medicine costs Rs. 74 for a packet in Pakistan against Rs. 5 in India.

The attempt to restrict the range of diseases that developing countries can claim are part of a public health problem introduced into the WTO negotiations by the USA, supported by Japan. Amazingly, it is argued that diseases such as cancer, heart complaints or asthma are not a public health problem in third-world countries.

Sir, I have to make one or two points more. USA makes explicitly clear that its own interests will prevail when there is a clash of other interests. US and other EC countries maintain whatever be the international commitments or agreements. If any agreement conflicts with the interest of the American people, the American law will prevail. What about India?

Sir, I am coming to a close. The WTO is not the only treaty that India has to comply with. It is also a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; the

Civil and Political and Economic and Social Rights Covenants, 1966 and several others. The right to medical care for the human beings is integral to the Alma Ata Declaration of 1979 in which India, among 134 nations, pledged urgent action and the resolution of the 38th World Health Assembly gave this promise a practical shape.

Sir, it is very important to remember that industrially advanced countries like US and EU together hold 97 per cent of all patents worldwide, and multinational and transnational companies account for 90 per cent of all product and technology patents, and if they choose to hold the rest of the world to economic ransom, should we unwittingly succumb to it?

My last point is that the amendment is going to have a far-reaching impact in the agriculture sector. The Doha Ministerial Conference of 2001 adopted the Doha Declaration. It was agreed that the TRIPS agreement would be implemented in a manner supportive of the WTO members' right to take measures to protect human, animal, plant life or health or of the environment at all levels it considers appropriate. By the adoption of the new Act, biotechnology products such as seeds, hybrid varieties of plants and animals developed through GM technology can be patented. Patenting of seeds will lead to monopoly of the multinational companies in the agriculture sector. Multinational companies are going to decide the fate of our farming sector. All our ayurvedic wealth, herbal medicines and tribal recipes involve no novelty to an Indian but can be patented elsewhere. We may not be able to challenge the patentisation of these products since we do not have adequate database.

Sir, I am coming to a close.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken more than eight minutes.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDEA KUMAR : Sir, I am concluding. Please give me one minute. I have to say the viewpoint of my party.

I am quoting what Shrimati Indira Gandhi said in 1981. Somebody quoted it. She said:

"Idea of a better world is one in which medical discoveries would be free from patent and there will be no profiteering from life and death."

This was a historical pronouncement. People like me, the old socialists, always criticised Shrimati Gandhi's Government and we had to pay the price also during the emergency in 1975.

Now, standing here in this august House, I laud the pronouncement of Shrimati Gandhi. To those who claim the inheritance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I press that we should commit ourselves.

Sir, the hon. Minister has been gracious enough to bring in some amendments. *...(Interruptions)* But this will never alter the material situation. The basic issue remains. My party does not want to be a party to this Bill. So, we are disassociating from this Bill with all the concerns expressed by me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Yerrannaidu. You please speak for five minutes. I can only make a request now.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill because the official amendments the hon. Minister has circulated in the morning need lot of study, in-depth study. The Communist Parties are supporting the Government. The NDA is not opposing the Bill. Other parties are also supporting the Bill. But that is not the issue. Later, we will support the Bill, but at the moment, we are opposing the Bill because we are discussing about...*(Interruptions)* This is our obligation. *...(Interruptions)* This is our country's obligation. As India is a member of the WTO, we have to fulfil the obligation of the TRIPS Agreement. I know that. The NDA Government had amended it twice. When it was to be amended second time, the NDA Government referred the Bill to the Standing

Committee. They discussed it extensively. They had taken so many safeguards for our country. Now, that has not happened this time. That is why, I am opposing it. It requires a lot of study. *...(Interruptions)* I am not supporting it because I want to study it. One hundred crores of people will be affected tomorrow. That is the issue now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even the WTO is a non-political organisation and represents the whole globe. They have suggested that the heaven will not fall if you take time. Why are you doing it in a haste? You have to take some time.

A lot of under-developed and developing countries have also placed a request before India, as they are dependent on India. Till the end of this month, our exports to other countries are worth Rs. 16,000 crore from the pharmaceutical industry itself. We are exporting to nearly 2,000 countries. This is our strength in this industry.

A lot of people are coming from different countries for their treatment to be done in our country. Why do they prefer to come to India for their treatment? It is because the medicines are cheap; medical expenses are cheap, etc. As a result of this, there is tremendous growth in the number of Corporate Hospitals in our country. Our country is getting a lot of foreign exchange as a result of this, and we are getting tourists also. These are some of the benefits involved with this industry.

What will happen if we pass this, and it is implemented tomorrow? At present, the medicines are cheap in our country. Some political concerns might be supporting it. The Communist Party has also asked for some amendments in it, and you have accepted some of the amendments. These were circulated to us only this morning, and we are not scientists. We need to carry out an in-depth study on this issue. Hence, we are asking you to refer this Bill to the Standing Committee.

The Congress manifesto says that since the last five years we providing 2 per cent to 3 per cent money from the GDP, and after this Bill is passed on the floor of both the House of Parliament it will get reduced to 0.5 per cent.

[Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu]

The Constitution of India talks about the Right to Life. We have to create a healthy and knowledgeable society. How can we create a healthy society for more than 100 crore people if the medicines become costlier?

There were some newspapers quoting some scientists asking the reasons for passing it in a hasty manner. Shri Swaminathan was also asking about the reasons for this haste, as it directly affects the agriculture sector, the software industry, and also the pharmaceutical industry.

18.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to give some comparative examples. The name of the drug used to treat Cancer is Gleevel. The present price of this medicine is Rs. 12,000, and after the passage of this Bill, it will rise to Rs.1,18,000. Similarly, for treating AIDS, the drug used is Anti-Retroviral drug. Its present cost is Rs.7,000, and after the passage of this Bill, it will rise to Rs.2,00,000. another drug used for treating Cancer is Veenat-100 from NATCO. Its present cost is Rs.10,800 and its price will go up to Rs.1,10,000.

Nearly, 36 per cent people are living below the poverty line, and 80 per cent of the people are not getting proper medicines, and healthcare. They are dying because of lack of money to buy the medicines. What will happen to the people of this country after the passage of this Bill? We have to realise its consequence.

We have a vision for our country as to what might happen after a period of 10 years or 20 years because the people now also are not getting proper medicine, proper healthcare, etc. The people in the villages are dying for want of proper medicines, and healthcare. If this Bill is passed, then the medicines for treating HIV, Cancer, heart disease, etc. will become costlier.

How will the people survive in this society? This is my primary worry. We have an obligation to fulfil towards the

society. I know that we have to come to an understanding, and we have to come to a consensus as we have to pass this legislation, and there is no other go. Even if the NDA were in power, still we would have to do it. We would have to pass the legislation, but not in a hasty manner. We have to give it due time for its consideration, etc.

What had happened in the year 1999? We amended the Patents Act for the first time with retrospective effect, that is, from 1995 onwards. We amended this Act for the second time in the year 2002, but we notified that it would be effective from the year 2000. What will happen tomorrow, if it is not passed? Heavens will not fall for a delay of one month. The Chairman of the concerned Committee has promised the hon. Minister that if it is referred to the Standing Committee, then the Committee will call all the NGOs, the pharmaceutical industries, etc., and submit the Report within eight days' time by sitting daily, and deliberating on the issue in detail.

The last two amendments were done with retrospective effect. In the first week itself, that is, after the recess of the House, we can pass the legislation with retrospective effect. There will be nothing wrong about it. A lot of States have done like this before, but they have not paid any penalty for the same. Why are you worrying about it, and why is the country worrying about it? I cannot understand this aspect.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, you have made your point.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : sir, the multi-national companies are pressurising for this legislation to be passed. Only the multi-national companies will benefit from its passage in this country.

The Indian pharmaceutical industry will die as a result of that. This is the present scenario. I would humbly request the hon. Minister, through you, not to go for prestige or to do anything in haste. You may refer this Bill to the Standing Committee where it can be discussed in-depth. After that, when it comes before the House, it can be passed unanimously.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) :
Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate.

Though the opposition is opposing this Bill and the ruling coalition is supporting it, I feel, everybody is unhappy about this Bill, What they are saying is that due to our international commitments or obligations, they are insisting that we should pass this Bill immediately. I fully endorse the views expressed by Shri K. Yerrannaidu. We must refer this Bill to the Standing Committee. Let this matter be discussed in-depth with the representatives of the pharmaceutical industry, farmers, and whoever is concerned, be it in the field of Ayurvedic medicine or in other sectors.

Why do we not remember that India led the Non-Aligned Movement? India represents not only its own interests, but also the interests of other developing countries; India represents the poor countries, and India is the champion of the cause of poor people in the world. Instead of pursuing this issue with other countries, what is the necessity to pass this Bill immediately?

I appreciate the point made by Shri K. Yerrannaidu that heavens are not going to fall, if we do not pass this Bill. If there are international commitments or obligations, they can pass this Bill, but they should get this Bill passed after due consultations with all the people. If they do not consult the people concerned, the worst sufferers will be the Indians. Why will the Indians be the worst sufferers? With your permission, Sir, may I quote from the speech made by the hon. Finance Minister in Lok Sabha? In his General Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister has said:

"Pharmaceuticals industry needs a boost urgently. This industry needs to get teeth. Simultaneously, the ayurvedic system of medicine should be encouraged in the country. Several herbal plants are available in our forests. These assets need to be tapped and, at the same time, we should be cautious that the foreign companies do not get patents for our

herbal plants. Therefore, more budgetary allocation needs to be given."

Why am I making this point? We appreciate the fact that the hon. Finance Minister made this comment very seriously. The point is that on the one hand, the Finance Minister is saying something and, on the other hand, we are doing something else. Here, I think, there is a communication gap between what we are saying and what we are doing is it not?

As I mentioned earlier, India does not represent its interests alone and other countries look up to it. When Indiraji was the Prime Minister, he was the Chairperson of NAM, which represented 103 countries. Even when Rajivji was the Prime Minister, he was the Chairperson of NAM. India led these countries from the front. Now, why are we surrendering? We should not surrender. We must hold our heads high and we should not bow down our heads because other countries will lose their faith in our country. We feel that India's prestige is very important. Of course, we have to fulfil our international commitments, but what about our domestic commitments? Do we not take care of our domestic commitments?

You will appreciate that Dr. Mashelkar's Report mentioned about research and development. Small pharmaceutical industries invested a lot of money in research work. After the passage of this Bill, I do not think there will be any research or any development will take place. You will appreciate the fact that today, if you go to a well-known hospital, not even antacids, like Gelusil, are available there.

The Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is also sitting here. She will appreciate the fact that after this Bill is passed, the price of medicines for cancer patients will go up from Rs.10,000 to Rs. one lakh. Where will the patients get that money? There is no provision in the Bill to help them buy medicines through the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. There are patients of Thalassemia, AIDS and so many other diseases. Do we have any monitoring system to ensure that prices of lifesavings drugs are not

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

increased beyond a limit? What is the Government policy? How to save the poor people in the country?

Hunger deaths are being reported from several parts of the country. How do we give food to them? That should be the main question that we should address. We have seen what has happened in the past. India used to supply Basmati rice to Bangladesh for Rs.10 a kilogram. And now, because of the competition in the market, China came forward and started selling it for Rs.3 a kilogram. As a result of this, our farmers are not able to supply Basmati rice to Bangladesh. Chinese goods have started flooding Indian markets. If you go to the market you can see Chinese goods in all fields, whether it is cycles, footwear, electronic goods or toys. Even the smallest of the smallest things in the market are Chinese nowadays. Even for Rs.60 you can buy some Chinese item from the Indian market. However, a similar item made in India costs about Rs. 400 to Rs. 500.

Therefore, we have to take care of the interest of our farmers and the domestic industry. We have seen a lot of attractive items in the market. We have seen hybrid vegetables and even hybrid flowers. However, these are some low-breed people living in our country for whom it is not possible to have a square meal a day.

The Bill has 73 clauses in total. Because of paucity of time I am not going into the detail. It is mentioned in the Bill itself that from Rs. 20,000, it will go up to Rs. 20 lakh. I do not know how the Government is going to provide protection.

Regarding EMR, you will appreciate that there is a clause which provides that anybody can represent but it is not guaranteed that their objection would be sustainable. If the pharmaceutical industry has any objection, it can surely make a representation. However, it is just like having an Associate Member. That representation does not mean anything. There is no guarantee that the Commission would cancel the patent. -

Why are we worried about the royalty? We know what is going to happen after the latest decision of 74 per cent foreign investment in banking sector is implemented. The same is going to be the case of telecom sector and civil aviation. If the proposal of disinvestment to the extent of 74 per cent is implemented, ultimately...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No disturbances please. Hon. Member, please ignore them. You have already taken nine minutes. You take one more minute and conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, if foreign investment to the extent of 74 per cent is allowed, the control will automatically go into foreign hands. How can we protect the domestic industry then? That is our worry.

We do know that this is an international commitment. We do not want the country to deviate from its international commitments. But what is more important for us now is to see as to how we protect our farmers and how we ensure that prices of lifesaving drugs do not skyrocket. These things have to be taken care of.

There must be a monitoring system to ensure that anybody who wishes to raise the prices unreasonably is not allowed to do so. We have to take care of the interests of Indians within the jurisdiction and with the limitations.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to have the Bill sent to the Standing Committee so that it could be studied. I urge upon the Government to give the measure more time so that everybody can be consulted, after which there would be no problem.

There is no problem. We are not going to deviate from the national commitment. I think that there should not be any wrong message that we are going to surrender to somebody.

Lastly, I will only quote a line from the poetry of Rabindranath Tagore. - Where the mind is without fear, the head is held high. Let us see that the head is held high.

We should not bow down our head before anyone because if we bow down our head, then, they will interfere in all aspects of our business. We shall show that India is the biggest country, India is a democratic country, and India has a prestige all over the world. What India thinks today, the world thinks tomorrow. That is why India has to take a lead for the developing countries, and also for the Non-Aligned Movement. I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not want to take any lessons from you. ...*(Interruptions)* I will not take any lessons from you on secularism. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Kumari Mamata Banerjee, address the Chair, ignore them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed you to speak.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I want to say that we are Indians. We are proud to be Indians. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I have never disturbed them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Ignore them. Only your statement is recorded. Nothing else will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Shri Adhir Chowdhury, you remember. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not try to test me. ...*(Interruptions)* He has recently joined the party. He does not know what his leader had said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Kumari Banerjee, ignore them.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am proud to say that I am an Indian. Do not forget that you are first an Indian, then you belong to any political party. You have to do some justice for the people. ...*(Interruptions)* With these words. I thank you very much, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Adhir Chowdhary, what are you doing? Everything is deleted. Only the statement of Kumari Banerjee is recorded.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What is the matter? We are also Bengali. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, do not forget that we are also Bengalis. Though we are Bengalis, we are first Indians. We have to remember that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have deleted their statement.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please finish. No-No, please sit down.

[English]

Kumari Banerjee, I am sure, the hon. Minister will respond to the questions you have raised. He should deal with it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Kumari Banerjee, please ignore him. I have deleted his observations.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You are Bengali, is that a crime? One may be born as Bengali, Marathi or born in Bihar, Rajasthan or Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* I am proud to say that I am an Indian. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Thomas, no more time is left. I have allowed your distinguished Member for 14 minutes.

Now, Mr. Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Thomas I have allowed you. Generally, I allow you. You are very articulate. But you are also very cooperative.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : I just make a point in three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing you to speak for just three minutes. Three minutes means just patented three minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Alright, please make your point.

Please make your point.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, this is a Bill which could have been brought in the first Session itself. I think, Ordinance has been brought behind the Parliament and behind the people. So, there was not enough opportunity for the people to discuss, and also for the Parliament to discuss. So, my first submission is that it should go to the Standing Committee. There should be a threadbare discussion because this is a matter which concerns the poor people, the pharmaceuticals, agriculture, software and other areas where Indian has a long way to go.

I would also submit that I am not going into the details because of paucity of time. I would only say that the message of Doha Declaration has already been stated by many of the hon. Members, and also that 97 per cent of the medicines available are not actually patented.

Now that the new Bill will open the floor for almost all these medicines to be patented, the multinationals will take undue advantage. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have made very valid three points.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : With regard to software industry,

the 'fair use' has been stated in the Copyright Act. We were able to use and banks are using that. This is an area where we find lot of employment opportunities. About TRIPS, please do not restrict it. We are not under obligation to make a provision in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Joachim Baxla to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry to interrupt you. Kindly appreciate it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have always tried to accommodate you. You have made very good points.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduar) : Sir, we are basically opposed to the TRIPS Agreement. Unfortunately, the Government of India long back has accorded its consent notwithstanding the adverse implications on the common people of the country.

We are very much worried that the paradigm shift from process to product patent will lead to sharp rise in the prices of medicines and agro-chemicals. Would the hon. Minister kindly assure the august House that the Government of India will take adequate measures to render relief to the poor ailing patients by evolving some concrete mechanism for providing subsidy and cater to the needs of the modern essential medicines to the poor? As such, our health care system is quite vulnerable and not at all pro-poor.

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay your speech. It will be recorded.

(Interruptions),

*Not recorded.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA : The suggestions of the Left Parties have been accepted by the Government. Considering that aspect, I have decided that the Bill, which is likely to be amended, qualifies for my favourable consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Your Party has spoken. Please excuse me. Mr. Minister to speak.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Members for participating in this debate on a Bill which, I agree, is a serious Bill. I am thankful also to Members for having gone into some of the many finer points. I had, at the onset, at the start of my opening statement, said that I would try and dispel some of the misgivings, which are in the Bill. Some of the misgivings, I presume, have been dispelled. It will be my endeavour to be as brief but at the same time, try and clarify some issues which are causing serious concern to Members.

But, before I do that, one of the things which has consistently been raised is the question of WTO and TRIPS. Some of my friends, even those who supported it and who are supporting it, have expressed certain apprehensions about TRIPS, have certain apprehensions about WTO. Since India acceded to the WTO, which was not merely essential, in an abstract manner, it involved India's engagement in the multilateral trading order, the World Trading Order. If you look at some figures – these are facts which, I think, the House must take into consideration that what were our exports in 1995 and what are our exports today – in a few days from now, at the end of this year, we hope to hit 75 billion dollars of export. In 1994-95, when our Party was there, and I remember, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : What is the percentage in the international terms?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : It was said that it was the Congress Party which acceded to the WTO and I am

responding to that. If he does not want to hear about the point he has made, I am very happy. It was said that the Congress Party acceded to this. Yes, we did accede. There could have been a difference of opinion.

Our exports in 1993-94 were 22 billion dollars, and today they are going to be 75 billion dollars. What were our pharmaceutical exports? The pharmaceutical exports were so minimal. Today, as one of my friends mentioned, we are going to have pharmaceutical exports of Rs.60,000 crore. This is the changing dynamics of the global trade; we must bear this in mind.

I was happy that one of the Members from that side said that these amendments which are being made to the Patents Bill are not centered or focussed on multinationals. I think, it is a great tribute to our Indian scientists, to our Indian technicians that we are able to provide them not just renting the intellect and the knowledge but being able to create capital out of that intellect and technical knowledge. This was the point made from that side. I am happy that this is understood.

Sir, about the Patents (Amendment) Bill, which is before the House, I would like to emphasise, with everything at my command, that in the changing world, in the changing India, it is not for securing the multinationals. I have here letters from the Indian companies dated as back as four days ago. What do they write? They are bringing to my notice that the United States' American Societies, at the 229th National Meeting, are warning their scientists of the cutting edge technology that is coming out of the Indian Research Institute. In a British think tank, recently a seminar was conducted on "Can India change the paradigm of R&D in the West?" The new reality is beginning to seep in that the Indian scientists are ready to face the challenge of a post-patent era; the Indian companies have, over the past few years, invested heavily in technology and research infrastructure. Are we not to back our own companies? Are we not to back our own scientists? Are we not to back our own technicians?

[Shri Kamal Nath]

Sir, currently, India ranked second among the developing countries in patent filing. That is the progress we have made. We must not minimise this. We must not undermine the achievements of our own scientists, the scientists coming back from abroad, coming back to India to join our research laboratories. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : We are not undermining the achievements of our scientists and others.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am responding to the facts. So, Sir, today, the Indian companies are filing for cancer drugs.

Another broad point I want to make, before I get to the specifics, which are very important, which have been brought out, is that between 1995 and 2005, the drugs which were not allowed to be patented are going to now rise in prices. For the information of the House, I would like to say that 195 drugs were approved by the Drugs Controller for sale in India. So, 195 new drugs came, out of which, 188 are molecules, pre-1995 molecules. They cannot be patented, and the left are only seven.

Another point was made that what will happen to the cancer drugs. Of the 12 main ARV (Anti-Retro Viral) drugs, how many of them are pre-1995? Only one of them is post-1995. So, on this concern also, we must look at the facts.

Sir, every Member from that side has said: "We understand this, we understand the TRIPS commitment. But you should send it to the Standing Committee." I tried to answer this to the best of my ability at the start, and I would make a final attempt. This Bill, which is before this House today, has been in public domain since December of 2003. It is not that last week we pulled it out of some pocket or pulled it out of some corner, and produced this Bill. This Bill has been in public domain since December of 2003.

You say that it is a serious issue. I also say that it is a serious issue. When we came into power in the third week of May, 2004, it was a serious issue. We wanted to look at what you people had produced. I am sure that you people would have done the same thing if you were here. For a Bill which was in public domain since December, 2003, you now say that give us eight days. In eight days, the issues will be answered, all the multinationals will be finished and our interests will be taken care of! I do not understand this logic

I would like to put forth another point. A large number of points have been raised about compulsory marketing. Sir, this is the third amendment. There had been the first and the second amendments earlier. My friends – like Mr. Swain who was a Member of the JPC also – who understand them would agree with me that most of the issues relate to the second amendment. I appreciate the points he made. He himself has said that it took two years for the JPC to consider them. Now, Mr. Swain, your own Members have got some points and ask for eight days to be given. What took you two years to debate and consider in over 40 hearings, they want to solve it in eight days! This is not a subject matter of my amendment at all. That was the second amendment. Most of the points, that have been raised, are the points concerning the first and the second amendments. I am merely carrying on the process and bringing in the third amendment.

Our friends in the UPA pointed out some valid things in the second amendment also. We have no hesitation in accepting those amendments. I would only say that this amendment is already there; this House has already passed it. But, there was some force in what they said. We were open.

In November, I asked you. I formally wrote to the Leader of the Opposition requesting that we should discuss it as it was a serious matter. From June, I tried to study it myself and engage with other interested groups. I did it. So, it is not that it is being brought casually. It is not that this is being brought callously. It is not that this is a motion that we are going through merely because we

have a TRIPS' commitment. I must make it very emphatically clear that whenever we have to meet a commitment and if we can, then we should. If you are not satisfied with it, do you mean to say that when the NDA Government brought the Bill in 2003, they brought it without considering the various aspects and thinking that they would send it to the Select Committee for consideration? Do you mean to say that there is no application of mind and the mind would be applied only when the Bill goes to the Select Committee? I say that it was a very well considered Bill. I am not criticising the Bill. New ideas, of course, come whenever there is a change in the scenario. Maybe after one or two or three years, we may ourselves consider that we require to do this. There is nothing static in this. That is the way the world is evolving; that is the way the technology is evolving. Our own technology and our own R&D are evolving. We must be conscious, at the end of the day, about this. Does it meet India's interests?

Another point, which was made was this. Does it meet the flexibility available in the TRIPS? Sir, much elasticity was there. I have a difference of opinion with my friends. I say that this does not meet my international obligations. They very readily agree and say that this is their belief. They say: "If that is your belief, we agree." Two issues were raised. One of the issues was what Mr. Swain had raised. What Ms. Maneka Gandhi said was the opposite. Unfortunately, Ms. Maneka Gandhi, day before yesterday, wrote to us. Had she written it this morning, then she would not have made those points. But the points she made were absolutely diametrically opposite. I wonder if she was sitting here or there, as the same point was made by Shri Rupchand Pal – Should it be a new entity or should it be a new chemical entity? We had extensive discussions on this. I say that I am not satisfied. I say that I agree with you (Mr. Swain). I must tell you this. I was disagreeing with Mr. Rupchand Pal and I continue to disagree with him and Ms. Maneka Gandhi.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) :
What have you managed?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I have managed nothing.

[English]

So, Sir, there is a very fine line and that fine line was appreciated by Shri Rupchand Pal; that fine line was appreciated by us. So, we said that we would send it to an expert group to give us the opinion. I am saying that now and we shall send it to the expert group. It is only because of the point that you made. I took your argument to him. I said that this is what the Indian companies are feeling. But on the other hand, another hon. Member from Your own side said that that was not correct. So, there are different opinions held by the hon. Members sitting on the same bench. What do we do?

MD. SALIM (Calcutta – North East) : They speak in many voices! ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea) : We will learn from you how to be with us in the morning and how to be with them in the evening! ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please interrupt him a little but not too much.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : On the one hand, we are saying that this is a serious Bill and this is a complicated Bill, and on the other hand, we must not do anything to trivialise this.

Amongst the various points made by the hon. Members I will start responding to Prof. Rawat. I do not know why he goes into *neeyat*.

[Translation]

He starts talking about intention. There is no need to talk of intention. It is not a question of intention, question is that which are the sections, parts of the Bill. Shri Ram Vilas Paswanjee, it's true that it is a question of policy and not the intention.

[Shri Kamal Nath]

[English]

Shri Uday Singh again went rushing through the Bill. He did talk about whether there is any flexibility and whether we have taken advantage of that or not. I will be happy if somebody tells me that there is one flexibility that we have not taken advantage of.

I am dealing with WTO. We recently had a G-20 Meeting which was referred to here. In the G-20 Meeting, they were reading the papers about the Patents Bill. Who are the G-20 Members? They are: LDCs, the poor African countries. They are looking at us and rightly so. It was mentioned that India was providing leadership. Of course, India is providing leadership and more so, in the last ten months. We had a very successful G-20 Meeting on issues which do not mainly concern India. They concern the developing world and they accepted the leadership of India. They want that we should have a successful Meeting in Delhi. On this issue those countries are looking at us to find out whether we have got the maximum flexibility. We used the maximum flexibility. I want to assure this House that to the best of my ability, I have used all the elasticity possible. I was hoping that somebody would tell me that I have not used this elasticity. If you read this with the amendments, I am sure, you will agree with me.

He raised another question.

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Sorry to interrupt you. Where was the time to read the amendments?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. He has not yielded. Mr. Minister, you may go on and conclude.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : One question was raised about the EMR to Novartis, by Shri Uday Singh. He knows that. I do not want to politicise it. I do not want to get into in whose Government's time this EMR was given. I am not going into that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH : You can also mention the action taken on that.

MR. SPEAKER : No running commentary please

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Let us understand the chronology. If we do not understand the chronology, we may not understand the issues. I have been informed about this. I was very deeply concerned with this. It was only now that we asked for Novartis. We served them a letter. In reply, they have stated that they have supplied – they have sold drugs – the same drugs to the extent of Rs.5.34 crore in the market and supplied freely to the extent of Rs.324 crore. It was the same drug – Novartis – because it refers to us since we took up the matter with them. This letter is dated 23rd February of this year. It was our concern. Nothing has happened before on the same issue of Novartis. I am happy – on a separate occasion – to show you this.

We would seek your advice on this, if you have any. There is no problem because our objectives are clear. The Novartis issue has been raised many times. I thought you must say this than saying that India is being influenced by multinationals. I do not understand this charge. When the first and the second amendments came, nobody was being influenced by the multinationals. But at the time of third amendment, when you are sitting on that side, you are saying that it is being influenced by the multinationals. When you brought the Bill in 2003, nobody was being influenced by the multinationals. But when you sit there, the multinational phobia starts hitting you. I would only assure you that this is not multinational driven but this is national driven. This Government is always going to act on what is nationally driven. Please be assured on that.

Mr. Rupchand Pal had two serious concerns over the Bill. I thank him for his support. I do recognise that you are seeing the real picture. The real picture being that you are enabling India to have a leadership role in taking on the unilateralism in global trade which is taking place. When you recognise that India is capable of this leadership, then only and with your support can India

effectively play that role. So having recognised that, I greatly appreciate your support on the two points which you have made and the two points on which I differ with you. I differ with you but I will refer it to an expert group to see whether there is enough elasticity and also whether it is in the interest of Indian pharmaceutical companies. I will be happy to bring an amendment when the House is reconvened. The two issues are related to the new chemical entity and the question of micro-organism. That was the question which was raised. I will be happy to refer it to the expert group which will also be constituted in consultation with you because, as I said, our intentions are common.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Hon. Minister, how did you do this?

SHRI RAMAL NATH : We will also consult the people whom you had consulted while drafting the Bill and fully satisfy you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I will be happy to use the wisdom of Mr. Swain for giving me some information...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Suman raised some very important points.

[Translation]

Shri Ramji Lal Suman has said whether we have to take permission of America for setting up our pharmaceutical industry here. I would like to tell him that there is no such provision in it. So many things are taking place these days.

[English]

There are 64 FDA approved manufacturing companies in India which are supplying drugs to the United States and the European Union. We are supplying to them, they are not supplying to us.

[Translation]

Now the situation has changed.

[English]

I am informing you that this is the largest number outside the United States. I think we should really applaud our pharmaceutical industry which not only has a very good manufacturing base but also has a good research base.

There were several references made to *The New York Times* saying that *The New York Times* has said this and that. Sometimes we follow *The New York Times* and sometimes we do not. When it suits us, we quote *The New York Times* and when it does not suit us, we do not. Today, we chose to quote from it. You were saying that *The New York Times* was coming to your rescue. Mr. George Fernandes said that even *The New York Times* says this. I am sure the Indian Parliament should not be influenced by *The New York Times*. We should do which by our conviction is correct and not just because *The New York Times* has said something – maybe because they have not read the Act.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : I mentioned WHO.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : WHO has not said this. I will come to that.

Sir, if you were to read what the economists said, then you would know that they said that Indian law is very loose and it is no legislation. I do not want to get into what they have said and by what interest they are driven. I want to do what I think and what our Government believes to be correct. As I said, we are 'national' driven and no 'multinational' driven.

Sir, there was a point in regard to what effect it would have on the drugs. I have said that out of the 13 anti retro viral drugs, 12 cannot be patented. Another point was whether we have taken care of para VI of the Doha Declaration or not. I would like to request the hon. Members to refer to section 92A of the Bill. I do not want to get into the technicalities here. Very briefly, I want to say that in the area of compulsory licensing – if we were to read what

[Shri Kamal Nath]

compulsory licensing provisions to be made – there were two serious points made, compulsory licensing and evergreening. It is because if Aspirin was first used for headache, now it is used for blood thinning. The question is whether it would be entitled to be patented.

Sir, I would first like to refer to compulsory licensing. This aspect has been mentioned in section 84. I would like to request the hon. Members to read this section once. It is so tight that if we were to look at what provisions of compulsory licensing be put where there is the question of prices, where there is the question of public interest, all these issues have been adequately taken care of. Then, there is section 66. This House, at the end of the day, is supreme. What does section 66 say? It says that where the Central Government is of the opinion that a patent or the mode in which it is exercised is mischievous to the State or generally prejudicial to the public, it may, after giving the opportunity to be heard, make a declaration to be reflected in the official gazette and there upon the patent shall deem to have been revoked. This is the law. If there was any upsurge in the prices, if there were apprehensions, then the hon. Members, in discharge of their obligations, would they ever let that happen? It is not merely the responsibility of the Government, the hon. Members also would react to this. We are conscious of that.

There are so many provisions here. In regard to evergreening, I just want to read out section 3(d) which says that a mere discovery of a new property or a new use for a known substance or the mere use of known process in a new product – these are exceptions, these will not be granted any patent – and substances obtained by a mere ad-mixture resulting only in aggregation of properties of the components thereof or, processes of producing such substances will not be given patents. There is no question of evergreening. There is no question that our compulsory licensing is loose; in fact, our compulsory licensing is very tight. With the alertness of our Members

who are interacting with the people, in the event of any increase in prices, I think, the Government would have enormous ability to act on that.

There was another question whether our traditional knowledge has got protection or not. Sections 3(b) and 25 take care of that aspect.

Another question was about whether our plants are coming within the purview of patents or not. Shri Ramji Lal Suman mentioned this point. There is a very specific section 3 which says that no plants are coming within patents. Then, there was another question on pre-grants. I would like to say that the Bill that was brought forward in December, 2003 – I am not saying that the NDA Government brought it – did not have on pre-grant opposition. Today, I am being lectured and I am being told not only about including pre-grant opposition but also as to how tight we should make it.

19.00 hrs.

In December, 2003, there was a Bill which had no pre-grant opposition. Today I have been told that it is not true. Please read my amendments. I think we have brought in the pre-grant opposition. It was one of the issues which were made that we should go back to the 1970 position for pre-grant. We have done that. This was again a suggestion and I thought that this was a very valid suggestion. When we had called the BJP for discussion, I was told that. This was one point they missed and I thought that I should bring it in. This was mentioned by our friends. We went by what our friends told. This came from your letter. But we have brought this in. So, I am being told something which was not there and after having brought it in, I am told that it is not tight enough. It is very strange. I would like to reiterate that pre-grant opposition is adequate and all safeguards have been built. We have, today, a product patent regime which has a pre-grant opposition. Somebody was saying that there is a letter. The heading of this Section is 'Pre-grant Opposition'. You said that I have diluted it. I am bringing in an amendment to

say that there is compulsory hearing. So, India will be one of the few countries in the world which is going to have a pre-grant and a post-grant opposition. This is how tight we bear it.

I believe that I have tried to explain the apprehensions which the Members had. I believe that some of their fears have been allayed and I seek the support of the House to pass this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Prof. Malhotra to speak. I have allowed him to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Is he substituting...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I am not substituting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bachi Singh Rawat, shall I take it that you are not exercising your right to reply and in your place, he is speaking?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora) : Yes,

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Yes, Sir. In his place, I am speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not to be treated as a precedent.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister has disappointed us. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not patent shouting!

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was the stand so far and we think that we will have to pass it, we have our international commitments and because of that we may not face any further sanctions, therefore, it is our compulsions to pass this Bill. But it is being said for the first time that the Bill is very good, and whatever is being done in the world is in our interest, it will protect our interests, it is in the national interest. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to say that not even a single Minister came forward and said that owing to this Bill the prices of medicines would not be raised whatever repercussions it may have. We tried our best that this matter be referred to the standing committee. Although for the last nine months we are trying to make them understand every point in this regard yet they have brought this Bill through an ordinance. You have brought nine ordinances in nine months. You and your allies will be held responsible for whatever damage it will cause. As a Mark of protest, we walkout the House.

19.04 hrs.

(At this stage Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and some other Hon. Members left the House)

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Malhotra's intervention will not be treated as a precedent for the future.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House disapproves of the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004 (No. 7 of 2004) promulgated by the President on 26 December, 2004."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Patents Act, 1970 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 - Amendment of Section 2

MR. SPEAKER : I understand that Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar and Shri M. Shivanna are not moving their amendment. Shri Kamal Nath.

Amendments made:

Page 2, *after* line 25, *insert*—

(f) for clause (ja), the following clause shall be substituted, namely—

'(ja) "inventive step" means a feature of an invention that involves technical advance as compared to the existing knowledge or having economic significance or both and that makes the invention not obvious to a person skilled in the art;'

(18)

Page 2, line 26, *for* "(f)", *substitute* "(g)" (19)

Page 2, *after* line 26, *insert*,—

complete specification, that is, the subject matter has not fallen in public domain or that it does not form part of the state of the art;'

'(h) after clause (t), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(ta) 'pharmaceutical substance means any new entity involving one or more inventive steps';.

(22)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 - Amendment of Section 3

MR. SPEAKER : After the Minister's reply, I am sure Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, Shri C.K. Chandrappan, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy, Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar and Shri M. Shivanna are not going to move their amendments.

Mr. Minister to move his amendment.

Amendments made:

Page 2, *for* line 30–36, *substitute*

Amendment 3. In section 3 of the principal Act, of section 3. for clause (d), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(d) the mere discovery of a new form of a known substance which does not result in the enhancement of the known efficacy of that substance or the mere discovery of any new property or new use for a known substance or of the mere use of a known process, machine or apparatus unless such known process results in a new product or employs at least one new reactant.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this clause, salts, esters, ethers, polymorphs, metabolites, pure form, particle size, isomers, mixtures of isomers, complexes, combinations and other derivatives of known substance shall be considered to be the same substance, unless they differ significantly in properties with regard to efficacy;"

(23)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 - Omission of Section 5

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, Shri C.K. Chandrappan and Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy are not moving their amendments.

The question is :

"That clause 4, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 to 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There is an amendment No. 14 for adding New Clause 7A. Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar and Shri M. Shivanna are not moving their amendment.

Clause 8 - Amendment of Section 10

MR. SPEAKER : Shri M. Shivanna is not moving his amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 8, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10-Amendment of Section 11A

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, Shri C.K.

Chandrappan and Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy are not moving their amendments. Mr. Minister.

Amendments made:

Page 5, after line 10, insert,—

"Provided also significant investment and were producing and marketing the concerned product prior to 1st day of January, 2005 and which continue to manufacture the product covered by the patent on the date of grant of the patent and no infringement proceedings shall be instituted against such enterprises." (24)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 to 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 22 - Substitution of heading of Chapter-V

Amendment made.

Page 7, line 25. for "REPRESENTATION AND OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS", substitute "OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS TO GRANT OF PATENTS" (40)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 23 - Substitution of new Sections
for section 25 and 26**

Amendments made:

Page 7, line 38,—

for "the Controller shall consider and dispose of", substitute "the Controller shall, if requested by such person for being heard, hear him and dispose of" (25)

Page 7, omit lines 40 to 42 (26)

Page 7, line 43, for "(3)", substitute "(2)" (27)

Page 9, line 1—

- (i) for "(4)", substitute "(3)"
- (ii) for "(3)", substitute "(2)" (28)

Page 9, line 10, for "(5)", substitute "(4)" (29)

Page 9, line 13—

- (i) for "(6)", substitute "(5)"
- (ii) for "(5)", substitute "(4)" (30)

Page 9, line 14,—

for "(3)", substitute "(2)" (31)

Page 9, line 16—

- (i) for "(7)", substitute "(6)"
- (ii) for "(5)", substitute "(4)" (32)

Page 9, line 23, for "(3)", substitute "(2)" (33)

Page 7, for lines 31 to 37, substitute—

'Controller against the grant of patent on the ground—

- (a) that the applicant for the patent or the person under or through whom he claims, wrongfully

obtained the invention or any part thereof from him or from a person under or through whom he claims;

(b) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification has been published before the priority date of the claim—

(i) in any specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made in India on or after the 1st day of January, 1912; or

(ii) in India or elsewhere, in any other document;

Provided that the ground specified in sub-clause (ii) shall not be available where such publication does not constitute an anticipation of the invention by virtue of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 29.:

(c) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is claimed in a claim of a complete specification published on or after the priority date of the applicant's claim and filed in pursuance of an application for a patent in India, being a claim of which the priority date is earlier than that of applicant's claim;

(d) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification was publicly known or publicly used in India before the priority date of that claim.

Explanation— For the purposes of this clause, an invention relating to a process for which a patent is claimed shall be deemed to have been publicly known or publicly used in India before the priority date of the claim if a product made by that process had already been imported into India before that date except where such importation has been for the purpose of reasonable trial or experiment only;

- (e) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is obvious and clearly does not involve any inventive step, having regard to the matter published as mentioned in clause (b) or having regard to what was used in India before the priority date of the applicant's claim;
- (f) that the subject of any claim of the complete specification is not an invention within the meaning of this Act, or is not patentable under this Act;
- (g) that the complete specification does not sufficiently and clearly describe the invention or the method by which it is to be performed;
- (h) that the applicant has failed to disclose to the Controller the information required by section 8 or has furnished the information which in any material particular was false to his knowledge;
- (i) that in the case of convention application, the application was not made within twelve months from the date of the first application for protection for the invention made in a convention country by the applicant or a person from whom he derives title;
- (j) that the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mentions the source or geographical origin of biological material used for the invention;
- (k) that the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification is anticipated having regard to the knowledge, oral or otherwise, available within any local or indigenous community in India or elsewhere,

but on no other ground.'

(41)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 to 41 were added to the Bill.

Clause 42-Amendment of Section 59

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shivana is not moving his amendment.

The question is :

"That clause 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42 was added to the Bill.

Clause 43 to 51 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80(i)

SHRI KAMLA NATH : I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 34 to the Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2005 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 34

to the Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2005 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 51A - Amendment of Section 84

Amendment made:

Page 14, after line 9, insert.—

Amendment of section 84 '51A. In section 84 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the word "sealing", the word "grant" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (6), for the following explanation shall be inserted at the end, namely—

'Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (iv), "reasonable period" shall be construed as a period not ordinarily exceeding a period of six months.' (34)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That new clause 51A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 51A was added to the Bill.

Clause 52 was added to the Bill.

Clause 53 - Amendment of Section 90

MR. SPEAKER : Since Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, Shri C.K. Chandrappan and Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy are not moving their amendment Nos. 6, 7 and 8, we go to amendment no. 35 – Shri Kamal Nath.

Amendment made :

Page 14, for lines 15—24, substitute—

"(vii) that the licence is granted with a predominant

purpose of supply in the Indian market and that the licensee may also export the patented produce, if need be in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of sub-section (7) of sections 84;

(viii) that in the case of semi-conductor technology, the licence granted is to work the invention for public non-commercial use;

(ix) that in case the licence is granted to remedy a practice determined after judicial or administrative process to be anti-competitive, the licensee shall be permitted to export the patented product, if need be." (35)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 53, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 53, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 54 - Insertion of new Section 92-A

Amendment made:

Page 14, lines 30-31,—

for "provided compulsory licence has been granted by such country". substitute "provided compulsory licence has been granted by such country or such country has, by notification or otherwise, allowed importation of the patented pharmaceutical products from India." (36)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 54, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 54, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 55 to 59 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 60 - Amendment of
Section 117-A**

Amendment made:

Page 15, line 30, for "(5)", substitute "(4)" (37)

(Shri Kamal Nath)

MR. SPEAKER : Even your 'Ayes' have become to feeble, I have to go on shouting.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 60, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 60, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 61 to 78 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. That invigorates me also. This is the vibrancy of our parliamentary democracy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : 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.

MR. SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

19.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Wednesday, March 23, 2005/
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