

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session /
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

G.C. Malhotra
Secretary- General
Lok Sabha

Kiran Sahn
Principal Chief Editor

Harnam Dass Takker
Chief Editor

Parmesh Kumar Sharma
Senior Editor

Sarita Nagpal
Editor

(Original English Proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi Proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof)

CONTENTS

(Fourteenth Series, Vol. VIII, Fourth Session, 2005/1926 (Saka))

No. 12, Tuesday, March 15, 2005/Phalguna 24, 1926 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
* Starred Question Nos. 161-165	2-28
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	28-440
*Starred Question Nos. 166-180	28-67
Unstarred Question Nos. 1724-1953	67-440
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3305 DATED 21.12.2004 REGARDING WOMEN DESKS IN POLICE STATIONS AND REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY	441
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER	
Manner of taking up of Questions for Oral Answers	441-444
OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER	
Business transacted in the previous week	444
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	445-450
LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE	450-451
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	
Fourth Report	451
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE	
Sixty-Seventh to Sixty-Ninth Reports	451
PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS	452
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 294 DATED 21.12.2004 REGARDING ATROCITIES ON MINORITIES	
AND	
GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY	
Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	452-454
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2004-2005	454
SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS	
Re: Need to name the International Airport at Shamshabad in Rangareddy district of Andhra Pradesh after Dr. N.T. Rama Rao.	454-462

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	476-483
(I) Need to reconsider the proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh to build a canal on river Vansaadhara near Katraguda in Orissa	
Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu	476
(II) Need to four lane National Highway No.9 between Hyderabad and Vijayawada	
Shri K. S. Rao	476
(iii) Need to construct a helipad and an air strip at Chuddhar in Himachal Pradesh	
Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram Shandil	476-477
(iv) Need for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi	
Shri Sajjan Kumar	477
(v) Need for four-laning National Highway No. 215 in Orissa	
Shri Ananta Nayak	477-478
(vi) Need for construction of an under-bridge near Shiggaon Central Bus Stand in Karnataka	
Shri Manjunath Kunnur	478
(vii) Need to provide compensation to the opium cultivators of Handotl region of Rajasthan for damage caused to their crops due to hailstorm	
Shri Dushyant Singh	478-479
(viii) Need to open a computerised railway reservation counter at Maharajganj, U.P.	
Shri Pankaj Choudhary	479
(ix) Need to formulate new guidelines to make the Targetted Public Distribution System effective	
Dr. K.S. Manoj	479-480
(x) Need to expedite payment of compensation to the farmers towards acquisition of land for developing the Amausi airport in Lucknow, U.P.	
Shri Jai Prakash (Mohania Ganj)	480
(xi) Need to nominate the children of Manjhi Community of Bihar to Colleges of Physical Education with a view to develop their sports potential	
Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi	480
(xii) Need to develop Lonar Crater in Buldana Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra as a tourist resort	
Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	480-481
(xiii) Need to declare Cuttack-Chandbali State Highway in Orissa as a National Highway	
Shrimati Archana Nayak	481

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xiv) Need to remove the precondition of knowledge of Hindi language as essential for recruitment of 'Cabin Crew' in Air India and Indian Airlines	
Shri M. Appadurai	482
(xv) Need to take suitable steps to make CGHS Dispensary No. 54 at Shakurbasti, New Delhi functional	
Shri Subrata Bose	482-483
RAILWAY BUDGET, 2005-06 — GENERAL DISCUSSION	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT - (RAILWAYS), 2005-06	
AND	
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS - (RAILWAYS), 2004-05	483-510
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	483-485
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir	485-486
Shri Suresh Chandel	486-492
Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav	492-494
Dr. Vallabhbhai Kathiria	494-495
Shri Anantha Venkatarami Reddy	495-498
Shri Lalu Prasad	498-506
APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON ACCOUNT BILL, 2005	509-511
Motion to consider	
Shri Lalu Prasad	509-511
Clause 2, 3 and 1	510
Motion to Pass	511
APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 2005	511-512
Motion to Consider	
Shri Lalu Prasad	511
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	512
Motion to Pass	512
GENERAL BUDGET, 2005-06 — GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT - (GENERAL), 2005-06	
Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra	524-538
Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	538-545
Shri Rupchand Pal	545-555
Shri Mohan Singh	555-561

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Alok Kumar Mehta	561-564
Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao	564-567
Shri Harin Pathak	567-582
Shri K.S. Rao	582-595
Shri B. Mahtab	595-599
Shri Bikram Keshari Deo	599-600
ANNEXURE-I	601-608
Member-Wise Index to Starred Questions	601
Member-Wise Index to Unstarred Questions	601-608
ANNEXURE-II	609-612
Ministry-Wise Index to Starred Questions	609-610
Ministry-Wise Index to Unstarred Questions	609-612

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Charanjit Singh Atwal

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

Shri Giridhar Gamang

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Ajay Maken

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan

Shri Arjun Sethi

Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra Shah

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shri G.C. Malhotra

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 15, 2005/Phalguna 24, 1926 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, I want to raise an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what is that? Now, we are in the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the Government has decided to shift the Hyderabad Airport to Secunderabad Airport. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please raise the issue after the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it was named after Rajiv Gandhi, ignoring NTR. The Cabinet took a decision to name it after Rajiv Gandhi, ignoring NTR. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please raise it after the Question Hour. I will allow you to raise this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, this is a very important question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already committed to allow him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it was named after Rajiv Gandhi. We demand that the *status quo* should be maintained. NTR is the 'Telugu Pride'. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You know the importance of Question Hour. I will allow you to raise it after the Question Hour.

Now, Q. No. 161, Shri Prabodh Panda.

Nothing more of him will be recorded.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise it. I will permit you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will permit you to raise it at the appropriate time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Okay, it is agreed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not trying to stop you. I am only requesting you to raise it at the appropriate time.

Q. No. 161, Shri Prabodh Panda.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National Anthem

+

* 161. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions to delete some words from the National Anthem or adopt a new anthem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has seen various reports in the print and electronic media in this regard recently; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Government has been receiving, from time to time, letters from various persons suggesting deletion, addition, etc. of words in the national anthem or even its complete substitution by some other composition. The Government is also aware of the views articulated in the print/electronic media against any change in the national anthem.

A Writ Petition has been filed in the Supreme Court of India by one Shri Sanjeev Bhatnagar seeking an appropriate order/writ for deletion of the word "Sindh" from the national

anthem or its substitution by some other proper and approved word like "Kashmir".

The Government is opposed to any deletion, addition, etc. in the national anthem or its substitution by another composition and is, therefore, contesting the Writ petition.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I must thank the Government that they are opposed to any deletion or addition of words in the National Anthem or its substitution by another composition, and is, therefore, contesting the Writ Petition.

In this context, I would like to put a Supplementary. It is composed by Tagore himself. So far as I understand, the word 'sindh', does not symbolise a particular area.

MR. SPEAKER: They have taken a decision. It has been mentioned there.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: It symbolises the culture; and I am proud to refer to Vivekananda, the Great, who has defined the Hindu culture and the Hindu religion. It originates from the 'Sindhu River'. So, may I know whether this is the basic concept for which they are objecting to the deletion of the word?

MR. SPEAKER: How can he answer? How can he speculate what others are thinking?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: If so, can you please enlighten us as to what is the basis for deletion?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may say what is the Government's stand, and not about what others are thinking.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): We have made our stand very clear in the reply. We do think that the word 'Hind' has emanated from the word 'Sindh', and it represents the culture and the ethos of the people. We are going to retain it.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: My second Supplementary is this. It is understood why they are against the deletion. But it is not understood why they are against addition.

MR. SPEAKER: What sort of addition?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Any addition.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We do not want to mutilate the National Anthem. If additions are required, then, there would not be any limit.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I understand from the statement that is laid on the Table of the House here, that the Government is opposed to any deletion or addition

in the National Anthem. But in order to maintain the sanctity and serenity of the National Anthem and to avoid future tampering, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering any suitable legislative intervention through amendment to the Constitution.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I do not think an amendment is required. We have taken a decision that there will be no change in the National Anthem and it continues as it is.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any scope for any supplementary after this! I think Members want to put supplementaries.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we are proud of our National Anthem. Rabindranath Tagore wrote two National Anthems for two countries; one is, *Amar Sonar Bangla* for Bangladesh and the other is *Jana Gana Mana*, the Indian National Anthem. Everybody knows it. A Writ Petition had been filed but that is not the matter of concern because anybody can file a Writ Petition in the Court. What the Government has communicated today, through this reply, is absolutely okay. I would like to know whether the Government has communicated this information to the Supreme Court or not. If this has not been communicated, then some time there may be some confusion. That is why I would like to ask the Minister, whether the Government has communicated this information to the Supreme Court or not.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The stand we are taking in the Parliament is the stand we are taking in the Court and there is no difference between the two stands.

DR. K. S. MANOJ: I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, whether it is not customary to sing the National Anthem in Government programmes attended by the hon. Prime Minister and the Governors of States.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

DR. K. S. MANOJ: Is it not customary to sing National Anthem in Government programmes?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of the main Question. The main Question relates to the suggestions for making any change in the National Anthem.

DR. K. S. MANOJ: Recently, in Kerala in the foundation stone laying ceremony of a prestigious Rajiv Gandhi National Thermal Project, which was attended by the hon. Prime Minister and the Governor of Kerala, the National Anthem was not sung.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of the main Question.

[Translation]

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has expressed Government's view about addition and deletion of words in the National Anthem. A writ petition has also been filed in this regard in the Supreme Court according to which it is mandatory to take court's direction for making any deletion or addition in the National Anthem, I would like to know whether discussion will be held on this matter in the House or not?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister cannot decide it. Up till now, I have to decide it.

[Translation]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Though, this question is not related to the reply given by the hon. Minister, yet I would like to make a comment that if we consider any song as National Anthem uniting the entire country, then I feel that the north-eastern part of India does not feature in it. We do not get such a message that we are also part of it. There is no question of deletion of any word. However, if any addition is required in future, the name of the river Brahmaputra should be included in it and the entire North-eastern part will be associated with it. The Government should consider it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, our National Anthem represents our culture, the culture of the north, the south, the east, the west and the north-eastern states. All other areas are also reflected in it. This is not just a geographical feature, this is spiritual as well as cultural concept. This is related to the soul, mind and thoughts. Thus, a major part of north-east is covered in it. Arunachal is the state where the sunrays appear first of all. That is why we feel that we are able to see its reflection in the National Anthem.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Rajesh Mishra is not interested to ask the supplementary.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I would like to know from the Government whether it has informed the Courts that the issues like national boundaries, national songs, national flags should not be entertained as Writ Petitions because they will prick the sentiments of the people of this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can advise the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Song composed by Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

includes the aspects of sacrifice, glory and bravery. During the pre-independence period, all the sessions of the Congress used to commence with this song. Mahatma Gandhi used to sing this song and Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore also sang this song. Inspired by this song, we fought the war of independence and the people laid down their lives. Shri Krishna Rao of Maharashtra had played this song in Central Hall in front of former Prime Minister, Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Why could this song not become National Anthem if it could become a marching song? You had accepted it. ...*(Interruptions)* Was it not accepted because the Muslim League had opposed it? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

It is a fact, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is not the issue now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: They had accepted it as National Anthem. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is about our National Anthem.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: The Muslims had also sacrificed their lives for this cause. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think Shri Sushil Modi would like to put the supplementary.

[Translation]

Empowerment of Adivasi Women

*162. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan to empower Adivasi Women in various parts of the country;

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

* Not recorded.

(c) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the National Commission for women in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 formulated by the Department of Women & Child Development provides for empowerment of women, including the Scheduled Tribe women. The Policy provides that in relation to girls or women belonging to Scheduled Tribes, to reduce the gender gap in secondary and higher education would be a focus area.

The Ministry also ensures empowerment of tribal people, including tribal women through its various policies, plans, schemes and programmes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides for a separate women component under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and programmes undertaken out of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution besides implementing an exclusive scheme of Educational Complex in low literacy districts for education of tribal girls.

The National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) implements the scheme of *Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY)* which provides for term loan for scheme/projects costing upto Rs. 50,000/- per unit at an interest rate of 4% to the beneficiaries.

The National Commission for Women recommends wide ranging recommendations like abolition of 'dayan pratha' in Jharkhand, review of Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, enhancement of literacy levels, eradication of malnutrition and starvation, curbing naxalite activities, economic empowerment of women, promotion of forest based industries, priority attention to handloom and handicrafts sector, etc. The Ministry is taking action for implementation of the recommendations through policies/schemes/ programmes to the extent within the mandate of the Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of

all I need your protection since this question is related to the women belonging to the scheduled tribes. When the Government was formed by the NDA 53 years after Independence, the former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee considered the issue with regard to women belonging to scheduled tribes. That time the Department of Women and Child development formulated the Empowerment of Women Policy, 2001 and the ways to empower the women belonging to scheduled tribes were discussed. I have got only incomplete reply to my question. At first I would like to draw your attention towards this matter because in one part of my question it has been asked to give state-wise details thereof. However, I have not got the state-wise details of the same. Therefore, I find myself unable to immediately ask any question with regard to Chhattisgarh. The first question which I would like to ask from the hon. Minister through you, is regarding the details of specific schemes alongwith the details of districts in which these schemes are being launched. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much amount has been provided in those districts and the date from which those schemes have been implemented.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to make a Statement that so far as empowerment of adivasi women is concerned, our Government has taken important steps involving political, economic as also social empowerment. This policy continues. We are taking proactive steps in order to see that this empowerment is translated into reality. Let me just inform the hon. Member that so far as political empowerment is concerned, the tribal women have been benefited in terms of the Panchayati Raj. I must pay respect to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who was the architect of Panchayati Raj, as a result of which today about 80,000 ST women are the representatives of Panchayati institutions.

Now insofar as social empowerment is concerned, I may make a mention here that we are taking steps to see that the girls' hostels are established in the tribal areas. There are 754 tribal hostels and so on. At this point of time, I do not want to go into the details because the empowerment is more important for us.

As regards details about Chhattisgarh or any other State, we are collecting them from the States and whatever information we have, will be sent to the Members.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister did not give proper reply to my question. It seems that the hon. Minister has no knowledge of the issues concerning women belonging to

tribal areas and scheduled tribes. He has stated in reply to the original question that they are implementing scheme of educational complex in the districts having low literacy rate while I had asked about the total amount being provided to them, the action plan in this regard and the physical as well as the economical target thereof. I feel disappointed that I am not getting reply to my question.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: Sir, this question relates to empowerment. Therefore, as far as details regarding districts and States are concerned, we are collecting the information from the States.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give the information to the Member. I have requested him to supply you the list.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister would refer to his acknowledgement D.O. Letter Nos. MTA/VIP/50/349/2002 dated 20th November, 2002 and MTA/VIP/50/6/2004 dated 30th December, 2004 and find that the quite old case of discrimination with Scheduled Tribes is still unattended by his Ministry and the tribals are being subjected to discrimination.

MR. SPEAKER: How can we answer this. Since this is a specific case, you send the letter to the Minister, he will deal with it.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is aware of the issue of unmarried adivasi mothers in the district of Wynad, and several cases filed in the State Women's Commission for the maintenance of the children against the alleged fathers. I would also like to know whether there is any proposal from the Union Government to conduct the DNA tests free of charge.

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: This is a suggestion which is well taken.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, large number of tribal children and their mothers are dying in the country. This is very common that women attain motherhood at a very young age. There are areas such as Melghat under my constituency and Dhulia, Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Thane etc. in Maharashtra where no special efforts have been made to empower the women. That is why the tribal mothers are getting disheartened resulting into rise in the incidents of their death.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask question.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that a number of projects have been launched and a provision to grant loan amount upto Rs. 50,000/- has also been made through you. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are contemplating to formulate any specific scheme to empower and educate the women belonging to Melghat, Nandurbar, Dhulia, Gadchiroli, Thane etc. areas and the efforts made by the Government to impart higher education in this area. Besides, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the area-wise details of women and families getting a loan of Rs. 50,000/-.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How can he give the details now?

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member. I can give him the details about the number of women who have got loans worth Rs. 50,000 under the *Adivasi Mahila Sashakti Yojana*. The number of women who benefited out of this scheme is 14,778 and the amount spent so far is Rs. 36.83 crore.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: What is the number of such women in Amaravati area of Maharashtra?

[English]

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: You are talking about your own State only. We are collecting these information from the States and we would certainly supply the information to the hon. Member.

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Sir, thank you for allowing me to ask this supplementary. I would like to know whether the Government has any plans to provide nutritious food to adivasi pregnant women for safe delivery in order to avoid infant deaths. I would also like to know whether preventive medicar scheme is likely to be introduced for such adivasi pregnant women.

MR. SPEAKER: How can he give information off hand like this? Please ask a specific question.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that I represent the Southern Rajasthan which is predominantly an adivasi area. Government claims that it is coming forward with certain socio-economic projects for the empowerment of adivasi women, but so far as I think, Mewar division of Southern Rajasthan where Banswara-Dungarpur districts are adivasi dominated area, I don't think that the Government has any programme for opening school or hostel for adivasi

sisters in this area, and if there is any, please let me know whether the Government has any plan to start such programme there.

Secondly, there is a custom of re-marriage of women in adivasi community. They talk of empowering women but they can be empowered only when we enact some law for the progress of those adivasi women. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to make some law in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: These are some good suggestions.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Sir, these are not suggestions. I am asking the hon. Minister about these issues.

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting him on your behalf to consider your points. You are opposing me!

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: Sir, in this connection I would like to make a statement. We, at the Centre have a special project under which we allocate money to the State Governments. It is known as the Special Central Assistance. This contributes to the Tribal Sub-Plan. Under this Plan, thirty per cent component should be spent on employment generation. We have instructed the State Governments to attend to these kinds of problems that we have.

Apart from that, we have another scheme, known as the *Swarnajayanti Rozgar Yojana*. So far, we have assisted 7,71,661 Scheduled Tribe *Swarajgaris*.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: It is only on papers. When we go in the field, we don't find any such scheme there. These data are only to confuse people. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for empowering adivasi women the hon. Minister just said that the Government is making programme for their political and economic empowerment but it will be possible only when they are made educationally empowered. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that not even a single question has been replied properly here. Whether the Government has any plan to open any school or college with a view to empower adivasi women educationally.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: We do. In fact, in so far as education complexes in low literacy pockets are concerned, we already have 93 of them which benefit 9300 students. Apart from that, if we go through. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: What is the plan to open colleges and schools in adivasi areas. The matter is related to the Adivasi people, not even a single question related to this matter has been replied properly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a running commentary. Let him answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saroj, you are a very helpful Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: I can make a mention here that in 1991, the literacy rate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have got some ways of procedure open to you. If you take recourse to them, I shall consider them. Let us hear the Minister. He is replying and not you. If you all stand up, how can he reply?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: I am just saying that the literacy rate of women has increased by 17 per cent from 1991 to 2001. Therefore, there has been a remarkable increase in literacy rate. It is a good sign that the Government has done extremely well in the field of education.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bir Singh Mahato, please put a specific question on the subject. There are many ways open for a fuller discussion. I am requesting you to consider them.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Sir, the dayan pratha system is still prevalent in the tribal society and superstitions are there. Widows are generally declared as witches or dayans and are socially censured and isolated, and punishments are given to them.

I would like to know from the Government as to what social awareness programme and legal steps are being contemplated in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing against superstitions?

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: Sir, witchcraft is a social problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Sir, half an hour discussion should be held on the problems of adivasi people.

MR. SPEAKER: At present, I cannot say that.

[English]

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Sir, it is still prevailing in the tribal society.

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: We have got some representations from different organisations. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have expressed your abhorrence against it.

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: We are saying that this is a social problem and we have to deal with it at the social level. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be silence please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you the hint thrice. After all, you have to use it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: There are tribal communities in which witchcraft is prevalent even today. It is there in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand and I know about it. We have representations from many organisations. But the Government has not yet taken a view since we think that this matter is a social problem and we have to deal with it at the social level.

MR. SPEAKER: And at the human level also.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the questions asked and their reply given in the House. The Question was asked whether the Government has made any plan for empowering adivasi women in different parts of the country? If so, the details thereof?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your supplementary?

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Whether the Government has received any recommendation from the National Commission for Women in this regard? If so, the reply and the details thereof? Sir, proper replies to the questions have not been given by the hon. Minister. Therefore, it is my submission that these questions should be deferred and opportunity should be given to raise them again because these questions are very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavda, do not misuse the

opportunity given to you. You have to ask supplementary. If you have no supplementary, then let me go to the next Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Sir, this issue is related to the adivasi women.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kiranje, I have helped you a lot in raising questions, I have allowed you to raise so many supplementary questions. Kindly see that we proceed further.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Karuna Shukla, I do not know what you are saying. You are such a cooperative Member. I think you are an asset to the Parliament. Please help me.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter is related to women and the hon. Minister has not come well prepared.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have sufficiently indicated that if the hon. Members are not satisfied with the replies given by the Minister, there are methods open under the rules. Please take recourse to them. What more can I say? I am saying this repeatedly. Now, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was asking a supplementary question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, every hon. Member has to sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harisinh Chavda, you have to ask a supplementary question arising out of this Question. You cannot go on giving your views on the answers given. Therefore, please ask a question. You need not make any

comment. Let us utilize this Question Hour, which is a very important hour, in a fruitful manner. Please put your question, if you have any.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the question was not replied hence I have invited your attention. With a view to place adivasi women at par with the women of other classes and help them attain equality, if the Government makes little budgetary allocation, they would not be able to attain equality. Therefore, whether the Government is considering to make some special provision in the budget for adivasi women? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: At the end of it, this is your question!

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH: Sir, I have already mentioned that we give Special Central Assistance to the States for augmenting the Tribal Sub-Plan. We give 30 per cent of the assistance for employment generation including women.

MR. SPEAKER: This can be discussed during the Budget. I will also allow a discussion if a proper motion is brought. I do not think we need to take more time on this.

Mr. Ramdas Athawale may now ask his supplementary question. He is the true representative of Adivasi women! This would be the last supplementary on this Question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has been trying to give equality to the adivasi women and their empowerment is also being talked about. The Government helps the Empowerment of women also through financial assistance but that amount fails to percolate down to them. Once Rajiv Gandhi had said also that only 15 per cent of the funds allocated from here for the schemes, is spent for the actual work.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Come to your supplementary question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: For empowering adivasi women, the percentage of adivasi society in the population of the country...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not asking the question from

you allotted seat. So, I am not allowing you. Let me go to the next question.

[Translation]

Private Universities

*163. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to bring any legislation to curtail the growth of private universities and to protect the interest of the students already enrolled in such universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently declared some private universities functioning in Chhattisgarh as illegal;

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

(e) whether similar universities are also functioning in other parts of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, state-wise?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (f) The incorporation, regulation and winding up of Universities is within the competence of the State Legislatures. However, in order to maintain the standards of higher education, the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 were issued on 27th December, 2003 and are in force. The Central Government has also initiated wider consultations in regard to Universities promoted in the Private Sector in the overall context of protection of the interests of students, financing of Higher Education and autonomy for institutions. Based on such consultations and examination by experts of the issues involved, a decision will be taken on the need for pursuing the Central Legislation on the subject, which was introduced in the Parliament and, if so, the need for any modification thereto.

The Supreme Court of India *vide* its order in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 19/2004: Prof. Yash Pal & Ors. Vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Ors., dated 11 February, 2005 has declared the provisions of Sections 5 and 6, of the Chhattisgarh Niji

Kshetra Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana Aur Viniyaman) Adhinyam 2002, to be ultra vires of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has further directed that in order to protect the interests of the students who may be actually studying in the institutions established by such private Universities, the State Government may take appropriate measures to have such institutions affiliated to the already existing State Universities in Chhattisgarh, in terms of Section 33 and 34 of the impugned Act, whereunder responsibility has to be assumed by the State Government and, that the affiliation of an institution shall be made only if it fulfills the requisite norms and standards laid down for such purpose.

The State Government of Chhattisgarh has been requested to inform this Ministry whether any specific intervention is required to be taken by the Government of India in the matter. The UGC has also been requested to examine the judgment and its implications, particularly for bonafide students enrolled with these 'universities' that, should the need arise, the Commission could be requested to take appropriate steps in the matter.

As on the 1st March, 2005 the following private universities incorporated by the respective State Legislatures are functioning, under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:-

Gujarat

1. Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Gandhinagar. (Incorporated under Gujarat Act No.6 of 2003)
2. Nirma University of Science & Technology, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad. (Incorporated under Gujarat Act No.10 of 2003)

Himachal Pradesh

3. Jaypee University of Information Technology, Solan District. (Incorporated under Himachal Pradesh Act No.14 of 2002)

Uttar Pradesh

4. Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot Dham (Incorporated under Uttar Pradesh Act No.32 of 2001)
5. Integral University, Lucknow (Incorporated under Uttar Pradesh Act No.9 of 2004)

Uttaranchal

6. Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar (Incorporated under Uttaranchal Act No.4 of 2002)
7. University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun (Incorporated under Uttaranchal Act No.15 of 2003)

[Translation]

SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development whether the Government propose to strengthen the University Grants Commission? The work of this Commission shows that its only duty is to provide grants.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you asking? Your original question relates to private universities.

[English]

This supplementary of the hon. Member does not arise out of the main Question. Hon. Members, may I make a submission? This is a very vital matter concerning the future of thousands of students.

[Translation]

SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Whether the Government are pondering over the decision of the Supreme Court regarding private universities?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Baleshwar Yadav, your first supplementary does not arise out of the main Question.

In view of the statement and in view of the great importance that it holds for thousands of students involved in this matter, I would feel that -- the Minister may also offer -- he should make a comprehensive statement on the floor of the House during this part of the Budget Session itself so that there can be an effective discussion on the floor of the House.

Therefore, I am appealing to the hon. Minister and also to all the hon. Members to have an effective discussion. Mr. Minister, particularly in this part of the Budget Session, you have to make your statement so that we can have an effective discussion on all aspects because the future of hundreds and thousands of students are involved. Therefore, instead of getting into it and taking time, we can go ahead.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I will try to do what you have directed.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we can have a very effective discussion on this.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: This issue relates to Chhattisgarh. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, I am saying that. One or two supplementaries can be put. I am asking for a comprehensive debate on this very important issue. I hope everybody will accept it. Thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not hear anybody from this side or that side. He is not hearing. I have deleted his supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No.164. The Minister of Commerce to reply. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There should be order in the House. I am very much grateful for all the cooperation that I am receiving.

[Translation]

Patenting of Plants

*164. † SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

SHRI KIREN RIJJU:

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

(a) the names of foodgrains and medicinal plants which the Government has got patented alongwith the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to get Basmati rice, Dehraduni Basmati rice and turmeric patented;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether foreigners have got certain Indian products patented; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Patents are sought and obtained by applicants and inventors, both Indian and foreign, in different countries to safeguard and promote their commercial and other interests. Such patents are granted under the sovereign prerogative of countries according to their respective patent laws and have territorial effect, that is, they are effective only in the country of grant. In order to qualify for grant of patent, an invention whether product or process, has to meet the universally accepted criteria of patentability, namely, novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability. Foodgrains and medicinal plants, existing in nature, would not meet the criteria of patentability. These are also not patentable under the Indian Patents Act, 1970. However, patents have

reportedly been sought by both foreigners and Indians on preparations and compositions based on properties of certain plants. Data on such patents granted worldwide is not maintained.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I had raised a specific question about the names of foodgrains and the medicinal plants which have been patented and the details thereof. But the hon'ble Minister chose to reply about the patent rules. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you emphasise about asking the specific question, you must also ask the hon'ble Minister to give specific answer to a specific question. I did not ask for a statement on policy matter or principle. It seems that since this government is a hotch potch alliance so the hon'ble Minister has also given a hotch potch reply.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing you want to know is whether the Government propose to get Basmati rice, Dehraduni Basmati rice and turmeric patented. Mr. Minister, can you say the name of the food grains which have been patented?

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps hon'ble member could not understand my reply. I would once again like to make him aware of the intent of my reply. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Is he the whole and sole custodian of entire sense and sensibility?

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken what you wanted to speak, now I please listen to the reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your comments.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is an important subject. It is not fair to give it another twist.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am earnestly appealing to all the sections of the House to maintain order. We are having a good question hour. We need a little information. Therefore, let him say. You will have another supplementary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Hon'ble Member has said that my reply is not fully correct. Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, through you, I tried to convey him that the reply given by me is correct. At present foodgrains, medicinal plants or other plants are not covered under the patent law. The original question is whether Basmati rice, and turmeric have been patented. In our country, despite the third amendment in the patent law, there is no provision for patenting them. I am talking about the law of our country.

[*English*]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: That is already there. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask the second supplementary, if you go through this answer, you will come to know everything. May be I am not as intelligent. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are very intelligent. Leave him aside, I consider you an intelligent man.

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: I understand what is written here in Hindi. I may not comprehend the nuances of trade but I have been a professor in the college. I am a lawyer too. Again and again Hon'ble Minister says that I do not understand. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you yourself go through the answer and afterwards whatever direction you may give, I shall abide by that. I have asked the Hon'ble Minister whether. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the second supplementary. I have a lot of regard for you.

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: I would like to know whether foreigners have patented certain Indian products? If so, the details there of? I request you to go through Minister's reply because if I start reading out the answer, it will take a lot of time. You just ask the Minister to give the specific reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by me has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has told that it is not patentable.

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has replied that there are reports of both foreigners as well Indians seeking to claim the patent of either the exclusive extract or of combination formulation based on

the medicinal properties of specific plants. If there are no norms then why the information for patents has been sought. On the other hand it has also been said that details are being collected here hon'ble Minister is contradicting his own statement.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, let him clarify.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the Patent Bill present in our country, Patent can be obtained. I have a clear reply that it is not patentable as per the law prevailing in our country. Regarding foreign countries, every country has its own patent rule, separate provisions and separate laws according to which they accord patent, if it is a question of our own country, it is not patentable here. Whatever is patentable abroad is limited to the boundary of that country. If anything is patented abroad it is not applicable in our own country today even after patent amendment. It's territorial jurisdiction remains confined to that country only.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is very clear now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the statement given by hon'ble Minister. Government will have to pay attention regarding this otherwise thing like Khadi also will get patented in USA. We all are well aware of the entire Himalayan region that this area is very important from the viewpoint of Bio-diversity and medicinal plant. Arunachal Pradesh has been declared as bio-diversity hot spot of the world. I want to say that products of medicinal plants are produced on the basis of traditional and indigenus knowledge and several varieties of hybrid found there. I would like to know if any step has been taken by the Government to patent them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two things - one is bio-resources. The present Patent Act has a provision of bio-resources. The provision is that you have to disclose in patent application -- its sources, the biological material used in bio-resources. I would like to tell in brief that bio-diversity, bio-resources are safe in our Patent Law. Second thing is that if patent is sought for a product abroad then the first condition to qualify for patent is that it should not be in public domain. These things are in public domain, and this is not a new thing now. Our traditional knowledge digital library contains 36 thousand bio-resources and bio-materials till now. Its advantage is that these are under public domain now and those things which are under public domain are not patentable.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question also relates to this only. There are thousands such products in our country in the field of agriculture, medicine and research and development areas which are a part of our traditional knowledge. I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister if there is any action plan under consideration for patenting such products lest the foreign companies should get them patented.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to say that if any foreign company wants to get something patented in our country, it will be governed by the law of this country. If any foreign company wants to get something patented in its own country, as I have already said, the things which have come under public domain will not be patentable. Its extracts may be patentable. Last time, when it was the case of Basmati and Neem, we as well as some NGOs of our country challenged it and we got success. It is very clear in the law of our country, its patentability is not allowed. As I have already said, TKDL is bringing all these things under public domain. After bringing them under public domain, foreign companies will not be able to get these things patented.

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Sir, different formulations, as the hon. Minister said, are patentable. We are doing a lot of research, and we are going to develop so many things out of this. Even from turmeric, we are going to develop so many new items.

The law, which has been placed in the Parliament, shows that all these things are patentable. What is the guard which we can take to see that the foreigners, who are also doing a lot of research and they may go ahead of us, do not take advantage of this? What is the guard, which we can take with regard to patentability of these items or their formulations, as you said, to see that the foreigners do not take undue advantage of our produce?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: In the Patents Act, the question of what is patentable was considered by the Joint Parliamentary Committee at the time of the second amendment and it is a very elaborate definition of what is patentable. It is very clear in what is patentable, that what is the nature of the inventiveness, what is the novelty, and whether it is in public domain, etc. All these issues are very clear in that.

In effect, I think, they are adequately tight that foreign companies will not be able to take advantage of our traditional knowledge, our knowledge of the product, our traditional knowledge of the process, and our traditional knowledge of protection also.

The patent is for a product in this case. Since, he is referring to the new law, this is a product patent. We already have the process patent.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS: What is the safeguard?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The safeguard is covered in various sections of the Patents Act. The most important of that being the criteria for eligibility to patent. As I said, this was a matter which was considered very elaborately, over the two years, by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the definition in the Act, which was after 2003 Amendment, that is the second Amendment, is very tight and clear.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Thank you Sir. In fact, in the recent patents that have been taken up by different foreign companies and foreign countries, India's share in plant patenting, constituent of plant or product of plant is less than one per cent, probably to the tune of 0.5 per cent or something like that.

The Minister can clarify that. My point is that it is well known that the biodiversity of India is obviously huge and novel. Nobody can deny it. From the time of Charak Sushrut, we were ruling the medicines, particularly the plant medicines.

MR. SPEAKER: You please put the question.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Now, since our traditional knowledge base is much wider than many other countries, is the Government confident that the documentation or inventory of different traditional knowledge is developed and maintained in a manner for really getting safeguarded from not being patented by other countries and thereby helping the country a lot?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Member has rightly said that plants cannot be patented. It is only the extracts of the plants which can be patented.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: They are chemical constituents.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Extracts are chemical constituents. Whether you call them extracts or chemical constituents, plants per se, in itself cannot be patented. Sir, as I said earlier, now we are bringing these extracts or derivatives of plants into the public domain. One of the criteria for not allowing patent is that it is already in the public domain. In this, our Traditional Knowledge Digital Library has already identified 36,000 cases which have now come into the public domain. This is a continuous process.

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: In that case, how is it that our patenting is less than 0.5 per cent? What is this? Our biodiversity is the best. Obviously, our product is the best. Then, how is it happening?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: That is the question.

Sir, there is a difference between our resource base and our research base. Our resource base of plants, undoubtedly because of India's biodiversity and because of its bio-resources, is substantial. It is very, very large relative to the other countries of the world. But in research, if the Indian scientists and Indian companies are able to file a patent based on their research, then only they can be granted a patent. So, the first objective is to ensure that others do not get it. We want to see that it comes under the public domain. Now, of course, with the greater outlays on research, there is research being undertaken in our pharmaceutical industry, which was not shown in the last 10 years. Now, with six to eight per cent of their turnovers, the pharmaceutical industries are taking up research. I agree with you that the figure of the Indian patents for extracts derived out of plants is much lower, but we hope that this will increase in the light of larger outlay on research.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: In one way, we have entered the new patent age. Earlier, not much attention was paid towards patenting, but today we cannot afford to continue the same practice. After the enforcement of new intellectual property rights under WTO agreement all over the world, we also had to amend our patent laws. Under these circumstances, the Government will have to play a pro-active role. The NGOs in the country are not that much equipped to deal with this issue. We have to keep a strict vigil to ensure that no such patent could take place abroad that is against the interest of our country. I am very much disappointed to note what the hon. Minister has written in the last sentence of his original reply: "Data on such patents granted worldwide is not maintained." This is not a good thing. You will have to maintain the data, you will have to keep vigilance and take care of everything, only then you can protect the interests of this country. Therefore, I would like to know the steps being taken by the Government, to play pro-active role so that we can protect the interest of our country and take the benefits of bio-diversity.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Member has very correctly said that we are in Patent age. After 1995, when TRIPS agreement was signed, we had accepted that we would bring the patent regime and product patent in pharmaceutical sector. After ten years, for our requirements and needs as per the agreement, first amendment was brought in 2000 and second in 2003 and now to complete the last part of it, I would soon present the Bill before the House.

In this new age, the scenario of our pharmaceutical

industry has changed. Ten years ago our pharmaceutical industry was not competent and they did not pay much attention towards R & D because the practice of product patenting was not in existence they were safe themselves. If they are conducting a research and are not getting any protection under the law of their country, why should they conduct research and development? Since the inception of patent regime in our country pharmaceutical companies have increased their R&D outlay significantly. Every country has its own laws and the most important thing to understand is that such laws have their own limitations. Suppose, France, Germany or America enact any patent law, that patent can be applied in the respective country only. The patent of that particular country does not apply to our country; neither now nor in future. Now be entering in the patent age, we have taken steps for dissemination of information facilities for database inventerization. We are also setting up more patent offices to keep in touch with the developments taking place in other countries. It is very necessary to get such information as we got about Basmati rice, Haldi or Jute. We challenged it successfully in that particular country. We challenged it in that country itself because it might have affected our trade. Had our trade not been affected by it, had our country not been affected by it, we would have no concern to whatever they do in their country. But where our trade gets affected, we will take steps accordingly.

[English]

SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the medicinal plant 'Gloriosa Superba' is being patented by any foreign country. If not, I would like to know the countries to which the extracts of the plant 'Gloriosa Superba' are exported from India.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would inform the hon. Member about this specific extract, which he has talked about, later. There are thousands of extracts and so I do not know about specific extracts.

SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN: It is an important medicinal plant.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There are several medicinal plants. I would inform the hon. Member about this later.

Patenting of Medicines

+

*165. **MOHD. MUKEEM:**

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether a number of medicines available in India are patented abroad and their patents are still valid;

(b) the status of these medicines under the new Patent Law;

(c) whether the Indian companies will have to stop the production of these medicines which are already being manufactured by them; and

(d) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) Patents are granted under the sovereign prerogative of countries according to their respective Patent Laws and only have territorial effect. Accordingly, the availability of medicines in India which are patented abroad is not affected unless a patent for the same exists in India. As per the new patent regime introduced through the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, effective from 1st January, 2005, patent rights to applications for medicines or drugs filed under Section 5(2) of the Patents Act shall accrue only from the date of grant of patent in India. Thus, the Indian manufacturers can continue to manufacture such drugs for which patent protection is not valid in India.

[Translation]

MOHD. MUKEEM: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you that one Novartis company has been granted the patent of cancer medicine whereas a ban has been imposed on other Indian companies for producing the said cancer medicine. As a result, the prices of cancer medicine have increased to thirty times in India. Whether the hon. Minister would order to issue a license to Indian companies for production of medicines for deadly diseases like cancer?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of the main Question.

12.00 hrs.

Does it arise out of this question?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Patent was not granted to Novartis. They were granted only the exclusive marketing rights, which was an interim arrangement with them. Now new Patent Law is being enacted. The medicine for which they have applied for patenting would be examined as per the law whether their medicine is patentable or not.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, that is all fine.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Maneka Gandhi, please put the question briefly. We can persuade for a brief reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: When we have the process patent regime, our drugs are much cheaper. Now, that you have a product patent regime, what is going to happen to the prices and availability to the common man?

Secondly, what is going to specifically happen in the case of AIDS medicines with companies like Cipla?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, very briefly, I would like to assure the hon. Member that until now under the new patent regime, no patent has been granted. They are only in the mail box from 1995. When they are granted in the next two or three years. ...(Interruptions) But I would like to say here for the information of the hon. Member and also for the House that this is a matter of concern. Between 1995 and now, 195 new drugs came into the market. Out of these 195 drugs, 188 drugs are of pre-1995 molecules. So, they do not qualify for patents in any case. As far as these 12 male anti-retroviral drugs are concerned, all these 12 drugs are of pre-1995 molecules and will not qualify. So, this concern somehow is being miscarried that the prices will rise etc. We have looked into this.

There is Bill which is now going to come to this House. It was also brought in by the earlier Government but because the Lok Sabha was dissolved, it could not be passed. But these concerns have been looked at. We have a JPC for two years. ...(Interruptions) I would like to dispel this fear of the Members of the House. ...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Export by Pharmaceutical Companies

*166. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) the details of the exports made by Indian Pharmaceutical Companies during the financial year 2004-05;

(b) whether the new Patent Law is likely to have any adverse impact on pharmaceutical exports;

(c) if so, the extent thereof;

(d) India's share in world pharmaceutical production and exports; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for promoting pharmaceutical production and exports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) In 8 months of the current financial year i.e. from April, 2004 to November, 2004, Pharmaceutical exports worth Rs. 9903 crores have been achieved.

(b) and (c) It is unlikely that such a thing would happen because the Government has undertaken broad-based and extensive consultations with all the stake holders and built in safeguards.

(d) India ranks 4th worldwide, accounting for 8% of world's production by volume and 1.5% by value. It ranks 17th in terms of export value of bulk actives and dosage forms.

(e) To boost production, licensing of all bulk drugs and their intermediates & formulations, cleared by Drug Controller General (India) (excluding those kept under Industrial Licensing) has been abolished and Foreign Direct investment up to 100% and Automatic approval for Foreign Technology Agreements has been allowed. For export promotion a number of incentives under the Foreign Trade Policy as also under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) schemes are available.

[English]

Indian Institute of Management

*167. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to raise students' intake capacity in the Indian Institute of Management (IIMs);

(b) if so, whether the new courses are also proposed to be started in some IIMs;

(c) whether these new courses as well as student intakes are proposed to be started from the 2005-06 academic year;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the six IIMs have provided a record amount of Rs. 2.35 crore need-based financial aid to students in the current year;

(f) if so, the criteria adopted for the same; and

(g) the details of the beneficiary institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have informed the Government about their proposal for an increase in the student intake in some of their programmes from the academic year 2005-2006. The IIM Ahmedabad has proposed to increase the intake in their Faculty Development Programme (FDP) from 30 to 40; IIM Bangalore in their Post Graduate Programme (PGP) from 180 to 240 and the Post Graduate Programme in Software Enterprise Management (PGSEM) from 110 to 150; IIM Lucknow in the Post Graduate Programme in Agro-Business Management (PGP-ABM) from 30 to 60; IIM Indore in their Executive PGP from 20 to 60; and IIM Kozhikode in PGP the from 120 to 180.

The IIMs have also proposed to introduce new programmes from the academic year 2005-2006. IIM Ahmedabad has proposed to introduce an Executive MBA with an intake capacity of 70; and IIM Lucknow the Executive MBA (Part Time) at their NOIDA Campus with intake capacity of 60.

The IIMs are autonomous institutions and are empowered to take decisions regarding their academic programmes and student intake, subject to availability of funds from their own resources as well as from the Government.

The details of the existing students' intake of each IIM, along with proposed increase in intake and the introduction of new programmes from the academic year 2005-2006, are given in enclosed statement-I.

(e) to (g) The six IIMs have, altogether, provided nearly Rs.2.35 crore as need-based financial assistance to both the first and second year students of their Post Graduate Programme in Management. The details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

It is the endeavour of Government that no student is denied the opportunity to pursue professional education for want of adequate financial resources. Accordingly, the IIMs have provided need-based financial assistance to the students of their PGP programme. The criteria adopted for need-based financial assistance to students is as follows:

(i) All the IIMs will provide a need-based financial assistance to both the first and second year students;

(ii) All the students admitted whose annual gross family income is Rs. 2.00 lakh and below will be eligible for need-based financial assistance up to a full tuition fee waiver.

Statement-I

The details of the existing capacity of each IIM along with proposed increase in existing intake and the introduction of new programmes from the academic year 2005-2006

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Courses	Intake 2004-2005	Intake proposed for 2005-2006
1.	IIM Ahmedabad	PGP	250	250
		PGP-ABM	30	30
		FPM	30	30
		FDP	30	40
		Executive MBA	-	70
2.	IIM Bangalore	PGP	180	240
		PGSEM	110	150
		PGPPM	30	30
3.	IIM Calcutta	PGDM	215	215
		PGDCM	50	50
		PGDBM 3 Year Part Time evening programme	45	45
		FPM	19	19
4.	IIM Lucknow	PGP	240	240
		PGP-ABM	30	60
		FPM	10	10
		NIODA Campus Executive MBA (Part Time)	-	60
5.	IIM Indore	PGP	120	120
		Executive PGP	20	60
6.	IIM Kozhikode	PGP	120	180

PGP : Post Graduate Programme in Management.
 PGP-ABM : Post Graduate Programme in Agro-Business Management.
 FPM : Fellow Programme in Management.
 FDP : Faculty Development Programme.
 PGSEM : Post Graduate Programme in Software Enterprise Management.

PGPPM : Post Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management.
 PGDM : Post Graduate Diploma in Management.
 PGDCM : Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Aided Management.
 PGDBM : Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management.

Statement-II

Details of the Need-based Financial Assistance provided by the Indian Institute of Management to the Students of Post Graduate Programme in Management during the year 2004-2005

Name of the Institute	No. of students benefited	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3
IIM Ahmedabad	79	69,78,244
IIM Bangalore	58	58,07,500
IIM Calcutta	57	20,46,000
IIM Lucknow	91	43,70,000

1	2	3
IIM Indore	32	16,50,000
IIM Kozhikode	56	26,00,500
Grand total for Six IIMs	373	2,34,52,244

Enrolment of Children

*168. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there are 2.02 crore children enrolled in Class IX and X and they are likely to go upto 2.80 crore by 2007 and more than three crore by

2010-11 as reported in the 'Times of India' dated January 7, 2005 under caption '80 lakh children where do they go for +2';

(b) if so, whether the Government has any bail out plan for these children;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether most of the amount of 2% education cess is being spent on mid day meal and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

(e) if so, the strategy chalked out or being chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) According to the 7th All India Educational Survey undertaken by the NCERT there are 2.18 crore children in classes IX and X as on the reference date 30 September, 2002. Based on the success of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the enrolment in classes IX & X is likely to increase considerably in the coming years.

(b) and (c) The Government is seized of the problem and a Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has been constituted to look into the issue of Universalisation of Secondary Education under the Chairmanship of Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari, Education Minister, Rajasthan. The Sub-committee is mandated to prepare a blueprint for the universalisation of secondary education following the attainment of universalisation of elementary education.

(d) and (e) The revised estimate for 2004-05 for receipts on account of the Education Cess is Rs. 5010 crore as reflected in the Receipts Budget 2005-06 of the Ministry of Finance. After imposition of the Education, Cess, through the Finance (No.2) Act 2004, additional allocations of Rs.2000 crore, and Rs. 1232 crore have been provided for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) Schemes respectively through the first Supplementary Estimates 2004-05.

National Policy for Urban Transport

*169. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a National Policy for Urban Transport;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce a comprehensive legislation in this regard;

(c) if so, the salient features of the National Policy for urban transport; and

(d) if not, the time by which the said policy is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) The National Urban Transport Policy is at draft stage. The proposed Draft Policy includes measures for promotion of public transport in the light of rapid increase in personal vehicles in cities and the resultant pollution and congestion. It envisages giving priority to public transport and promotion of greater use of public transport rather than usage of personal vehicles. It also suggests affordable, yet viable tariffs in public transport and wider use of appropriate technologies.

Regional workshops have been held in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Guwahati and Hyderabad to elicit comments/reactions of various stakeholders and experts on the draft Policy circulated to them and to duly incorporate them in the final document. Steps have been initiated to finalise the Policy.

Urban Development Projects in NE-Region

*170. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:

SHRI M. K. SUBBA:

Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has cleared 17 projects and schemes this year under the lump sum provision for urban development projects in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith quantum of sum involved;

(c) the number and details of the Urban Development projects indicating the estimated cost, the central expenditure incurred and the amount released by the Union Government for each project in the North-Eastern States during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for delay in execution of the projects;

(e) the cost-over-run suffered by each project due to such delay in implementation of these projects; and

(f) the steps taken to streamline implementation, avoid delays and leakage of funds?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) In the current year up to 10th March, 2005, Ministry of Urban Development has sanctioned Rs.10436.76 lakhs for 33 projects in the North East. Of these

21 are new and the remaining 12 are on-going projects for which 2nd and 3rd instalments have been released. Details are enclosed as statement-I.

(c) Details are enclosed as statement-II.

(d) and (e) Most of the projects are reported to have

been completed within the scheduled time frame. Nor have any cost over-runs been generally reported so far.

(f) To expedite execution/implementation of projects, officers from the Ministry and NBCC visit the project sites and liaise with officials of the State Governments, municipal bodies and executing agencies. During the visit project review meetings are also held.

Statement-I

Lumpsum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim funds released during 2004-05 as on 10.3.2005

Total Provision Rs. 114.00 Crores

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme/State	Amount sanctioned	Fund released	Date of sanction	Date of release of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for Gangtok City including Eco- friendly treatment of city garbage through projection of compost based organic fertilizer, Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)		194.97*	30.6.2004	12.7.2004
2.	Design of Storm Water Drainage System along NH 31A in Gangtok, Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)		169.35*	30.6.2004	12.7.2004
3.	Construction of State Government Employees Housing Complex at Aizawl, Mizoram. (executing agency-NBCC)		168.38*	20.7.2004	03.08.2004
4.	Infrastructure development works (Phase-I) for housing complex at Helipad area, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh (executing agency NBCC)		534.48*	11.8.2004	17.8.2004
5.	Improvement of City Roads in Agartala, Tripura (executing agency NBCC)		183.03*	26.8.2004	6.9.2004
6.	Integrated Development of Guwahati Municipal Corporation Roads By lanes, Assam.		286.56*	9.11.2004	10.12.2004
7.	Reconstruction of Kohima Super Market Complex, Nagaland. (executing agency NBCC)	885.50	295.17	9.11.2004	10.12.2004
8.	Providing Gravity Water Supply to Tuensang Town, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	1511.80	503.94	9.11.2004	16.11.2004
9.	Construction of Shopping Complex Block 'A' at Thoubal, Manipur. (executing agency NBCC)	2214.90	1107.45	16.12.2004	23.12.2004
10.	Construction of Shopping Complex Block 'B' at Thoubal, Manipur. (executing agency NBCC)	1217.62	608.81	16.12.2004	23.12.2004
11.	Construction of Parking cum Shopping Complex at Balwakhani, Sikkim.(executing agency NBCC)	1489.00	744.50	16.11.2004	30.11.2004
12.	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Dimapur, Nagaland (executing agency - NBCC)		1047.12*	16.11.2004	10.12.2004
13.	Construction of Amenity Centre at Chumukedima Gate, Dimapur, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	89.27	44.63	24.11.2004	16.12.2004

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Construction of Amenity Centre at Nagaland Gate, Golaghat Road, Dimapur, Nagaland (executing agency State Govt.)	68.75	34.37	24.11.2004	16.12.2004
15.	Construction of Zunheboto College Academic Building at Zunheboto, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	101.30	50.65	24.11.2004	16.12.2004
16.	Construction of Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Jorhat Master Plan Area, Assam. (executing agency State Govt.)	1367.42	683.71	31.12.2004	5.1.2005
17.	Construction of Indoor Stadium at Kiphire, Nagaland (executing agency State Govt.)	95.58	47.79	31.12.2004	5.1.2005
18.	Construction of Electric Crematorium at Shillong, Meghalaya (executing agency NBCC.)	409.00	204.50	31.12.2004	31.12.2004
19.	Construction of Nazira Business Centre (Market Complex), Nazira, Assam. (executing agency State Govt.)	301.17	150.58	12.1.2005	18.01.2005
20.	Solid Waste Management for Agartala City, Tripura (executing agency NBCC)		134.44@	17.1.2005/	26.01.2005
21.	Improvement of Water Supply at Jairampur Township, Arunachal Pradesh, (executing agency State Govt.)	627.19	209.06	28.1.2005	11.2.2005
22.	Improvement of Water Supply at Tawang Township, Arunachal Pradesh, (executing agency State Govt.)	854.53	284.84	28.1.2005	11.2.2005
23.	Improvement and upgradation of Road Network in Tawang Township, Arunachal Pradesh (executing agency State Govt)	337.33	168.67	31.1.2005	25.2.2005
24.	Construction of Pay and Use Toilets at Kohima, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	14.62	7.31	2.2.2005	23.02.2005
25.	Development of Parks at Kohima, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	16.96	8.48	3.2.2005	23.02.2005
26.	Development of Lal Bazar Ph.1 at Gangtok, Sikkim. (executing agency NBCC)		30.75*	18.2.2005	Cheque to be issued
27.	Construction of Zunheboto College Hostel Building at Zunheboto, Nagaland. (executing Agency State Govt.)	59.95	29.98	23.2.2005	09.03.2005
28.	Construction of Flyover near Maharani Bridge, Imphal, Manipur. (executing agency NBCC.)		900.00*	23.2.2005	Cheque to be issued
29.	Improvement Agartala Drainage System, Tripura (executing agency NBCC.)		194.34@	23.2.2005	Cheque to be issued
30.	Construction of Community Toilet Complexes in Imphal, Manipur (executing agency NBCC.)	176.75	88.38	28.2.2005	Cheque to be issued
31.	Installation of LED based traffic signal in Imphal, Manipur (executing agency NBCC.)	193.75	96.88	28.2.2005	Cheque to be issued
32.	Construction of Pedestrian Walkway along NH-31A from White Hall to Ranipool, Gangtok, Sikkim (executing agency NBCC.)	1248.41	624.20	02.03.2005	Cheque to be issued

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Residential & Non Residential buildings in Housing Complex (Phase-I) at Helipad at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh (executing agency NBCC)		599.44*	02.03.2005	Cheque to be issued
Total		13280.80	10436.76		

* Second/third instalments (Project sanctioned during 2001-02 & 2002-03)

@ Third and final instalment

Statement-II

Projects sanctioned out of 10% Lumpsum Provision for the Projects/Schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim

Arunachal Pradesh

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2001-2002				
1.	Infrastructure development works (Phase-I) for housing complex at Helipad area, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh (executing agency NBCC)	1492.93	746.46 (50%) 534.48	28.3.2002/ 31.3.2002 11.8.2004/ 17.8.2004
2.	Residential & Non Residential buildings in Housing Complex (Phase-I) at Helipad at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh (executing agency NBCC)	1421.56	710.78 (50%) 599.44	28.3.2002/ 31.3.2002 2.03.2005/
2004-2005				
3.	Improvement of Water Supply at Jairampur Township, Arunachal Pradesh. (executing agency State Govt.)	627.19	209.06	28.1.2005/ 11.2.2005
4.	Improvement of Water Supply at Tawang Township, Arunachal Pradesh. (executing agency State Govt.)	854.53	284.84	28.1.2005/ 11.2.2005
5.	Improvement and upgradation of Road Network in Tawang Township, Arunachal Pradesh (executing agency State Govt.)	337.33	168.67	31.1.2005/ 25.2.2005

Assam

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2002-2003				
1.	Integrated Development of Guwahati Municipal Corporation Roads/Bylanes, Assam (executing agency NBCC)	2426.54	1213.27 (50%) 926.71 286.56	18.7.2002/6.8.2002 3.2.2004/ 9.2.2004 9.11.2004/ 10.12.2004

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2.	Storm Water Disposal Scheme for Noonmati Area of Guwahati, Assam (executing agency NBCC) 2468.59	2468.59	1234.30 (50%)	9.11.2002/ 28.11.2002
2003-2004				
3.	Storm water drainage system at Silapather Town, Dhemaji Distt., Assam (executing agency NBCC)	2240.84	679.13+ 36.085	14.1.2004/ 19.1.2004
2004-2005				
4.	Construction of Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Jorhat Master Plan Area, Assam. (executing agency State Govt)	1367.42	683.71	31.12.2004/ 5.1.2005
5.	Construction of Nazira Business Centre (Market Complex), Nazira, Assam. (executing agency State Govt.)	301.17	150.58	12.1.2005/ 18.1.2005

Manipur

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2001-2002				
1.	Construction of Storm Water drain within Imphal Municipal Area and in Jiribam, Katching, Thoubal, Nambol, Noirang, Bishnupur and Ningthoukhong Municipal areas Manipur (executing agency State Govt.)	543.87	250.96	28.3.2002/ 4.4.2002
2.	Construction of 155 Two Seater Pay & Use Toilets in Urban Areas of Manipur (Imphal, Thoubal, Mayang, Yairpook, Lilong, Kakching, Sekmal & Andro) Manipur (executing agency State Govt.)	26.32	23.69 (90%)	28.3.2002/ 4.4.2002
2002-2003				
3.	Improvement of THOUBAL Water Supply Scheme, Manipur (executing agency State Government)	90.98	45.49 (50%)	12.8.2002/ 13.9.2002
4.	KAKCHING Water Supply Scheme, Manipur (executing agency State Government)	108.62	54.31 (50%) 47.00	12.8.2002/ 13.9.2002 6.1.2004/ 12.1.2004
5.	Improvement of existing distribution system in selected areas of Imphal city, Manipur (executing agency State Government)	64.00	32.00 (50%) 31.40	12.8.2002/ 13.9.2002 6.1.2004/ 12.1.2004

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
6.	Proposal for improvement of Nighthem Pukhri Water Supply Scheme, Manipur (executing agency State Government)	83.95	41.97 (50%)	12.8.2002/ 13.9.2002
7.	Upgradation of old treatment plant at Chinga, Manipur (executing agency State Government)	77.90	38.95 (50%)	12.8.2002/ 13.9.2002
8.	Solid Waste Disposal Project at five towns in Manipur State, Manipur (executing agency State Government)	388.76	194.38 (50%)	12.8.2002/ 13.9.2002
9.	Scheme for Construction of Flyover near Maharani Bridge, Imphal (executing agency - NBCC)	2492.95	1246.47 (50%) 900.00	9.11.2002/ 28.11.2002 23.2.2005
2003-2004				
10.	Construction of 100 Bedded Hospital at Thoubal, Manipur. (executing agency NBCC)	2479.58	1239.79	9.12.2003/ 17.12.2003
11.	Construction of Retaining Wall/ Embankment on Southern Bank of Thoubal River at Market Complex, Thoubal, Manipur. (executing agency NBCC)	290.43	145.215	28.1.2004/ 30.1.2004
2004-2005				
12.	Construction of Shopping Complex Block 'A' at Thoubal, Manipur. (executing agency NBCC)	2214.90	1107.45	16.12.2004/ 23.12.2005
13.	Construction of Shopping Complex Block 'B' at Thoubal, Manipur. (executing agency NBCC)	1217.62	608.81	16.12.2004/ 23.12.2005
14.	Construction of Community Toilet Complexes in Imphal, Manipur (executing agency NBCC)	176.75	88.38	28.2.2005
15.	Installation of LED based traffic signal in Imphal, Manipur (executing agency NBCC)	193.75	96.88	28.2.2005

Meghalaya

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2001-2002				
1.	Drainage System in Commercial area at Tura, Meghalaya (executing agency State Govt.)	40.00 lakhs	36.00 (90%)	22.8.2001/ 4.4.2002

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2.	Action Plan for Integration of Municipal Sources for Supply of Water in Shillong, Meghalaya (executing agency State Govt.)	341.42	307.28 (90%)	30.3.2002/ 4.4.2002
3.	Construction of Grade Separator at Police Bazar, Shillong, Meghalaya (executing agency NBCC)	1086.00	543.00 (50%)	29.11.2001/ 12.12.2002
4.	Construction of Vermi Compost Plant at Tura, Meghalaya (executing agency HUDCO)	85.00	85.00	22.8.2001/ 10.10.2001
5.	Bio Medical Waste Management Scheme, Meghalaya (executing agency HUDCO)	45.00	45.00	22.8.2001/ 10.10.2001
6.	Construction of sub-way - Donbosco, Shillong, Meghalaya (executing agency HPL) (Transferred to NBCC.)	30.00	30.00	22.8.2001/ 10.10.2001
7.	Construction of Parking-cum-Shopping Complex, Police Bazar, Shillong, Meghalaya (executing agency NBCC)	753.05	300.00 (40%) 453.05 (60%)	26.9.2001/ 10.10.2001 2.12.2002/ 16.12.2002
2002-2003				
8.	Parking of Heavy Vehicles at Bara Bazar, Shillong, Meghalaya (executing agency NBCC)	1195.00	597.50 (50%) 300.00	18.7.2002/ 6.8.2002 5.2.2004/ 12.2.2004
9.	Action Plan for Integration of Municipal Sources for Supply of Water in Shillong, Meghalaya (executing agency State Govt.) (Sanction revised and additional funds provided for Sl. No. 2 above)	38.49	38.49	27.11.2002/ 1.1.2003
2004-2005				
10.	Construction of Electric Crematorium at Shillong, Meghalaya. (executing agency NBCC)	409.00	204.50	31.12.2004/ 31.12.2004

Mizoram

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2001-2002				
1.	Construction of State Government Employees Housing Complex at Aizwal, Mizoram (executing agency NBCC)	1496.15	748.08 (50%) 579.69 168.38	29.11.2001/ 12.12.2001 30.5.2003/ 12.6.2003 20.7.2004/ 6.8.2004

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2.	Construction of All India Service Officers Transit Accommodation at Aizwal, Mizoram (executing agency NBCC)	186.00	186.00 (100%)	29.11.2001/ 12.12.2001
3.	Construction of flyover at Khatla Junction to Assam Rifles Area, Aizwal Mizoram (executing agency NBCC)	1386.00	693.00 (50%)	28.3.2002/ 31.3.2002
2002-2003				
4.	Construction of City Centre at Aizawl, Mizoram (executing agency NBCC)	1236.90	618.45 (50%)	6.3.2003/ 18.3.2003
2003-2004				
5.	Development and construction of artificial Channel (Rehabilitation of Drainage) System, Aizawl (executing agency State Govt.)	540.00	540.00	18.6.2003/ 26.8.2003
6.	Construction of Administrative Training Institute at Aizawl, Mizoram (executing agency NBCC)	890.97	445.00	9.12.2003/ 17.12.2003
7.	Bus Station at Aizawl, Mizoram (executing agency — NBCC)	1836.55+	693.00+	07.1.2004

+ Rs.693.00 lakhs will be adjusted from the project, viz, construction of Katla flyover, Aizawl sanctioned/released during 2002-03.

Nagaland

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2002-2003				
1.	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Dimapur (executing agency - NBCC)	2094.25	1047.12 (50%) 1047.12*	9.11.2002/ 28.11.2002 16.11.2004
2003-2004				
2.	Construction of Rest House at Wokha, Nagaland (executing agency - State Govt.)	40.65	20.32	25.11.2003/ 12.1.2004
3.	Construction of Market Complex at Wokha, Nagaland (executing agency - State Govt.)	117.52	58.75	25.11.2003/ 12.1.2004
4.	Construction of Guest House at Tobu, Mon. (executing agency - State Govt.)	39.82	19.91	25.11.2003/ 12.1.2004
5.	Improvement of Noklak Town Road, Nagaland. (executing agency - State Govt.)	86.81	43.40	27.11.2003/ 12/1/2004

				(Rs. in lakh)
S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
6.	Construction of Walo Guest House at Mon, Nagaland. (executing agency - State Govt.)	159.28	79.64	27.11.2003/ 12.1.2004
7.	Construction of Market Complex at Jalukie Town (executing agency - State Govt.)	42.60	21.00	27.11.2003/ 12.1.2004
8.	Improvement of Mon Town Road, Nagaland. (executing agency - State Govt.)	90.00	45.00	28.11.2003/ 12.1.2004
9.	Augmentation of water supply to Kohima Town, Nagaland (executing agency - State Govt.)	3235.07	970.52	9.1.2004/ 13.1.2004
10.	Construction of Town Hall at Peren, Nagaland. (executing agency - State Govt.)	36.81	18.40	3.2.2004/ 11.2.2004
11.	Construction of IAS Transit Camp at Kohima. (executing agency - State Govt.)	72.23	36.11	3.2.2004/ 11.2.2004
12.	Construction of Rostrum at Kiphire Ground, Kiphire town, Tuensang (executing agency - State Govt.)	17.70	7.96	9.2.2004/ 17.2.2004
13.	Construction of Town Hall at Pfutsero (executing agency - State Govt.)	44.39	19.98	9.2.2004/ 17.2.2004
14.	Construction of Town Hall at Phek (executing agency - State Govt.)	44.30	19.93	9.2.2004/ 17.2.2004
2004-2005				
15.	Reconstruction of Kohima Super Market Complex, Nagaland. (executing agency NBCC)	885.50	295.17	9.11.2004/ 10.11.2004
16.	Providing Gravity Water Supply to Tuensang Town, Nagaland. (executing agency - State Govt.)	1511.80	503.94	9.11.2004/ 16.11.2004
17.	Construction of Amenity Centre at Chumukedima Gate, Dimapur, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	89.27	44.63	24.11.2004/ 16.12.2004
18.	Construction of Amenity Centre at Nagaland Gate, Golaghat Road, Dimapur, Nagaland (executing agency - State Govt.)	68.75	34.37	24.11.2004/ 16.12.2004
19.	Construction of Zunheboto College Academic Building at Zunheboto, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	101.30	50.65	24.11.2004 16.12.2004

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
20.	Construction of Indoor Stadium at Kiphire, Nagaland. (executing agency - State Govt.)	95.58	47.79	31.12.2004/ 7.1.2005
21.	Construction of Pay and Use Toilets at Kohima, Nagaland (executing agency State Govt.)	14.62	7.31	2.2.2005/ 23.2.2005
22.	Development of Parks at Kohima, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	16.96	8.48	3.2.2005/ 23.2.2005
23.	Construction of Zunheboto College Hostel Building at Zunheboto, Nagaland. (executing agency State Govt.)	59.95	29.98	23.2.2005/ 9.3.2005

Sikkim

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2001-2002				
1.	Water Supply Scheme to Tourist Centre at Chemchey, South Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)	385.74	192.87 (50%) 192.87 (50%)	31.10.2001/ 29.11.2001 10.7.2002/ 16.8.2002
2.	Augmentation of Gangtok Water Supply System Phase - 1, Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)	759.57	303.83 227.87 227.87	31.10.2001/ 29.11.2001 10.7.2002/ 16.8.2002 21.5.2003/ 3.7.2003
3.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Plant for Gangtok City including Eco-friendly treatment of city garbage through projection of compost based organic fertilizer, Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)	389.94	194.97 (50%) 194.97 (50%)	31.10.2001/ 29.11.2001 30.6.2004/ 12.7.2004
4.	Design of Storm Water Drainage System along NH 31A in Gangtok, Sikkim (executing agency State Govt.)	564.50	225.80 169.35	28.3.2002/ 31.3.2002 30.6.2004/ 12.7.2004
5.	Development of Lall Bazar Phase-1 at Gangtok, Sikkim (executing agency NBCC)	1447.22	578.89 837.58 30.75	28.3.2002/ 31.3.2002 14.7.2003/ 30.7.2003 18.2.2005
2002-2003				
6.	Development of Lall Bazar Phase-II at Gangtok Sikkim (executing agency NBCC) Sanctioned during 2002-2003	154.08	77.04 70.00	10.7.2002/ 6.8.2002 3.2.2004/ 9.2.2004

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2004-2005				
7.	Construction of Parking cum Shopping Complex at Balwakhani, Sikkim (executing agency NBCC)	1489.00	744.50	16.11.2004/ 30.11.2004
8.	Construction of Pedestrian Walkway along NH-31A from White Hall to Ranipool, Gangtok, Sikkim (NBCC)	1248.41	624.20	02.03.2005/
Tripura				
S.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Date of sanction/ release
2001-2002				
1.	Improvement of City Roads in Agartala, Tripura (executing agency NBCC)	1305.61	652.80 (50%) 469.78 183.03	4.12.2001 12.12.2001 21.8.2003/ 5.9.2003 26.8.2004/ 6.9.2004
2.	Improvement of Agartala Drainage System, Tripura (executing agency NBCC)	1311.00	655.68 (50%) 460.98 194.34 (Final)	4.12.2001/ 12.12.2001 9.12.2003/ 17.12.2003
3.	Solid Waste Management for Agartala City, Tripura (executing agency NBCC)	761.82	380.91 (50%) 246.47 134.44 (Final)	28.3.2002/ 31.3.2002 12.3.2003/ 20.3.2003 17.1.2005/
2003-2004				
4.	Improvement of General Hygiene and Environment of the Central Zone, Agartala City by covering Akhawara Drain - 600 Metre length. (executing agency NBCC)	509.85	255.00	6.2.2004/ 12.2.2004
5.	Improvement of Agartala Drainage System (Phase-II) Construction of Balance portion of Kalapania Khal (2.55 k.m.) and Akhaura Khal drains (1.8 k.m.) at Agartala, Tripura. (executing agency NBCC)	1094.77	547.85	9.2.2004/ 17.2.2004

Maritime Security

*171. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared any plan to strengthen maritime security by increasing patrolling and surveillance in the coastal belt;

(b) if so, the details of the other main plans the Government has considered for improving the national security belt;

(c) whether the scheme worked for over a period of five years;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recurring expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the extent to which both Home Ministry and

Defence Ministry are going to co-operate in implementing these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) Government have approved the following schemes relating to coastal security:-

- (i) A scheme to strengthen the infrastructure in the coastal States and UTs for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas to be implemented from the year 2005-06 over a period of 5 years. Under this scheme, assistance will be provided to the coastal States and UTs to set up police stations, check posts and out posts in the coastal areas. The Coastal police stations will be equipped with vehicles, vessels, equipment etc. for mobility on coast and in waters close to the coast. The recurring expenditure on fuel, repairs and maintenance of the vessels during the 5 years is estimated at Rs. 151 crore. Total non-recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs.400 crore.
- (ii) Another scheme for strengthening the joint coastal patrolling off the coasts of Gujarat and Maharashtra by creating additional infrastructure for Coast Guard, to be implemented from the year 2005-06 over a period of 6 years. Under this scheme, infrastructure will be created for additional Coast Guard stations and acquisition of Interceptor Boats. The recurring expenditure on completion of the scheme is estimated at Rs.25.95 crore per annum. The total non-recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs.342.56 crore.

Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence will cooperate in implementing the coastal security scheme by maintaining close liaison between the coastal police stations and the Coast Guard Stations. For implementing the scheme for strengthening the joint coastal patrolling off Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts, Ministry of Home Affairs will meet the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry of Defence will meet the recurring expenditure.

[Translation]

Illiteracy Rate

*172. SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that about 40 crore people in the country are illiterate;

(b) if so, whether the Government is likely to make all the people literate in 15 years to make the country a "developed nation" by 2020;

(c) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to achieve the target;

(d) the number of illiterate persons in the country as on date, State-wise;

(e) the extent to which the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' has remained successful; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to make 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' a complete success?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) As per Census 2001, there were 30.41 crore non-literates in 7+ age-group in the country.

(b) and (c) The Universalisation of Elementary Education and eradication of adult illiteracy form the two-pronged strategy for improving the literacy rate of the country. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a comprehensive programme for universalizing quality Elementary Education. The goals of SSA are:

- All children in School, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back-to-School' camp by 2003.
- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- Universal retention by 2010.

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) is also entrusted with the task of eradication of adult illiteracy in the country. The target of NLM is to achieve a sustainable 75% literacy rate by 2007. The thrust areas of NLM are improving female literacy in low female literacy areas, organizing projects for residual illiteracy in districts which have substantial number of illiterates, setting up of continuing education centres for providing opportunities for life-long learning to the neo-literates and imparting vocational training to neo-literates through Jan Shikshan Sansthan.

(d) The State-wise number of non-literates in 7+ age-group, as per Census 2001, is enclosed as statement.

(e) and (f) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in the year 2001-02 and covers all the States and Union Territories except Goa so far. The programme targets all children in the age group of 6-14. The Goals of SSA are being implemented in a mission mode in partnership with the State Governments and UT administrations.

Statement

The Number of illiterate persons (7+) in the country as per Census 2001, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	Illiterate persons
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26,103,827
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	407,312
3.	Assam	8,142,099
4.	Bihar	35,082,869
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,105,738
6.	Delhi	2,168,894
7.	Goa	216,138
8.	Gujarat	13,310,863
9.	Haryana	5,715,350
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,243,142
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,850,611
12.	Jharkhand	10,211,801
13.	Karnataka	15,233,500
14.	Kerala	2,562,540
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17,973,246
16.	Maharashtra	19,241,558
17.	Manipur	547,669
18.	Meghalaya	692,968
19.	Mizoram	83,394
20.	Nagaland	568,035
21.	Orissa	11,608,795
22.	Punjab	6,430,200
23.	Rajasthan	18,154,176
24.	Sikkim	144,321

1	2	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	14,645,974
26.	Tripura	740,658
27.	Uttaranchal	2,023,535
28.	Uttar Pradesh	58,854,009
29.	West Bengal	21,565,574
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58,236
31.	Chandigarh	141,777
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76,387
33.	Daman and Diu	30,026
34.	Lakshadweep	6,876
35.	Pondicherry	160,819
Total		304,102,917

[English]

Multi-purpose Identity Card

*173. SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to issue Multi-purpose National Identity Card to each citizen in the country;

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the time by which such identity cards are likely to be issued;

(d) whether such identity cards system has since been started in any part of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted by the Government for issuance of this card?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The Government propose to issue Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the citizens of the country. The main purpose of MNICs is to provide a credible individual identification system for improving the security conditions and to help the e-governance initiative by improving the citizen-Government interface.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the complexities involved, the Government have initiated a Pilot Project on an experimental basis in a few selected sub-districts of 13 States and Union Territories. The Pilot Project is expected to be completed in a few months. The scheme for the entire country would be implemented after taking into account the experiences and the lessons learnt from the Pilot Project.

National Commission for Women

*174. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has highlighted the problem of declining sex-ratio in the country, especially in Haryana and Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has made any recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Women has highlighted the problem in Gender Profiles titled 'A Situational Analysis of Women & Girls' pertaining to the states of Haryana and Punjab. The National Commission for Women has recommended to the State Governments to take appropriate steps to check the declining sex ratio by strict observance and implementation of PNDT Act and control on the clinics using Sonographics and Ultrasound machines for sex determination.

(c) The action taken by the Government are as under:

- (i) The Government has requested all State Governments and Union Territories for strict implementation of "Pre-conception and Pre-Natal diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994".
- (ii) The States/UTs have been requested to ensure wide publicity to the provisions of Act.
- (iii) The awareness generation activities are undertaken through radio, television and print media against pre-determination of sex and female foeticide.
- (iv) Workshops and seminars are being

organised to create awareness against this social evil.

(v) Action is being taken by States/UTs against the violators of Act.

(vi) The Government of Punjab is implementing PNDT Act, 1994 in letter and spirit. 56 FIR/Court cases have been filed against the defaulting diagnostic centres and 50-suspension/cancellations has been made in the State of Punjab.

(vii) 101 ultrasound clinics either suspended or cancelled, 51 ultrasound machines have been seized and sea-led, 22 cases and 1 FIR have been filed against the violators of Act in the State of Haryana.

Bharat Shiksha Kosh

*175. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV:

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the working of 'The Bharat Shiksha Kosh';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to keep a tab on the source and end use of funds by IITs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the total funds/ donations/ contributions received so far from abroad by the Kosh and spent for imparting better education, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The working of the Bharat Shiksha Kosh was reviewed and it was decided that the earlier instructions dated 21.2.2003 stipulating routing of the donations / grants from any external sources to all institutions / autonomous bodies / Public Sector Undertakings through the Bharat Shiksha Kosh may be withdrawn. Consequently, the aforesaid instructions were withdrawn on 27.7.2004.

(c) to (e) The Indian Institutes of Technology are fully funded by the Government of India. Before release of any grants to these institutions, the utilisation certificates are obtained for the grants released in the previous years. Their accounts are maintained as per guidelines issued by the Government and are also audited by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. All funds received from external sources by IITs are also accounted for and audited by the CAG. The Accounts, duly supported by an Audit Certificate are also laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament.

(f) No donations/ contributions have been received so far from abroad, directly by the Bharat Shiksha Kosh.

Fireworks Production

*176. SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90 per cent of fireworks produced in the country are from Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up Fireworks Research Centre;

(c) if so, the details and location thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the fireworks export earns a huge amount of foreign exchange;

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

(f) whether the Government have framed any welfare package for the workers engaged in fireworks industry;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government is setting up a Fireworks Research and Development Centre at Sivakasi for testing and development of fireworks.

(d) and (e) During the year 2003-04, fireworks worth Rs. 29.73 lakh were exported. Country-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(f) to (h) The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing a Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the benefit of workers of match and fireworks industry in Tamil Nadu. The scheme is designed to give relief in case of death, or injury to insured persons due to accidents. The

Tamil Nadu Government has also constituted a welfare fund for the workers in registered match factories and fireworks factories to provide education, recreation, medical aid and other welfare amenities to the workers.

Statement

Country-wise export of Fireworks in 2003-04

Sl. No.	Country	Value of Exports (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	South Africa	3.17
2.	Sri Lanka	2.83
3.	Uzbekistan	23.73
Total		29.73

[Translation]

Terrorist Hiding in Myanmar

*177. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Myanmar have signed an agreement according to which Myanmar will take action against the terrorists hiding in that country as reported in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated January 9, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has intensified surveillance on Indo-Myanmar border;

(d) if so, whether terrorists activities in border areas have declined;

(e) if so, the total number of terrorists killed and the number of armed personnel martyred in the border areas;

(f) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to nab terrorists in the border areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Government of Union of Myanmar was signed on the 25th October 2004 with the objective of enhancing mutual cooperation in dealing with issues relating to terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances, smuggling in arms & ammunition,

organized crime, money laundering, international economic crime and cyber crime.

(c) to (e) Assam Rifles which is under Army's operational control, has been deployed along the Indo-Myanmar Border for border guarding duties and counter insurgency operations. The number of violent incidents in the North Eastern States has declined in the year 2004 as compared to the previous year. During the year 2004, the number of extremists and security forces killed in the North Eastern States was 381 and 98 respectively.

(f) and (g) The Government has taken various steps to control the insurgency in North Eastern States. These include, inter alia, deployment of Central Police Forces and Army in the States, coordinated action by Army, Central Police Forces and State Police for counter insurgency operations, declaration of insurgent groups as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, declaration of "disturbed area" under the armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Government and modernization/upgradation of State Police Forces. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central Government level is also being made. The Government has also given an open offer to militant groups to adjure the path of violence and seek peaceful solution of their demands within the framework of Constitution of India.

Scheme for Cultural Development of Tribals

*178. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the policy being implemented to protect and preserve the tribal art and culture of the country;
- (b) the steps taken to boost/encourage the persons involved in the business of tribal arts;
- (c) the provision of funds to be made for the year 2005-06 thereto;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to recognize local languages of tribals; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH) : (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Research and Training - Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institute", are providing funds to the State Governments on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Centre. At present, 14 State Tribal

Institutes set up by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are receiving Central grants on 50:50 basis. These Institutes are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to the State Governments, conducting research and evaluation studies and collection of data, conduct of trainings, seminars and workshops, codification of customary laws, setting up of a tribal museum for exhibiting tribal artifacts and promotion of tribal culture. A provision of Rs.2.60 crore has been kept under the scheme for the year 2005-06.

The Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture also implement a scheme of "Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture" under which a provision of Rs.1.70 crore has been kept for the year 2005-06.

The documentation of tribal languages is an ongoing process. The State Governments having Tribal Research Institutes have been requested to document tribal languages through these Institutes and other States/Union Territories have been requested to document tribal languages through other institutions like Universities, etc.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have produced a number of films on Tribal Communities which are being shown on a regular basis on Doordarshan. These films, inter- alia, document the unique culture of these communities.

[English]

Coffee Production/ Consumption

*179. SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA:

SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

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

- (a) whether any special package has been announced recently in the interest of coffee- growers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been any relaxation in the terms and conditions of loan repayment to banks;
- (d) whether Government has issued instructions asking banks to take a lenient view of delayed repayment of loans;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the details of annual coffee production and consumption in the country during the last two years;

(g) whether Government have chalked out any strategy on export and domestic consumption; and

(h) if so, the details thereof alongwith funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) The Government is considering a special relief package for coffee sector mainly pertaining to credit related problems of coffee growers.

(c) to (e) Due to the problem of low prices, the coffee growers were unable to service their debt commitments owed to the financial institutions. On the intervention of the Government, the RBI had consolidated all the coffee term loans taken by coffee growers including interest as on 1.4.2002 into a single term loan called Special Coffee Term Loan (SCTL). To enable growers to service the various loan commitments, a moratorium period of three years was provided for repayment of principal for the SCTL starting from 2002-03. The interest on the SCTL was fixed at 11% or PLR whichever is less during the moratorium period. However, due to persistent low prices, banks deferred the payment of interest for the first two years of the moratorium period also. The Government has been frequently reviewing the SCTL package from time to time with the financial institutions with a view to easing the debt problem of the growers. As a result of such reviews, the time limit for implementation of SCTL was extended upto 31.3.2004 and in August, 2004, the RBI allowed the banks to re-schedule/ restructure/roll over the interest due on SCTL as on 30.6.2004 by one year provided the growers paid the crop loans along with interest thereon. All coffee advances becoming NPAs for the first time as on 31.3.2001 were also brought within the purview of the SCTL package. Further, following the moratorium period, the SCTL is to be repaid in 7-9 years. Later, RBI also allowed a flexi repayment schedule by extending repayment period after the moratorium phase beyond 9 years.

(f) The details of coffee produced and consumed in the country during the last two years are as follows:

Year	Production (approximate)	Consumption (approximate)
2002-03	275275 MTs	68000 MTs
2003-04	270500 MTs	70000 MTs

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir. To boost exports, the Government has provided support to various market development schemes of the Coffee Board aimed at raising the profile of Indian coffee in the international market and thereby increasing the value of exports. The medium term export strategy being implemented by the Coffee Board seeks to

focus on the shifting of product mix in favour of Arabica and to ensure a competitive landed price for Indian coffee by reducing growing costs. It also attempts to maintain consistency in the quality of export of coffee and improve awareness of Indian coffee in target markets.

The Board has taken up various activities aimed at increasing domestic coffee consumption such as training courses, participation in national festivals and exhibitions, establishment of a high tech roasting & packaging facility in Coffee Board and promotion of sales through promotional units of the Board and periodic consumption audits.

For promotion of coffee consumption in the country and export of coffee, financial outlays of Rs. 16.60 crores and Rs. 22.60 crores respectively have been earmarked under the X plan period.

V.S. Malimath Committee on Police Reforms

*180. **SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations made by the V.S. Malimath Committee on Police Reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held consultations with the State Governments with regard to implementation of the recommendations of the Malimath Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that recently the Delhi Court had asked the Government for expeditious implementation of the Malimath Committee Report; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. RAGUPATHY) : (a) to (d) The Malimath Committee on reforms of criminal justice system had made several recommendations including strengthening and improving the investigation set up in the police. As the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and the Criminal Laws are administered by the State Governments, consultation with State Governments is essential. Accordingly the report of the Malimath Committee has been forwarded to State Governments for their views/ comments.

(e) and (f) The Delhi High Court in its Judgment dated

15th January, 2005 in CRLA 400/2000 directed the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to separate investigation agency from law and order agency as recommended by the Malimath Committee and to submit monthly action taken report to the Registrar General of the Delhi High Court.

Survey of Agricultural Land in Delhi

1724. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1131 dated 7 December, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the possession of suit land (acquired land) in all these 30 cases are still with the earlier recorded land owners and the possession of suit land involved in these cases was never handed over to L & B Department/ DDA except making entries into revenue records;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to conduct an inquiry into the matter and to vacate the acquired land from encroachments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Divisional Commissioner, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that physical possession of land in respect of all the 30 cases has already been handed over to the Land & Building Department, GNCTD/ Delhi Development Authority.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, Question does not arise.

Children Home in Assam

1725. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to build children homes in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal from the Government of Assam was received under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "A Programme for Juvenile justice" implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has released a total grant of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year 2004-05, which included Rs. 12.10 lakhs for construction of homes.

[Translation]

FAO Report on Undernourished People

1726. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to FAO the number of undernourished people in the world rose by 18 million between 1995-97 and 2000-2002, a sharp reversal from the decline of 27 million in the population of the hungry in the previous five years;

(b) if so, whether this reversal was largely due to China and India performing considerably worse in the second half of the decade than they did in the first half, as is the observation by FAO;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether "State of food insecurity in the world 2004" gives a grim picture that India alone had 221 million hungry people at the latest count as per FAO report;

(e) whether the most shocking part of the report is that in India 30% of children are born underweight;

(f) is it also a fact that in India, the cost of allowing iron deficiencies to continue at its level is estimated to be of the order of \$ 30 billion; and

(g) if so, the Government's planning to bring down the number of under nourished people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The report has attributed the decline to China and India. However, as per the National Surveys, the number of undernourished adults declined from 49.2% males and 49.3% females in 1988-90 to 37% males and 39% females in 2000-01.

(d) The report indicates that 221.1 million people in India are undernourished, not hungry.

(e) There is no nationally representative study or surveillance system for low birth weight babies. However, as per UNICEF's State of World's Children Report-2004, it appears to be so.

(f) The FAO report gives an estimate of the cost of allowing current levels of iron deficiency to persist for another ten years as US \$30 billion, based on the estimated reduction in GDP over those years. There is, however, no mechanism in place in the country to confirm or deny it.

(g) The Government of India is seized of the problem of malnutrition and has undertaken several initiatives to bring down the number of undernourished people through its different sectors viz. Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution, Health and Family Welfare, Education and Women and Child Development.

Mega City Project

1727. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for including cities under Mega city project;
- (b) whether the Government has revised the earlier norms;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number and names of the cities, State-wise, which will be included in the project under the revised criteria;
- (e) whether the Government has finalised the grants proposed to be given for development of infrastructure of these cities; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Cities, excepting Delhi, having population of 40 lakhs and above, as per 1991 Census were included in the Centrally sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development for providing central assistance.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) and (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Yes, Sir.
- (f) Rs.150.00 crores have been provided for in BE 2005-06 for Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities.

Industrial Projects

1728. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of industrial projects set up under Central assistance, State-wise during the last three years;
- (b) the number of new industrial projects proposed to be set up under Central assistance, State-wise; and
- (c) the quantum of funds to be given by the Union Government for setting up of such projects, projectwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V. K. S.

ELANGOVA) : (a) to (c) This Department is dealing with two schemes namely Growth Centre Scheme and Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS).

The Growth Centre Scheme is for the promotion of Industries in backward areas in the country with the creation of basic infrastructure facilities such as power, water, telecommunication etc. The Central Government assists the State Governments by contributing upto Rs.10 crore by way of equity for each growth centre. The balance funds are to be raised by the State Governments and their agencies that implement the projects. The amount of Central assistance has been increased to Rs.15 crore for each growth centre in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir in view of the continued backwardness of these Regions.

Under the Growth Centre Scheme, three growth centres have been sanctioned during the last three years:-

Sl. No.	Location	Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Central assistance to be released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Chaygaon-Patgaon (District Kamrup) in Assam	1615.24	1500.00
2	Salghari-Samlik Marchak in Sikkim	3175.88	1500.00
3	Siggadi (District Pauri-Garhwal) in Uttaranchal	1685.00	1500.00

There is no proposal to set up any more Growth Centres through out the country.

The IIUS has been formulated with a view to enhance international competitiveness of the domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public-private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which have greater potential to become globally competitive.

The salient features of this scheme include creation of quality infrastructure in existing industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential requiring strategic interventions in providing common facilities for transport, road, water, power, gas/fuel supply to effluent treatment, solid waste disposal.

The scheme is expected to enhance competitiveness of domestic industry through increased productivity, lower cost of production, improved product quality, increase in global market share through exports and additional employment generation.

Under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme projects for Upgradation of infrastructural facilities were sanctioned, the details of which are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the cluster	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Amount Released
Approved in 2003-04					
1.	Textiles Cluster	Tirupur, Tamil Nadu	143.50	50.00	25.00
2.	Chemical Cluster	Vapi, Gujarat	54.31	40.49	12.50
Approved in 2004-05					
3.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	56.80	42.60	14.20
4.	Metallurgical Cluster	Jaipur, Orissa	62.50	47.00	15.65
5.	Auto Ancillary Cluster	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	47.20	35.00	11.70
6.	Chemical Cluster	Ankleswar, Gujarat	152.83	50.00	16.70
7.	Auto Components Cluster	Pune, Maharashtra	59.99	44.99	15.00
8.	Cereals, Pulses & Staples Cluster	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	39.96	29.97	10.00
9.	Textiles Cluster	Ludhiana, Punjab	17.19	12.69	4.21
10.	Marble Cluster	Kishangarh, Rajasthan	36.80	27.60	9.20
11.	Auto Cluster	Pitampura, M.P.	73.29	49.94	16.65
12.	Foundry Cluster	Belguam Karnataka	24.78	18.54	6.19
13.	Machine Tools Cluster	Bangalore, Karnataka	135.55	49.12	16.37
14.	Gem & Jewellery Cluster	Surat, Gujarat	85.80	50.00	16.70
15.	Auto Cluster	Vijayawada A. P.	31.08	23.50	7.80
16.	Textile Cluster, Panipat	Haryana	54.53	40.90	13.63
17.	Pharma Cluster	Hyderabad	66.168	approved	—

Anganwadi Workers

1729. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) whether the government has since regularized the services of teachers and helpers and fixed honorarium/salary of Anganwadi workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government has appointed any Commission to look into the welfare measures of the Anganwadi workers/helpers;

(d) whether any proposal to improve their service

conditions including increase in wages is pending with the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme there is no provision for teachers. Anganwadi Centres are managed by Anganwadi Workers and Helpers who are 'honorary' workers from the local community and are paid a fixed honoraria per month, as decided by the Government from time to time. The honoraria of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers was almost doubled with effect from 1st April 2002.

(c) to (f) No, Sir. However, the Anganwadi Workers and

Helpers being grass-root functionaries in the ICDS set up, the Government has been conscious of their welfare. The steps taken by the Government of India, in the recent past to improve the conditions of the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers include, enhancement of honoraria; paid absence on maternity at par with women employees of organised sectors; introduction of 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana'; scheme of Awards for dedicated Anganwadi Workers, both at the National and State levels etc.

Dual Education System

1730. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to abolish the existing dual education system and provide uniform education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to provide technical and computer science, engineering and medical science education to lower class, middle class and poor children of rural areas, as being provide to urban children and children of rich families; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The extant National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curriculum framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education.

(c) and (d) The NPE and its Programme of Action provide for a definite edge for education in rural areas. Pursuant to this, a number of schemes are under various stages of implementation, which predominantly address the educational needs of rural areas including technical education.

At the Secondary level, for imparting computer education to students, the scheme of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools has been launched. The Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced information technology at school level. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) also makes the optimum use of ICTs in almost all of its activities and programmes. In the Technical Education sector initiatives include strengthening and consolidation of infrastructural facilities in engineering and technical education institutions;

establishment of more engineering and technical education institutions and increased intake capacities; transfer of technoeconomic advances in technical education and appropriate technologies to rural people through expansion of Community Polytechnics. The Indira Gandhi National Open University is providing Internet education through its computer science programmes, including an Advanced Diploma in IT, bachelor in IT etc., through its network of regional and study centers spread all over the country.

As per the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 the Medical Council of India with the prior approval of the Central Government, may prescribe the minimum standards of medical education required for granting recognized medical qualifications by Universities or medical institutions in the country.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also follows a Uniform Policy for medical science education.

Import of Used Tyres

1731. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand by the Tyre Industry to impose a complete ban on import of used tyres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of imports made during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any objection has been raised by environmentalists in this regard; 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) Yes, Sir. The Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) have approached DGFT for a complete ban on import of used/second hand tyres.

(c) Data regarding import of used/second hand tyres under HS Code 4012 during the last three years is as follows:

S.No.	Year	Quantity (in thousands)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2001-2002	157.1	486.97
2.	2002-2003	100.24	853.22
3.	2003-2004	340.79	1069.83

(d) and (e) The objection to import of used tyres has been primarily received from the Trade and Industry.

[Translation]

Export Oriented Industries in Bihar

1732. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cent per cent export oriented industries have been set up on Central level in various States particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the last two years in this regard; and

(c) the names of the firms/units which have been sanctioned to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (c) Central Government does not set up Export Oriented Units (EOUs). However, details of EOUs set up in Bihar are as under:

1. M/s Imaging Science International (I) Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s Bihar Global
3. M/s Om Export Ventures.

[English]

Palm Oil Import

1733. SHRI K. C. PALANISAMY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the tariff structure on Palm Oil, promotes only the imports of refined palm oil and not crude palm oil;

(b) whether the current tariff was adopted under pressure from foreign producers exporting refined oil;

(c) whether the parameters adopted for import of this oil are foolproof and cannot be manipulated;

(d) if not, the measures taken to prevent misuse of import provisions;

(e) whether the Government is intending to alter import duty on palm oil; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVAN) : (a) Custom duty on palm oils is 80% for crude palm oil and 90% for refined palm oil (plus education cess of 2%). The duty differential between crude palm oil and refined palm oil of 10% has been fixed with a view to provide reasonable protection to the domestic Edible Oil Refining Industry. The present pattern of imports of edible oils does not show that the duty structure on palm oil promotes only the import of refined oil and not crude oil.

(b) No, Sir. The Customs duty rates have been determined after taking into account the relevant factors including domestic demand and supply position, interest of the domestic oil seed growers, domestic edible oils Industry and the consumers.

(c) and (d) The import of crude palm oil is subject to actual user condition, for manufacture of refined oil, refined palmolein, vanaspati, bakery shortening or inter-esterified fats only. Specific criteria to distinguish crude and refined palm oil is also prescribed, so as to check any possible misuse.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Water Harvesting

1734. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHAN LAL GANJ) : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to make water harvesting mandatory in all the construction works coming under its purview;

(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) The Unified Building Bye-laws for Delhi were amended vide notification dated 28th July, 2001 which made water harvesting through storing of water runoff including rain water in all new buildings on plots of 100 sqm and above mandatory and system of storm water drainage along with the points of collection of rain water in surface reservoirs or in recharge wells have to be indicated in the building plans submitted to the local bodies. Also all buildings having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litres and above per day shall incorporate waste water re-cycling system which should be used for horticultural purposes.

The Central Public Works Department has advised its units in various Metropolitan cities to incorporate measures for rain water harvesting and waste water recycling for all the buildings planned as well as the existing buildings wherever practicable.

The Central Ground Water Board has also been implementing artificial recharge schemes in various states under its Central Scheme on "Study of Recharge to Ground Water".

[English]

Assistance for Sports in Orissa

1735. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal received from the State of Orissa and funds released for setting up of new infrastructural facilities for sports during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the present pattern of funding given to the State for modernization/maintenance of sports facilities;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government is planning to open a Hockey Academy in the State; and

(e) if so, the progress made thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT) : (a) A proposal for construction of District Level Sports Complex at Nowrangapur has been received from the Government of Orissa under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure during the current financial year 2004-05.

(b) No, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to Creation /development of sports infrastructure is proposed to be transferred to state sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Import of Sensitive Commodities

1736. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

SHRI Y. G. MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether import of sensitive commodities has declined in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the value of the total imports made during the aforesaid period?

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

(b) The Value of total imports of sensitive items during the April-November 2004 (latest available) is Rs.12,462 crores as compared to Rs.12,520 crores during the corresponding period of previous year thereby showing a negative growth of 0.5%. Import of Edible Oils, Cotton & Silk, Spices and Milk & Milk Products have shown a decline at broad group level.

(c) The value of the total imports made during, April-November 2004 was Rs.2,92,566 crore as compared to Rs.2,20,924 crore during the corresponding period of last year.

Gun Manufacturing

1737. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2136 on December 14, 2004 and state:

(a) whether guns are being manufactured under private licence, in various States including Munger in Bihar and Bellari in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of guns manufactured annually in other places including Munger and Bellari alongwith the number of labourers engaged in this work, location-wise;

(c) whether a small number of guns are manufactured in Munger in private sector in spite of sufficient number of workers engaged and maximum number of units located there;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the gun manufacturing capacity in Munger in private sector; and.

(f) if so, the per gun expenditure involved over inspection of Guns manufactured in Munger in the Government ordnance factory located in Ichhapur in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) Licence for gun manufacture in private sector is given by the Government of India under the Arms Act. Annual gun manufacturing quota granted by the Government of India for all the units location-wise is as follows:-

Location	Gun Manufacturing Quota
Munger, Bihar	12352
Dehradun, Uttaranchal	480
Ghazipur, U.P.	11
Kanpur, U.P.	766
Bellary, Karnataka	6300
Mandi, Himachal Pradesh	3456
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	314
Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	720
Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	126
Indore, Madhya Pradesh	194
Jodhpur, Rajasthan	4499
Udaipur, Rajasthan	3100
Bhilwara, Rajasthan	300
Jammu, J&K	28591
Udhampur, J&K	530
Kathua, J&K	5240
Srinagar, J&K	840
Rajouri	400

Labour is engaged on need basis by the manufacturers themselves. These records are not maintained in Government of India.

(c) and (d) Thirtyseven firms have been licensed to manufacture guns in private sector in Munger. Gun

manufacturing in the private sector is not dependent on number of workers and units.

(e) There is no such proposal with the Government of India.

(f) There is no provision in rules for inspection of guns. However, the cost of proof testing per gun is as under:

- (i) Breach Loading Gun - Rs.302.00
- (ii) Muzzle Loading Gun - Rs.309.00
- (iii) With composite cartridges - Rs.334.00

[English]

Cases pending under Court of Revenue Assistants

1738. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1142 dated 7 December, 2004 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay;
- (d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected; and
- (e) the present status of these cases?

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

(b) Detailed information in respect of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1142 dated 7.12.2004 is enclosed as statement.

(c) to (e) In view of reply to (b) above, Question does not arise.

Statement

Question	Reply
1	2
(a) The details of cases pending under section 65-A, 74(4),81,85 and 86-A in the Courts of Revenue Assistants of Vasant Vihar, Najafgarh, Hauz Khas, Defence Colony and Kalkaji, New Delhi and since when case-wise.	(a) As per details forwarded by Divisional Commissioner, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the number of cases pending with the Courts of revenue Assistant of Vasant Vihar, Najafgarh, Hauz Khas, Defence Colony and Kalkaji, New Delhi are as follows:

1

2

In the Court of Revenue Assistant (Vasant Vihar)

Under Section 81-263, Under Section 86A-17,
Under Section 85-13, Under Section 74(4)-2,
Under Section 65A-Nil.

In the Court of Revenue Assistant (Najafgarh)

Under Section 81-192, Under Section 86A-75,
Under Section 85-43, Under Section 74(4)-538,
Under Section 65A-Nil.

In the Court of Revenue Assistant (Hauz Khas)

Under Section 81-317, Under Section 86A-51,
Under Section 85-64, Under Section 74(4)-12,
Under Section 65A-Nil.

In the Court of Revenue Assistant (Kalkaji)

Under Section 81-384, Under Section 86A-14,
Under Section 85-11, Under Section 74(4)-Nil,
Under Section 65A - Nil.

In the Court of Revenue Assistant (Defence Colony)

Under Section 81- 324, Under Section 86A- Nil, Under Section 85-Nil,
Under Section-74(4) -Nil, Under Section 65A-Nil.

(b) The details of the cases reserved for pronouncement of orders but no orders pronounced despite passing of more than 15 days alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) The time by which all these orders are likely to be pronounced?

(b) and (c) 6 cases in Sub-Division Vasant Vihar, 9 cases in Sub-division Najafgarh and 51 cases in Sub-Division Hauz Khas were pending for pronouncement of judgment when the Revenue Assistants (RAs) were transferred. The cases have been taken up after the powers have been conferred upon new RAs by the Lt. Governor of Delhi.

**Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi
Viswavidyalaya**

1739. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Viswavidyalaya, Wardha, Maharashtra set up by an Act of Parliament in the year 1997 has not been affiliated with UGC;

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

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the deteriorating condition of the university as well as sufferings of students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken to save the only International University of India also the future of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI) : (a) to (e) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Viswavidyalaya, Wardha, has been set up by an Act of Parliament and is recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. While complaints have been received in the Ministry regarding conditions prevailing in the University, both in terms of academic and physical infrastructure, according to the information furnished by the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Viswavidyalaya, the University has since initiated steps for construction of adequate infrastructure on the campus such as students hostel, residential accommodation for teachers and staff and other facilities besides taking action to fill up the vacant teaching positions and launching of new courses and programmes.

Capitation Fee

1740. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many CBSE affiliated schools are still asking for donations or capitation fee despite ban imposed by CBSE;

(b) if so, the details of such schools, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the CBSE against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI) : (a) to (c) As per information received from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), some complaints are received regarding CBSE affiliated schools asking for donations or capitation fee despite ban imposed by CBSE. Three complaints were received from the State of Uttar Pradesh which on inquiry were found unsubstantiated. One complaint each has been received from the State of Karnataka and Rajasthan, which are under examination of the CBSE. Appropriate action will be taken in the matter as per the affiliation Bye Laws of CBSE.

Terrorist Activities

1741. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have any perceptible change in the frequency and intensity of terrorist activities during 2004-2005;

(b) if so, the details of the militant activities along LoC and the border areas during the year; and

(c) the comparative figures of militants activities and infiltration reported during the corresponding period last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (c) While the number of terrorist incidents in the current year (upto January 31) in J&K and North-Eastern region have come down as compared to the corresponding period of 2004, there is an increase in naxal violence during the same period.

Terrorist incidents were however lower by 24% in J&K, 19% in North-Eastern region and 4% in naxal affected States in 2004 as compared to 2003. The number of infiltrators in J&K was down to 507 in 2004 as compared to 1313 in 2003. The number of terrorist incidents in J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal affected States for 2003 and 2004 are as under:-

	2003	2004
J&K	3401	2565
North-Eastern States	1332	1076
Naxal affected States	1597	1533

Delhi Metro Rail Project

1742. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Project has run into a major hurdle in form of Land and Development Office as it has withheld issue of NOC Certificate for nearly a dozen construction plans, stalling development work with about Rs.500 crores;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for such situation; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to overcome the situation?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Housing and Employment Facilities for Pooors

1743. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Scheme-wise allocation of grants-in-aid to make housing and employment facilities available to the poor in the Madhya Pradesh during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05; and

(b) the district-wise details of the beneficiaries and the amount spent thereon during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Employment & 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. Also 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.

Under both the Schemes, only State-wise date is maintained at the Central level.

The details about the funds released under these schemes to Madhya Pradesh during last three years is given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
VAMBAY	934.78	255.22	0.00	1190.00
SJSRY	683.93	818.32	831.49	2333.74

*[English]***Visa on Arrival**

1744. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Group of ministers on Tourism has recommended visa on arrival for selected countries;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the modalities have been worked out in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the names of countries to whom such scheme is likely to be introduced; and
- (f) the names of cities wherein such scheme are likely to be introduced initially?

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

(b) to (f) It is under consideration.

Allocation of Funds to Technical and Professional Education

1745. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there are no training institute/workshops in the U. T. of Daman and Diu to provide technical and professional education to youth; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide sufficient funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI) : (a) and (b) A technical institute at diploma level in engineering (Government Polytechnic) already exists in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu.

Militancy in North East

1746. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the insurgency activities have been on the rise in several parts of the country, particularly in the North Eastern States and the J&K regions;
- (b) whether the Government agrees to the fact that the growing unemployment amongst the youth is contributing immensely to the rise of insurgency activities in North Eastern States, particularly in Assam;
- (c) whether the Government is considering for rehabilitation of insurgency effected people from Assam and North East as well, through special measures, on the pattern of such steps taken in regard to rehabilitating the insurgency effected people of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (d) if so, the steps contemplated, resolved and taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) The number of incidents of terrorist activities in North Eastern (NE) States and Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) have come down in the year 2004 in comparison to the year 2003. Details are given below:

Year	J&K State No. of terrorist incidents	NE State No. of terrorist incidents
2003	3401	1332
2004	2565	1069

(b) Unemployment is one of the factors responsible for insurgency in NE States.

(c) and (d) While Government is providing funds for border area development programme and has taken several measures to control insurgency in the North East, there is no proposal for rehabilitation of people from area affected by insurgency.

Sub Plan for Development of Education

1747. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared a separate sub-plan for development of education at all level in Fifth Scheduled Area and Tribal Sub-plan Area;

(b) if so, whether the States having Scheduled Area and Tribal Sub-plans have been asked to prepare a separate sub-plan for educational development at all levels and submit the same to the Union Government for approval and fundings; and

(c) if so, the details of guidelines issued by the Union Government to the State therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) As per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission and by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment each State/UT/Ministry is to prepare separate Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in their Budget for overall development of STs including education. The finalisation of State Plans/Central Plans of which the TSP is a part, are subject to approval of the Planning Commission.

(c) The major guidelines issued by the Planning Commission and by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (includes Ministry of Tribal Affairs) inter-alia provides for:

- Identification of TSP areas.
- Priority to TSP areas in coverage.
- Preparation of separate TSP and quantification of funds.
- Ensure flow of funds and benefits to STs under the schemes/programmes.
- Fixation of physical and financial targets for STs separately.
- Central Ministries are to ensure overall responsibility for the development of Tribal Areas in their respective sectors.

[Translation]

Urban Reforms Incentive Fund

1748. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) related to incentives for urban reforms in the States;

(b) the number of States signed Memorandum of Agreement with regard to the above along with the details of the current progress report in this regard;

(c) the details of the position of funds allocated to the States under the above scheme during the last three years;

(d) the number of cities throughout the country and the State-wise number of cities identified for the scheme; and

(e) the details of the other schemes meant for the upliftment and development of the urban areas including that of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) was approved on 28.6.2003 with an outlay of Rs.500 crore per annum as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States during the 10th Five Year Plan. Ministry of Finance releases funds under this scheme on the recommendation of this Ministry. The assistance under URIF is 100% grant to States to carry out the agreed reforms. Initially seven reform areas have been identified viz. (i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act at the State level by Resolution. (ii) Rationalisation of stamp duty in phases to bring it down to no more than 5% by the end of the Tenth Plan period. (iii) Reform of Rent Control Laws to remove rent control so as to stimulate private investment in rental housing (iv) introduction of computerized process of registration (v) Reform of property tax so that it may become a major source of revenue of urban local bodies and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% by the end of 10th Plan period. (vi) Levy of reasonable user charges by Urban Local bodies, with the objective that full cost of O&M (Operation and Maintenance) is collected by the end of 10th Plan Period. (vii) Introduction of double entry system of accounting in urban local bodies. The State Governments are required to sign Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to carry out reforms. 50% of the admissible grant is released after signing MOA whereas the remaining is released after assessment of the progress.

(b) 25 States/UTs have signed MOA so far. A sum of Rs.188.14 crore has been recommend for release as first instalment and Rs.47.25 crore recommended for 2nd instalment during 2003-2004.

(c) The scheme was approved on 28.6.2003. The allocation of funds to the States/UTs to the tune of Rs.500 crore per annum has been made by the Planning Commission on the basis of percentage of urban population in each State/UT with reference to the total urban population of the country.

(d) The scheme is State-wise, not city-wise.

(e) The other schemes under the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation meant for upliftment and development of urban areas are Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY); National Slum Development Programme

(NSDP); Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS); National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS); and Scheme of Night Shelters for Urban Shelterless.

Sports Facilities in North Eastern Regions

1749. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States of the North East Regions where stadium, sports complex constructed and Nehru Yuva Kendras opened during the last three years;

(b) the amount sanctioned/released and spent thereon during the said period, State - wise, Scheme-wise;

(c) the names of the States of the region which submitted proposals for construction of new stadium, sports complex and opening of Nehru Yuva Kendra therein during the said period; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon till date?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT) : (a) The details of stadia/sports complexes constructed / completed with Central assistance under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure in the North East (NE) Region during 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005) have been given as under:

State	No. of Stadia/Sports complex completed
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Manipur	1
Mizoram	10
Nagaland	4

However, no Nehru Yuva Kendras have been opened during the above said periods.

(b) The details of grants released to NE Region during 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005) under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes have been given in the enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The state-wise details of proposals for new stadia/sports complexes received during the period 2001-2002 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005) from the NE Region and the number of projects approved with, Central assistance under the Scheme of Grants to Creation of Sports Infrastructure have been given as under. Moreover, the

Centrally sponsored schemes for creation of Sports Infrastructure have been transferred to State sector with effect from 1.4.2005. Thus, from 1.4.2005, the State Governments shall be responsible for funding the creation of various sports facilities for the development of sports in their state.

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Proposal approved	Amount approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Assam	27	14	693.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48	29	1666.6395
3	Manipur	11	1	30.00
4	Meghalaya	18	13	1033.09
5	Mizoram	17	9	1310.42
6	Nagaland	26	1	30.00
7	Sikkim	0	0	0
8	Tripura	0	0	0
Total		147	67	4763.6595

However, no proposal has been received from the North Eastern States for opening of Nehru Yuva Kendra during the above said periods.

Statement

(1) Grants released to NER under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure

State	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)			
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Arunachal Pradesh	56.85	156.44	191.00	00
Assam	50.00	73.50	17.00	130.08
Manipur	33.04	62.50	0.00	4.50
Meghalaya	00	0.00	100.11	109.43
Mizoram	00	57.75	136.323	30.00
Nagaland	107.62	194.00	962.463	105.98
Sikkim	00	00	00	00
Tripura	00	00	00	00

(2) Grants released under the Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools

State	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)			
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Arunachal Pradesh	1.79	0	4.35	7.748
Assam	14.00	8.673	30.864	21.97258
Manipur	3.21	6.30	3.262	1.12500
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	1.087	9.37500
Mizoram	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	3.25	5.125	0.00	3.80858
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	1.89	0.738	0.375	0.40000

(3) Grants released under the Scheme of Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities & Colleges

State	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)			
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Arunachal Pradesh	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.71	3.452	26.816	43.51255
Manipur	18.75	28.48	25.03	7.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.10
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	10.72	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	20.40	22.50	18.90
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.137	0.00	0.00	0.00

(4) Grants released under the Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Surfaces

State	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)			
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Arunachal Pradesh				
Assam				
Manipur				
Meghalaya			Nil	
Mizoram				
Nagaland				
Sikkim				
Tripura				

*[English]***N.C.T.E.**

1750. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision was made in April 2003 by National Council for Teacher Education that Teachers having qualification of Senior Secondary School (Class Twelve) Certificate and Diploma/Certificate in Nursery Teacher Education Programme of not less than two years, are meant to teach the children in the age group of 4 to 8 years i.e. from Nursery to Second Class;

(b) if so, whether it has been implemented at Centre and States level;

(c) if not, the time by when the same provision likely to be implemented both at Centre and States level; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI) : (a) Through an amendment notified in April, 2003, to the NCTE (Determination of Minimum Qualifications for Recruitment of Teachers in Schools) Regulations, 2001, NCTE has laid down minimum academic and professional qualifications for recruitment of teachers at pre-school and nursery levels as under :-

(I) For Pre-School Teachers (i.e. for children in the age group 4-6 years) :-

(i) Secondary School (Class ten) Certificate or its equivalent; and

(ii) Diploma/Certificate in Pre-School teacher education programme of a duration of not less than one year.

(II) For Nursery Teachers (i.e. for children in the age-group of 4-8 years) :-

(i) Senior Secondary School (Class Twelve) Certificate or Intermediate or its equivalent with at least 45% marks; and

(ii) Diploma /Certificate in Nursery teacher education programme of a duration of not less than two years.

(b) to (d) As per Regulations mentioned in part (a), existing recruitment rules are expected to be modified within

a period of three years so as to bring them in conformity with the qualifications mentioned above.

[Translation]

Nehru Yuva Kendra

1751. SHRI KAILASH BAITHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Advisory Committees have been set up by Nehru Yuva Kendras in Bihar especially in Champaran district;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committees; and

(c) the role of these committees in the State?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. District Advisory Committees on Youth Programme (DACYP) have been set up in all districts including East & West Champaran Districts.

(b) The composition of the District Advisory Committees is enclosed as statement.

(c) The role of DACYP is to help and guide Nehru Yuva Kendras in implementation of its programmes and its coordination with other Government and Non-Government agencies in programme implementation. The Committee also reviews and evaluates the work of NYK and suggests measures for further improvements.

Statement

District	Official Members	Non-official Members
1	2	3
Araria	Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner -Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer-Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member	Secretary, Vaishya Yuva Manch, Araria Sh. Basuki Nath Jha, Secretary, Jila District Literacy Committee, Araria Sh. Sudan Sahay, Social Worker, Araria Sh. Sushil Sawraj, Youth Member Leader, Araria Sh. Tokeer Ahmed, Youth Leader, Araria Smt. Tanjula Kumari, NSV, NYK Araria
Aurangabad	Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIG - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer-Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member	Sh. Farad Joshi, NGO President Prof. T.N. Sinha Dr. Rajeshwar Upadhyay Sh. Manoj Kumar Singh, Youth Leader Poonam Kumari, Youth Leader, Aurangabad Neetu Kumari, NSV

1	2	3
Banka	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Satyender Kumar Singh
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Subodh Kumar Tiwari
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Mohd. Surshid Alam
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Sunil Kumar Mishra Youth Leader
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Ajmun Nisha, Youth Leader
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sh. Rahul Kumar, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
	Begusarai	Distt. Collector - Chairperson
Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary		Sh. Rajeev Jha
Regional Coordinator - Member		Sh. Sanjay Kumar
Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member		Sushri. Neetu Kumari
Chief Medical Officer - Member		Sh. Ranjeet Kumar, NSV
General Manager - DIC - Member		
Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member		
Field Publicity Officer - Member		
Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member		
Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member		
Lead Bank Officer - Member		
Project Officer, DRDA- Member		
Project Officer, NSS - Member		
Bhagalpur		Distt. Collector - Chairperson
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Smt. Bhavana Tiwari
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Md. Nasar Alam
	Additional Deputy Commissioner -	Md. Faumudin Khan Member
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Manoj Pandey
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	

1	2	3
Bhojpur (Arrah)	Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner -Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member	Sh. Sanjay Sinha, NGO President Prof. Darmender Tiwari Smt. Urmila Kaur, Social Worker Sh. Awinas Kumar, Youth Leader Sh. Satish Kumar, Youth Leader Su. Shri Sunita Kumari, NSV
Buxar	Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member	Dr. Narender Prasad Azad, District Secretary, District Literacy Committee, Buxar Sh. Bajender Kumar Chaube, Buxar Dr. Subedar Singh "APNIJ" District Officer, Buxar Sushri, Shabana Parween, Anu Cutting and tailoring Center, Buxar Sh. Sunil Kumar Singh, President, Gaurav Yuva Club, Tajpur, Buxar Sh. Nagina Prasad, Member, Prakash Yuva Club, Buxar Sushri, Renula Kumari, NSV, NYK, Buxar
Darbhanga	Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member	Sh. Kesar Alam Sh. Vinod Kumar Sh. Mahender Kumar Mehto Sh. Ram Virsh Yadav Smt. Indira Kumari Smt. Abida Khatun Sh. Radha Kant Yadav

1	2	3
East Champan (Motihari)	Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner -Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member	Dr. Suman Kumar Paswan Sh. Yogender Ram Sh. Basant Kumar Rai Sh. Ganesh Kumar Singh Madhu Kumari - NSV
Gaya	Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member	Dr. A.H. Khan Dr. Ravinder Kumar Pathak Sh. Sanjay Kumar Sh. Dinesh Kumar Sh. Navlesh Singh Sushri Upma Rani, NSV Sh. Mahender Paswan Sh. Ramshrya Prasad Singh
Gopalganj	Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member	Sh. Rajan Prasad Sh. Dilip Kumar Sh. Vinay Kumar Das Sh. Pramod Kumar Yadav, Youth Leader Sushri Santoshi Singh, Youth Leader Sushri Sudha Kumari, NSV

1	2	3
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Jamui	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Shivnandan Singh
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Ramashish
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Yogeshwari Singh
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Ranjeet Kumar Singh Sonu
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Dushyant Kumar Khara
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Su Shri Soni Kumari, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Jehanabad	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Ritesh Kumar, NGO
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Ram Kumar, Youth Leader
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Sanjay Kumar, Youth Leader
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Pankaj Kumar, Youth Leader
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Surender Kumar Youth Leader
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Su Shri Kanchan Kumari, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Kaimoor (Bhabhua)	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Lakshmi Kuwar, Jagriti Mahila Mandal, Mohniya
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Dr. Kamla Singh, Political Section, S.B.P College, Bhabhua
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Bhanu Pratap Singh, Social Worker, Bhabhua
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Dularchand Ram, Secretary, Youth Development Center, Mahuari
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sushri. Purnima Kumar, N.S.V, N.Y.K. Kaimur
	General Manager - DIC - Member	
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	

1	2	3
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Katihar	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Rameshwar Pandey Raman
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. S.N. Poddar
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Renu Kumari
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Mohd. Deyan, President Yuva Vikas Samiti
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Smt. Monika Marandi
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Bhola Paswan, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Khagaria	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Prem Kumar Verma
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Vagesh Kumar Jha
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Suryanarayan Prasad Yadav
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Rajeev Nandan Azad
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Jnardhan Prasad Yadav, Youth Leader
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sh. Birju Kumar, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Kishanganj	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Dr. Nandan Sinha
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Ram Aavtar Jalan
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Niti Mishra, Youth Leader
	Additional Deputy Commissioner -	Sh. Pramila Tiwari, Youth Member Leader
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sushri Rekha Kumari, NSV, Kishanganj
	General Manager - DIG - Member	
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer - Member	

1	2	3
Madhepura	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA - Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Kameshwar Jha
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Debashish Bose
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Prof. Yogender Narayan Yadav
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Ranjay Kumar Singh
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Arun Kumar Patel
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sushri Kumari Gunja
Madhubani	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Pradeep Kumar, Sumidha, Madhubani
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Dr. Arun Kumar Mishr. R.K. College, Madhubani
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Dr. Vinay Kumar Das, Women College, Madhubani
Munger	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Upender Paswan
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Satish Chandra Mishra
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sushri. Sashi Kumari, NSV, NYK, Madhubani
	Distt. Public Relation Officer -Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Ram Virender Kumar	
Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Arvind Kumar	
Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Dhruv Kumar Singh	
Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Krishna baldev Singh	
Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. T. Singh Chawala	
General Manager - DIC - Member	Sh. Devender Prasad Singh	

1	2	3
Muzaffarpur	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA - Member Project Officer, NSS - Member	Sh. Ravibushan, NSV Sh. Ajay Singh, NGO, President Mohd. Aftab Alam Sh. Raghunandan Paswan - Smt. Shchna Singh Smt. Pragya Kumari Youth Leader Sh. Ajay Kumar Singh, Youth Leader Smt. Sunaina Sinha, NGO Sushri Anamika Kumari, NSV
Nalanda	Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member	Smt. Pooja Pradeep Smt. Poonam Singh Sh. S. Nandan Ravi Das Sh. S.K. Verma, NSV Sh. Geeta Devi Smt. Anuradha Devi
Nawada	Distt. Collector - Chairperson, Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Prof. Anil Kumar Sinha, N.G.O. Member, Nawada Sh. Gouri Shanker Prasad, Nawada Smt. Saroj Devi, Youth Leader, Nawada Sh. Jitender Kumar, Youth Leader, Nawada

1	2	3
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Ku. Mira, Youth Leader, Nawada
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sh. Vipin Kumar, NSV, NYK, Nawada
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	Sh. Naresh Chaudhry, Nawada
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	Sh. Sanjay Kumar, Nawada
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer - Member	Sh. Manoj Kumar, Nawada
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA - Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Patna	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Smt. Damyanti Devi, NGO, Patna
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Ramchandra Jha, NGO, Patna
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Akash, Youth Leader, Patna
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Kumar Ashish, Patna
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Manish Kumar, Youth Leader
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Satender Bahadur, Youth Leader, Patna
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	Sh. Ravi Shekhar, Youth Leader
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	Sh. Dhanjayay Kumar
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer - Member	Sh. Kishore Pandey
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	Sh. Navnit Sharma
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	Sushri Mamta Kumari, NSV, Patna
	Project Officer, DRDA - Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Purnia	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Dr. A.K. Raman, NGO President
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Vinod Yadav, Purnia
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Vjjay Kumar Shrivastava, Social Worker
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Mohd. Fajal Ahmed Khan, Youth Leader
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Smt. Neel Kamal, Mahila Mandal
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sushri Radha Kumari, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer - Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA - Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Rohtas (Sasaram)	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Mohd. Abdul Haseeb Khan, NGO President
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Prof. Guruchand Singh
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Fahar Jos
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Hardwar Singh, Youth Leader

1	2	3
Saharsa	<p>Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC -Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA- Member Project Officer, NSS - Member Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA - Member Project Officer, NSS - Member</p>	<p>Sh. Kameshwar Ram, Youth Leader Smt. Nimita Madhu, NSV Smt. Veena Bhardwaj Prof. Bharti Jha Sh. Naveen Nishant, Social Worker Sh. Pradep Paswan, Youth leader Sh. Jayshanker Singh, Youth leader Sh. Pran Mohan Jha, NSV</p>
Samastipur	<p>Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member Chief Medical Officer - Member General Manager - DIC - Member Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member Field Publicity Officer - Member Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member Lead Bank Officer - Member Project Officer, DRDA - Member Project Officer, NSS - Member</p>	<p>Sh. Parasnath Singh Dr. Harivansh Prasad Tarun Sh. Sharda Sinha Sh. Sada Chatriya, Youth leader Smt. Beena Kumari, Youth leader Sushri Aparna Kumari, NSV</p>
Saran (Chapra)	<p>Distt. Collector - Chairperson Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary Regional Coordinator - Member Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member</p>	<p>Sh. Ramshrya Prasad Singh, NGO Chapra Mohd. Nadeem Ahmed, Chapra Sh. Nishikant Singh, Chapra Sh. Vijay Kumar, Youth leader</p>

1	2	3
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sushri Madhu Kumari, Youth leader
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sh. Chandershekhar Kumar Dwiwedi, NSV Chapra
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Sitamarhi	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Manoj Upadhayay
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Rajiv Kumar Raju
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Afaq Ahmed
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Baijnath Ram
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Mohd. Bashir
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sushri Sashmi Kumari NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Siwan	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Ashok Priyambudh, NGO, President
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Smt. Urmila Devi, Siwan
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Rakesh Tiwari Siwan
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Rupa Mishra, Youth Leader, Siwan
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Supaul	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Satyanarayan Mehto
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Sh. Vivekananda Kumar
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Nityananad Yadav

1	2	3
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Umesh Kumar, Youth Leader
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Saligram, Youth Leader
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sh. Arun Kumar, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA- Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
Vaishali	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Vindeshwari Prasad Singh
	Distt. Youth Coordinator - Member Secretary	Dr. Vinod Kumar
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Singh
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Sh. Gauri Shanker Mehto
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Smt. Sashibala Verma
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Smt. Sashikala Kumari, NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer, DRDA - Member	
	Project Officer, NSS - Member	
W. Champaran (Betiah)	Distt. Collector - Chairperson	Sh. Ajay Kumar Pandey
	Distt. Youth Coordinator-Member Secretary	Sh. Naresh Ahmed
	Regional Coordinator - Member	Sh. Ajay Kumar Giri
	Additional Deputy Commissioner - Member	Smt. Premshila Devi
	Chief Medical Officer - Member	Sh. Tarun Kumar Gupta
	General Manager - DIC - Member	Sh. Ravinder Kumar - NSV
	Distt. Public Relation Officer - Member	
	Field Publicity Officer - Member	
	Distt. Youth Services & Sports Officer- Member	
	Distt. Social Welfare Officer - Member	
	Lead Bank Officer - Member	
	Project Officer. DRDA- Member	

[English]

Subsidy to Tea Planters

1752. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy to the tea planters during last three years;

(b) the amount of subsidy to the rubber planters during last three years;

- (c) the details year-wise and plantation-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Plantation Labour Act; 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) to (c) Details of subsidy disbursed to tea and rubber planters during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Amount disbursed (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Tea	Rubber
2002-03	2784.00	1549.00
2003-04	2205.23	1803.40
2004-05 (upto February, 05) (Provisional)	3884.40*	1203.00

* this includes Rs. 2053.88 lakhs disbursed as price subsidy to small tea growers.

(d) and (e) One of the recommendation that emerged at the stakeholders' conference on challenges before Indian tea Industry held on 16th and 17th September 2004 was regarding review of the Plantations Labour Act keeping in view the vast changes in the plantations over the past 50 years and keeping in mind the interest of all stakeholders.

Relocating Villages of Border Areas in J&K

1753. SHRI K. S. RAO:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to relocate the villages along the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir to protect them from cross border shelling as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated March 3, 2005;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds sanctioned for this purpose; and
- (d) the time by which these villages are likely to be relocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (d) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have submitted a proposal for rehabilitation of 6100 families of Border Migrants from 21 villages of Tehsil Akhnour at an expenditure of Rs.65.00 crores. No decision has been taken in this regard.

Immigration Laws

1754. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the immigration laws;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the time when last review of immigration laws was made; and
- (d) the details of the amendments made/proposed to be made in these laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (d) Foreigners Act, 1946, Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and Rules/Order made thereunder regulate the immigration related activities in the country. These are reviewed as and when required.

The Foreigner Act, 1946 was last amended in February 2004 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 was last amended in December, 2000 to enhance the punishment for violation of the provisions made under these Acts.

Norms for AUWSP

1755. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI S. D. MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of norms for Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme;
- (b) the details of States covered under this programme;
- (c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to change the norms in order to cover more urban areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The guidelines for the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme provide for Central assistance to the State Govts., to the extent of 50% of the project cost for implementation of water supply schemes in small towns with a population less than 20,000 as per 1991/2001 Census

(b) The details of States covered are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Govt. of Maharashtra made suggestions for: (i) revision of population norms from 20,000 to 1,00,000. (ii) revision of per capita cost norm from Rs. one lakh to Rs. 3 lakh. (iii) relaxation of norms relating to physical progress for release of funds. (iv) coverage of a part of the system of water supply distribution for funding. (v) Non-insistence of lpcd (litre per capita daily) norms. (vi) relaxation of population norms for pilgrim towns.

(e) There is a proposal to establish National Urban Mission for Select Cities for providing reform linked Central assistance for infrastructure facilities. There is also a proposal to provide similar infrastructure facilities including water supply for small and medium towns irrespective of the population size. The details have not been finalized.

Statement

S.No. Name of the State	
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Chhattisgarh
6.	Goa
7.	Gujarat
8.	Haryana
9.	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka
13.	Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Maharashtra
16.	Manipur
17.	Meghalaya
18.	Mizoram

1	2
19.	Nagaland
20.	Orissa
21.	Punjab
22.	Rajasthan
23.	Sikkim
24.	Tamil Nadu
25.	Tripura
26.	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Uttaranchal
28.	West Bengal

[Translation]

Indian Citizenship to Pakistanis

1756. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
 SHRI JUAL ORAM:
 SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN:
 SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many people came to India from Pakistan in the aftermath of the 1965 and 1971 wars and settled in India;

(b) if so, the total number of such people and the States in which they had settled;

(c) whether such people were willing to acquire the Indian citizenship;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of people out of them who have been provided with Indian citizenship till date;

(e) the time by which citizenship is likely to be provided to the rest of these people;

(f) whether the Government is simplifying the rules and regulations for granting Indian citizenship to such peoples; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No definite number can be specified. However, large number of such people have settled in the bordering States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since no specific record is maintained with respect to this category of applicants, the number of citizenship granted to such persons cannot be specified.

(e) The State Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat have been delegated powers to grant citizenship to such persons till 27th February, 2006.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Such persons have been exempted from production of valid passport/visa and renunciation certificates from concerned authorities on submission of an affidavit to the District Collector.

Residence to MPs

1757. **SHRI MOHAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide residences to the Members of Parliament in a single premise in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to provide affordable flats to Ex-Members of Parliament in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has received suggestions in this regard;

(f) if so, whether the Government has decided to form a committee to consider suggestions regarding providing flats on the affordable prices to Members of Parliament and Ex-Members of Parliament, Keeping in view their health and security; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Based on the discussions held in the Consultative Committee attached to Ministry of Urban Development, in its meeting held on 22.12.2004, DDA was asked to examine the feasibility of allotting land for construction of residential complexes/flats for MPs either directly or through the aegis of cooperative societies.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) In view of reply to (e), formation of a Committee has not been considered necessary.

Privatisation of CPWD

1758. **SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:**

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hand over the Central Public Works Department to the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the works of several projects under Central Public Works Department remain incomplete;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time frame fixed for completion of above projects; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to complete the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(c) to (e) Steps continue to be taken not to leave any project incomplete and to make up for delays which may occur in some projects for a variety of reasons including interventions by Courts, adverse law and order situations etc.

There are about 775 major works, each costing Rs.1 crore and above, in progress presently. Government monitors these projects by regular reviews at various levels so as to ensure timely completions. A number of steps including revision in the Schedule of Rates, contract conditions, Works procedure etc. have been taken to further streamline the operations.

[English]

**Development of Model Villages
by HUDCO**

1759. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has initiated work on the special scheme formulated for the development of model villages in the country;

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

(c) the number of villages selected under this scheme from each State especially from Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh along with their names;

(d) the amount allocated and spent so far; and

(e) the time by which they are likely to be developed as model villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) HUDCO had launched a programme for developing 'Model Villages'/ 'Bastis in all the States and Union Territories of the country in commemoration of 50th year of India's Independence celebrations. HUDCO approved the policy of setting up of 2 Model Village /Basti schemes each for 7 districts in a State. The selected village / basti (predominantly covering lower income population) is to be provided with a grant assistance upto Rs.35 lacs, by HUDCO. HUDCO has so far sanctioned 73 Model Villages covering 24 States and 1 Union Territory with a total grant assistance of Rs. 24.83 crores. The State-wise details are enclosed as statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details of the Model Villages, amount sanctioned and released in the States of Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh are enclosed as statement-II.

(e) Normally, the total duration of the project is 9 months. However, the projects get delayed due to non-availability of matching contribution from the state Government / Implementing agency.

Statement-I

Statewise status of Model Villages

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Total sanc.	Sanc. amount	Rele. amount	UC rec.	UC Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	105.00	96.25	95.61	0.64
2.	Andman and Nicobar UT	1	35.00	26.25	8.75	17.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	73.50	63.88	35.88	28.00
4.	Assam	2	70.50	52.50	52.50	0.00
5.	Bihar	3	84.76	76.01	63.57	12.44
6.	Chandigarh UT	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	31.32	7.83	0.00	7.83
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu UT	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi UT	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	5	172.38	70.00	43.75	26.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	24.37	6.09	3.00	3.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	70.00	35.00	35.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	1	35.00	5.00	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Karnataka	4	140.00	43.75	26.25	17.50
18.	Kerala	1	35.00	33.41	33.35	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep UT	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5	195.50	114.31	105.58	8.73
21.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	5	177.00	173.65	125.05	47.60
23.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	1	38.50	9.63	9.63	0.00
25.	Nagaland	6	210.00	331.25	131.25	70.00
26.	Orissa	6	196.00	133.56	75.58	57.98
27.	Pondicherry, UT	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	1	70.00	35.00	17.50	17.50
29.	Rajasthan	4	91.00	52.24	52.24	0.00
30.	Sikkim	2	66.75	68.33	68.33	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	3	105.00	73.85	69.56	4.29
32.	Tripura	1	38.34	28.80	9.55	19.25
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9	315.00	227.50	179.88	47.62
34.	Uttranchal	2	58.67	54.56	54.56	0.00
35.	West Bengal	2	43.75	43.75	43.75	0.00
	Total	73	2483.36	1732.40	1346.12	386.28

Statement-II*List of Model Villages in the State of Karnataka*

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Model Village/ Distt.	Implementing Agency	Project Cost	Grant Amount date of sanctioned	Released amount	UC received	UC Pending	Funds from other sources
1.	Sherwad Village Dharwad	Zilla Panchayat	100.00	35.00 3/6/1999	26.25 27/8/2003	6.75	17.50	State Govt. KSRTC
2.	Malidihalli Village Chitradurga	Anathasevashrama	100.00	35.00 25/6/1999	8.75 27/3/2000	8.75	0.00	State Govt./ Implementing Agency
3.	Banandur Village Bangalore	Sri Adichunchanagiri Mahasamath and Math	89.00	35.00	8.75	8.75	0.00	Implementing Agency
4.	Pajaka Village Udupi	Sri Adichunchanagiri Mahasamath and Math	89.00	35.00 12/2/2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	Implementing Agency

List of Model Villages in the State of Himachal Pradesh

1.	Panchayat heral Village Kangra	DRDA	48.74	24.37 23/3/2001	6.09 10/12/2001	3.00	3.09	State Govt./ Implementing Agency
----	-----------------------------------	------	-------	--------------------	--------------------	------	------	--

Non Plan Expenditure

1760. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10% cut in all Non-plan expenditure including total ban on purchase of new vehicles is binding in the State of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) There is no specific clause banning purchase of new vehicles or 10 percent cut in non-plan revenue expenditure in the MoU signed by the Government of Sikkim with Union Finance Ministry on Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programme (2000-01 to 2004-05).

Natural Calamities

1761. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has now decided to become a member of the Consortium of the countries for ascertaining in advance the occurrence of natural calamities like sea tides and earthquake; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government on their own level in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The country already has Early Warning Systems for cyclones and for monitoring of seismic activity. The India Meteorological Department is the nodal agency for this purpose. The Government has now decided to set up an Early Warning System for Tsunami, and the Department of Ocean Development has been identified as the nodal agency. Technical know how and information sharing are a part of the collaborative arrangement with International agencies in the filed.

[Translation]

Fencing of Borders

1762. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become the third country after Israel and the US to erect a two-tier border fencing which proved to a highlight of the armed forces determination to deal with terrorism during 2004;

(b) if so, whether this two-tier fencing has also helped in reducing the terrorist activities in the States where insurgency was on increase;

(c) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take to help the reduction in infiltration from Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(d) whether the fencing of the border with these countries have been fully completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) to (c) A double-row fencing is being erected along Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh Borders to prevent the trans-border movement of terrorists/infiltrators and other trans-border criminals. Flood lighting has also been provided along the fence on the Indo-Pak Border and in West Bengal Sector of the Indo-Bangladesh Border. In addition, the following steps have also been taken to prevent infiltration:

(i) Enhancing the force level on the border;

(ii) Setting up of new BOPs;

(iii) Round the clock surveillance of the border by carrying out patrolling, laying nakas and by deploying observation posts all along the borders;

(iv) Upgradation of intelligence network;

(v) Induction of surveillance equipment and night vision devices.

(d) and (e) No. Sir. On the Indo-Pak Border, out of 2008 Kms. of fence sanctioned a length of 1734 Kms. has been completed and on the Indo-Bangladesh Border, a total of 1812 Kms. of fence has been completed against 3287 Kms. of fence sanctioned.

[English]

Criteria for Inclusion of Castes in ST List

1763. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of castes and sub-castes have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes so far, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria fixed to include new castes in the list?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH) : (a) A statement showing the Statewise number of communities and their synonyms included in the list of scheduled tribes in enclosed.

(b) The criteria followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are:

- (i) Indications of primitive traits,
- (ii) Distinctive culture,
- (iii) Geographical isolation,
- (iv) Shyness of contact with the community at large, and
- (v) Backwardness.

Statement

State-wise list of number of scheduled tribes/synonyms

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Sch. Tribes	No. of Sub-Groups/Synonyms	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	59	94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2	18
3.	Assam	29	45	74
4.	Bihar	31	9	40
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	50	92
6.	Goa	8	--	8
7.	Gujarat	29	48	77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10	7	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	4	16
10.	Jharkhand	32	9	41
11.	Karnataka	50	53	103
12.	Kerala	43	28	71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	43	99	142
14.	Maharashtra	45	136	181
15.	Manipur	33	--	33
16.	Meghalaya	17	44	61
17.	Mizoram	15	39	54
18.	Nagaland	5	--	5
19.	Orissa	62	135	197
20.	Rajasthan	12	33	45
21.	Sikkim	4	--	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	36	4	40

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	19	40	59
24.	Uttaranchal	5	--	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	15	8	23
26.	West Bengal	40	10	50
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	6	12	18
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	--	7
29.	Daman and Diu	5	--	5
30.	Lakshadweep	No Community has been specified in Lakshadweep. As per the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes)-(Union Territories) Order, 1951 (C.O. 33), throughout the Union territory, Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.		
Total		706	874	1580

United Nations Children Report

1764. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Children report on the state of world children 2005 has been examined by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of basic amenities for children and other aspects mentioned in the report about India and its children; and

(c) the steps proposed to take in this regard? –

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Basic amenities provided for children have not been indicated while reporting the status of children in India. However, the statistics in the report contains basic child indicators such as, infant mortality rate, under five mortality rate, low birth weight, percentage of immunization, etc.

(c) Various schemes and programmes are being implemented by Government to address different issues relating to children, such as, health, education, nutrition, immunization, early childhood development, protection from exploitation, etc.

*[Translation]***Production/Consumption of Salt**

1765. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of salt during the last three years and till date, year-wise/State-wise; and

(b) the quantity of salt exported during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) The State-wise/Year-wise details of production and consumption of salt during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively; and

(b) The statement showing details of export of salt during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-III.

Statement-I**State-wise/year-wise production of Salt during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004**

(In '000 tonnes)				
S.No.	State	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274.1	306.4	291.4

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Goa	2.4	2.8	1.5
3.	Gujarat	13107.8	10585.9	10587.6
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	1.0	3.8
5.	Karnataka	15.3	23.4	13.5
6.	Maharashtra	197.8	193.3	180.7
7.	Orissa	6.2	37.9	19.6
8.	Rajasthan	1658.0	1324.9	1622.7
9.	Tamil Nadu	2585.4	2385.8	2026.7
10.	West Bengal	5.3	16.9	13.3
11.	Diu and Daman	25.0	4.1	0.4
Total		17879.2	14882.4	14761.2

Statement-II

State-wise/Year-wise Consumption of Salt during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004

(In '000MT)

S.No.	Name of country	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	802.4	738.3	732.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.9	2.6	7.0
3.	Assam	243.1	232.7	273.4
4.	Bihar	351.0	425.9	512.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	105.5	136.6	144.2
6.	Delhi	273.0	210.6	205.5
7.	Goa	3.1	3.6	3.8
8.	Gujarat	5244.4	5544.4	5957.6
9.	Haryana	91.5	100.7	57.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.7	10.2	7.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.0	26.6	19.8
12.	Jharkhand	229.9	244.3	268.8
13.	Karnataka	191.3	221.1	255.0
14.	Kerala	414.7	450.3	405.6

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	478.8	450.7	430.0
16.	Maharashtra	416.1	398.8	560.0
17.	Manipur	2.3	4.7	2.3
18.	Mizoram	0.9	4.6	4.6
19.	Meghalaya	8.5	7.0	4.7
20.	Nagaland	9.2	11.4	9.1
21.	Orissa	176.9	182.5	185.1
22.	Punjab	160.4	161.8	199.3
23.	Rajasthan	275.8	252.5	188.3
24.	Sikkim	3.0	2.6	6.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	491.8	719.3	886.5
26.	Tripura	14.3	33.0	21.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1090.4	1012.4	930.5
28.	Uttaranchal	4.3	1.9	2.4
29.	West Bengal	613.9	728.6	686.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.5	0.4	0
31.	Chandigarh	45.6	37.6	19.9
32.	Diu and Daman	0	0	0.1
33.	Pondicherry	55.7	62.2	100.2
34.	Defence	4.5	7.9	8.9
Total		11845.4	12427.8	13096.7

Statement-III

Export of Salt to Foreign Countries during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004

(In tonnes)

S.No.	Name of country	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5
I. By Sea				
1.	Bangladesh	107417	100898	15200
2.	Bahrain	0	0	42
3.	Congo	0	262	12

1	2	3	4	5
4.	China	0	0	995042
5.	Malawi (Central Africa)	0	0	152
6.	East Timor	0	0	134
7.	Fiji	0	28	0
8.	Oman	21000	885	23800
9.	Ghana	0	0	27
10.	Hongkong	0	144	377
11.	Indonesia	295577	50259	0
12.	Japan	364530	559905	580124
13.	Korea	0	41747	15290
14.	Liberia	2110	1120	1960
15.	Lebanan	0	25	0
16.	Malaysia	46616	42267	60579
17.	Maldives	844	2004	2372
18.	Mauritius	100	240	22
19.	Mozambique	0	250	0
20.	New Guniea	8634	1722	1976
21.	New Zealand	0	0	76
22.	Phillipines	124701	46789	800
23.	Quatar	0	57830	170717
24.	Singapore	52	4	65
25.	Sri Lanka	6585	6541	7669
26.	Sieraleone	196	140	0
27.	Sarjah	0	1300	0
28.	Taiwan	0	586	2050
29.	Thailand	81200	28850	24050
30.	U.A.E.	5915	9063	10486
31.	U.S.A.	32500	79407	70451
32.	Vietnam	85699	47705	60822
33.	Kuwait	550	0	0
Total (By Sea)		1184226	1079971	2044295

1	2	3	4	5
II. By Rail				
1.	Bhutan	2344	2345	2337
2.	Bangladesh	0	7748	15081
3.	Nepal	179355	132332	142885
Total (By Rail)		181699	142425	160303
Grand Total (I+II)		1365925	1222396	2204598

**Pre-Examination Coaching
for ST Students**

1766. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have forwarded proposals to the Union Government to initiate free coaching/tutorial classes for the ST candidates who are preparing for the Indian Civil Services Examination during the last three year;

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

(c) the number of proposals accepted by the government and the amount allocated during the said period in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the free coaching classes being conducted so far, State-wise, especially in backward areas of Uttar Pradesh from Central assistance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamilnadu and UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and National Capital Territory of Delhi forwarded their proposals under the Scheme of Coaching & Allied. The Ministry accepted their proposals and released grant-in-aid as mentioned in the Statement.

(d) The details of number of free Coaching Classes conducted by the various State Governments are not maintained at the Ministry level. However, each ST students is imparted coaching for 4 and 5 months, respectively for preliminary and main examinations of Civil Services. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has not availed grant-in-aid under the scheme during the said period.

Statement

Details as to the Names of the State Governments and amount released during the years 2001-02 to 2004-05 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Coaching & Allied.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT/ University/NGO	2001-02 Amount released	2002-03 Amount released	2003-04 Amount released	2004-05 Amount released
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.79	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3.06
3.	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	1.17
4.	Karnataka	2.15	1.76	0.00	1.92
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	13.23
6.	Orissa	2.49	4.82	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	8.64	0.00	11.31
8.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.20	0.00	0
9.	Assam	0.00	1.69	0.00	2.84
10.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	8.04	0.00	11.48
	Total	24.50	40.14	0.00	45.01

*[English]***Publicity of Functions of Nehru Yuva Kendra**

1767. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to publicise the functions of Nehru Yuva Kendra to create awareness among Youths especially in villages by proper advertisements and conducting camps;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps the Government is going to take in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The Government has already taken various steps to publicise the functions of NYKS among the youth in villages.

(b) To promote and publicise the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) amongst the youth in villages, a Newsletter has been launched in November 2004 by the

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), which is circulated to Youth Clubs in villages. Occasionally, advertisements and articles are released in magazines, newspapers, souvenirs and other publications for propagating NYKS activities and functions. Brochures, pamphlets and booklets are also distributed for spreading awareness about the programmes and activities of NYK.

The Nehru Yuva Kendras' Awareness Campaign programmes also share information with youth clubs/mahila mandals about the Annual Action Plan of NYK. The programmes also aim at disseminating information about various government programmes relevant to youth development. Again, various youth camp programmes like, Work Camp, Youth Club Development Programme, Adventure Camp, National Integration Camp etc. are organized by NYK where information about programmes & objectives of NYKS is given to participating youth.

In addition, in selected NYKs District Youth Resource Centres have been set up.

(c) Does not arise.

Percentage of FDI inflow in GDP

1768. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:

SHRI SITA RAM YADAV:

SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL:

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

(a) whether a study recently conducted by ASSOCHAM has revealed FDI inflows to GDP has remained dismal as compared to countries like China, Brazil, Thailand, Hong Kong etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof and status of FDI inflow to GDP in India in comparison to other countries at present;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the FDI inflows to GDP;

(d) whether the Government proposes to attract FDI in the field of agriculture and allied sectors, food processing industry, etc; 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) and (b) The ASSOCHAM has carried out an analysis on FDI inflow in proportion to GDP. According to this analysis, India's FDI-GDP ratio is 0.8% as against 4.3% in China, 4.7% in UK, 4% in Brazil, 3.7% in Thailand, 3% in Mexico, and 16.8% in Hong Kong.

(c) to (e) Government has put in place a liberal, transparent and investor- friendly FDI policy wherein FDI up to 100% is allowed under the automatic route in most sectors/ activities. The extant policy permits FDI up to 100% with prior Government approval in Tea Sector, including tea plantation, subject to compulsory divestment of 26% equity in favour of Indian partner / Indian public within a period of five years. FDI up to 100% is allowed in the food processing sector. However, in case of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small-scale sector, FDI beyond 24% would require an industrial license with an obligation to export at least 50% of the production of reserved items. The FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Government initiatives to attract FDI include creating an enabling policy environment to attract investment, promotion and facilitation.

Tax Holiday/Concession in Tsunami Affected Areas

1769. SHRI M. APPADURAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to give tax

holiday/tax concession for setting up of new industry in Tsunami affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, measures taken to generate employment opportunities and for the development of such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to give tax holiday/tax concession for setting up of new industry in Tsunami affected areas. The Government has approved a special package for the rehabilitation of Tsunami affected areas which inter alia includes assistance for immediate relief and response; revival of fishery and agriculture sectors and repair/restoration of infrastructure.

[Translation]

Encroachment on Government Houses/Land

1770. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of various Government/semi-Government departments have encroached the houses/land at G. Point, General Post Office, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government against the employees/retired employees who have encroached the houses or the land by way of constructing jhuggies thereon; and

(c) the time by which the said houses/land are likely to be cleared of encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the hutments and some of the jhuggies at G-Point are in unauthorized possession of employees of Govt./semi-Govt. departments.

(b) and (c) Removal of encroachments is an on-going activity, which is taken up with the support of MCD's Slum & JJ wing after following due procedure under the law. As per joint survey carried out by MCD and CPWD, there are 105 hutments and 60 numbers of jhuggies in this pocket. Out of 105 hutments, 33 hutments are reported to be under unauthorized occupation of Government and Semi-Government employees. The occupants of 45 hutments and 45 jhuggies have approached the court for permanent injunction. EE, H-Division, CPWD, as the Estate Officer has started eviction proceedings under PPE Act for hutments. Out of 105 hutments hearing against 60 hutments have already been completed. As regards 60 numbers jhuggies,

MCD has already conducted survey for relocation of jhuggies.

[English]

Import of Cloth

1771. SHRI P. S. GADHAVI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that countries like USA and China regulate the import of cotton into their countries through a regulation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether import duties in these countries is less as compared to India;

(c) whether import duties in these countries are based on a quota which is fixed by the Government depending on demand- supply situation in their country;

(d) whether the Government of India is developing any system to protect the interests of cotton farmers in India;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Notices to Bangladeshi Nationals in Orissa

1772. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the growing tension prevailed in coastal Orissa on the issue of serving notices to Bangladeshi nationals settled in those areas to go back to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government has examined the issue;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) the number of Bangladeshi deported during 2004 and 2005 till date?

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

(b) and (c) The powers to detect and deport foreign nationals have been delegated to the State Governments. The State Government of Orissa have informed that they have issued quit India notices to 1551 Bangladeshi nationals in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Order and instructions made thereunder by the Central Government.

On the direction of the Central Government the State Government has kept the orders of deportation in abeyance and instructed the Collector and District Magistrate, Kendrapara to re-verify the claims made by the individuals who have been issued such notices.

(d) No Bangladeshi national has been deported from Orissa during 2004 & 2005.

National Nutrition Policy

1773. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the National Nutrition Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Department has reviewed the National Nutrition Policy which highlights the achievements and constraints during the last one decade, vision for the next decade and some macro and micro level strategies.

(c) The Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Issuance of Smart Card for NRIs

1774. YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to issue Smart Cards in place of Citizenship Identity Cards to NRIs;

(b) if so, the reasons that have compelled the Government to take such a decision;

(c) whether the issue of Smart Cards is likely to help the NRIs to enjoy better facilities; and

(d) if so, the details of such facilities and the extent to which the said card is likely to help the investment sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (d) The process of registration of Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) in a simplified form and the benefits that would be given to them is under consideration.

[English]

**Protection to Lakshadweep
from Tsunami**

1775. DR. P. P. KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government consider to establishment of a Tsunami monitoring stations at Minicoy Island of Lakshadweep which is located 400 km. West to Thiruvananthapuram, very close to Male islands;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to construction of wall to prevent erosion of land by sea water in the low lying area of the Islands during cyclone and Tsunami; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) The Government has decided to set up a Tsunami Early Warning System in the Indian Ocean and the Department of Ocean Development has been identified as the nodal agency for this purpose. The Early Warning System will cover all parts of the Indian coast including Lakshadweep.

(c) and (d) The Government with the assistance of World Bank has approved the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project which includes the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The mitigation measures under the project will include inter-alia construction of cyclone shelters, mangrove plantations, shelter belt plantations and other measures. The construction of a wall will depend on what specific mitigation measures are required, and are feasible.

[Translation]

Development of Infrastructure

1776. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes, to give priority to the development of infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government is striving to minimise the imbalance in the industrial sector and taken initiative to encourage investment in development of infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the details of the initiatives taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government have constituted a Committee on Infrastructure under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister with the objective of initiating policies to ensure creation of world class infrastructure facilities; developing structures that maximize the role of Public-Private partnership; monitoring of key infrastructure projects. The Committee has so far considered Civil Aviation and National Highway sectors. A number - of decisions have been taken for the development of these sectors. These include formulation of developmental programmes, strengthening of institutional capacity and creation of facilitating environment for implementing projects through public-private partnership.

[English]

Duty Free Import of Pepper and Cardamom

1777. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow duty free import of Pepper and Cardamom products against export; and

(b) if so, the details of import of these commodities since 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGO VAN) : (a) and (b) The Duty free import of pepper under the Advance Licensing Scheme has been stopped vide Public Notices No. 31/2004-2009, dated 14.12.2004 and 33/2004-2009, dated 17.12.2004. As regards Duty Free import of Cardamom against exports, the same is allowed under Advance Licencing Scheme as per Standard Input Output Norms as specified in Handbook of Procedures (Vol. II). The cif value of advance licences issued for imports of pepper and cardamom from 1.4.2000 onwards is Rs. 160 crores (approx.) and Rs. 6 crores (approx.) respectively.

Import of Fish from Thailand

1778. DR. K. S. MANOJ:

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has got any plan to import different types of fishes from Thailand under Free Trade Agreement;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) whether the Government has received request from Kerala Government to reconsider this decision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) India and Thailand have signed a Framework Agreement for establishing a Free Trade Area (FTA) on 9th October, 2003 in Bangkok, Thailand. The key elements of the Framework Agreement cover FTA in Goods, Services and Investments, and Areas of Economic Cooperation. The Framework Agreement also provides for an Early Harvest Scheme (EHS) under which common items have been agreed for elimination of tariffs on a fast track basis. The implementation on Early Harvest Programme has commenced from 1.9.2004. It includes 4 items of fish and fish products at 6-digit HS Code, viz. Salmon (160411.); Sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats (160413); Mackerel (160415) and Crab (160510).

(c) and (d) Kerala Government has requested for declaring fishery products as sensitive and keeping them out of tariff phasing-out regime while negotiating the FTA for ensuring that the economy of the state and the livelihood of fishermen are adequately protected. This will be kept in view while finalising the sensitive list under the FTA in goods which is presently being negotiated.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance for Anganwadi Workers

1779. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received financial assistance from the World Bank for imparting training to the Anganwadi workers under the I.C.D.S. scheme;

(b) if so, the amount received during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount allocated/released to States out of the above funds, State-wise;

(d) whether the World Bank has decided to discontinue the said assistance;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government is formulating any other scheme to bear the cost of expenditure to be incurred on these training programmes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount of credit available from the World Bank for the National Training Component - Project Udisha for the Project period is Rs.409.03 crore including Government of India share.

(c) The amount released to the States/UTs in the last 3 years has been furnished in a statement enclosed.

(d) The World Bank has agreed to extend the project upto 30.6.2005 and is likely to extend upto 31.3.2006 subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.

(e) and (f) The question of continuance of the training programme beyond 31.3.2006 will be examined at the appropriate time.

Statement

		(Rs. lakh)		
Sl No.	State/UT	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	950.00	780.00	1026.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	8.00	0.00
3.	Assam	55.00	132.75	101.26
4.	Bihar	0.00	78.77	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	300.00	250.00	124.00
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00	1.98
7.	Gujarat	100.00	150.00	182.44
8.	Haryana	70.00	52.22	83.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45.00	60.63	15.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.00	62.53	41.79
11.	Jharkhand	20.00	100.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	50.00	158.00	219.73
13.	Kerala	250.00	300.00	58.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	575.00	744.17	644.98
15.	Maharashtra	450.00	611.93	574.44
16.	Manipur	60.00	0.00	39.56
17.	Meghalaya	45.00	25.00	5.00
18.	Mizoram	45.00	10.28	19.83
19.	Nagaland	50.00	40.00	23.07
20.	Orissa	250.00	50.00	136.70
21.	Punjab	0.00	100.00	41.41
22.	Rajasthan	550.00	946.27	484.90
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	48.42	401.54
25.	Tripura	40.00	70.73	25.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	750.00	356.15	291.27
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	110.94	80.00
28.	West Bengal	150.00	400.00	316.35
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.38
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	4.00	2.00	1.60
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havell	2.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	25.00	28.00	13.21
34.	Lakshadweep	1.50	1.00	1.06
35.	Pondicherry	5.00	3.96	2.18
Total		5007.50	5686.75	4960.73

Suicide Incidents

1780. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

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

(a) whether there is continuous rise in suicide incidents in the country particularly in Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether the developed and more literate States have registered higher percentage of suicides;

(c) if so, the number of children who have committed suicides so far, class-wise and State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to avert the incidents of suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI):
(a) to (c) A class-wise and State-wise list of students who committed suicides is placed in the enclosed statement-I and II, in respect of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas respectively. The main reason for suicides of students has been observed to be due to emotional disturbances. There is no reason to believe that there is a continuous rise in such incidents. There is equally no reason to believe that there is a higher incidents of suicides in the States where literacy is higher. No data in respect of suicides by children in State Government schools is maintained in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(d) Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas take adequate preventive steps to avert incidents of suicides by students which include frequent interactions of the teachers with students in order to attend to their psychological and emotional needs, emphasis on regular counselling, etc.

Statement-I

State-wise and Class-wise Details of Suicide Cases by Children in Kendriya Vidyalayas

Year	No. of Suicide Cases	Kendriya Vidyalaya	State	Class	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	1 (One)	MEG Centre, Bangalore	Karnataka	IX	Domestic Reason
	1 (One)	MEG Centre, Bangalore	Karnataka	IX	Domestic Reason
2002-03	1 (one)	Steel Plant, Vizag	Andhra Pradesh	XII (Sc)	Family disturbances

1	2	3	4	5	6
2003-04	1 (one)	Bacheli	Chhattisgarh	VI	Domestic Reason
	1 (One)	Janakpuri	Delhi	IX	Family Discord
	1 (One)	Sec.II R.K. Puram	Delhi	IX	Depression/Not keeping good health
	1 (One)	No.1 Jalhali	Karnataka	XII	Domestic Reason

Statement-II

State-wise & Class-wise details of Suicide Cases by Children in Navodaya Vidyalayas 1989-2005

Sl. No.	State	No. of Suicides	No. of Suicide Cases (Class-wise)							Total
			VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	03	—	—	—	01	01	—	01	03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	01
4.	Bihar	07	01	—	—	—	04	01	01	07
5.	Chandigarh	01	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	01
6.	Chhattisgarh	02	—	—	01	01	—	—	—	02
7.	Delhi	01	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	01
8.	Gujarat	01	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	01
9.	Haryana	02	—	—	—	01	01	—	—	02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	—	—	—	—	02	—	—	02
11.	Jharkhand	04	—	01	—	—	01	01	01	04
12.	Karnataka	03	—	—	01	—	—	—	02	03
13.	Kerala	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	05	—	—	01	02	—	—	02	05
15.	Maharashtra	04	—	—	02	—	01	—	01	04
16.	Orissa	01	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	01
17.	Punjab	01	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	01
18.	Rajasthan	02	—	—	—	01	01	—	—	02
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11	01	—	01	01	03	—	05	11
	Total	54	02	02	06	10	17	02	15	54

*[English]***Decongestion of Delhi Roads**

1781. SHRI G. V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has decided to seek the help of foreign experts for decongestion of the heavy duty Bhairon Marg Mathura Road Corridor in the heart of the Capital extending along Pragati Maidan and Outer Ring Road as reported in the Hindu dated January 9, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Public Works Department, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that a study has been sponsored by India Trade Promotion Organisation for smooth flow of traffic around. It has further informed that action for engaging a reputed international consultant in connection with decongestion of this corridor is also contemplated.

Effect of Tsunami on Fishing Industry

1782. DR. M. JAGANNATH:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the loss suffered by Indian Industry due to Tsunami has been quantified;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to revamp the industry;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the damage suffered by fishing industry due to Tsunami;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the marine export commitments during the current fiscal year?

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

(b) to (e) Approximately 68,000 traditional boats/mechanised boats; 2 lakh fishing nets; and 5700 hectares of aqua farms have been lost/damaged by Tsunami. Apart from these, Tsunami has also rendered thousands of fishermen homeless.

Government has been taking necessary steps to build up infrastructure facilities. Further, the Government through MPEDA has been implementing a number of schemes to boost the exports of marine products. These schemes include schemes for extending financial assistance to the seafood processing industry; steps to upgrade processing facilities to meet international standards of hygiene and quality; expansion of aquaculture; imparting training to aquaculture farmers to adopt sound management practices to prevent outbreak of diseases; assistance to produce value-added products for export; marketing support; etc.

*[Translation]***Youth Activities**

1783. SHRI GAURISHANKER CHATURBHUI BISEN:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH:

SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by State Governments regarding development of youth activities during the last three years and thereafter till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government takes much time in granting approval to such proposals as a result of which the purpose of the programme is defeated; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by the Government to approve such proposals in time?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) A list containing State-wise details of proposals received by the Ministry from the State Governments seeking assistance for implementing various schemes relating to development of youth activities during the last three years and till date are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The proposals received from the State Governments are processed on priority basis at the earliest.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of number of proposals received from State Govt. for implementing various schemes relating to development of youth activities during the last three years and till date

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Integration						Adventure					Promotion of Youth Activities & Training					Youth Hostels					Development and Empowerment of Adolescents			
		01-02		03-04		04-05		01-02		03-04		04-05		01-02			03-04		04-05							
		01	02	03	04	05	01	02	03	04	05	01	02	03	01	02	03	04	05							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1								2				1												2004-05*
2.	Assam					2										1										
3.	Goa					1																				
4.	Haryana					2			1		2															
5.	Himachal Pradesh								4	3	4				1											
6.	Jammu and Kashmir					1																				
7.	Karnataka					1																				
8.	Kerala													1												
9.	Manipur											1														
10.	Orissa							2		2			1													
11.	Punjab					1	1	2	1	1					1				1						1	
12.	Sikkim										1															
13.	Tamil Nadu					2	1																3			
14.	Tripura					1	1	3	1	1	1		1													
15.	Uttaranchal												1		1								2			
16.	Mizoram																						1			
17.	Jharkhand																								1	
18.	Arunachal Pradesh																								1	
19.	Madhya Pradesh																									1

* The scheme has been operative since October, 2004.

**Nutritious food under Kasturba Gandhi
Balika Vidyalaya Scheme**

1784. SHRI ATIQ AHAMAD:

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas established so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take new steps for the extension of nutritious food for the adolescent girls under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme in all the districts in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

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

(a) The number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya schools sanctioned State-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) The national Mid-Day Meal scheme is being provided to children studying at primary level. Since KGBV schools cater to girls studying at the upper primary level, they are not covered under that Scheme.

Statement

State-wise Number of KGBV Schools sanctioned

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Schools sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Bihar	38
4.	Chhattisgarh	51
5.	Gujarat	30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
8.	Jharkhand	74
9.	Karnataka	58

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70
11.	Maharashtra	27
12.	Meghalaya	1
13.	Orissa	49
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Rajasthan	56
16.	Tamil Nadu	37
17.	Tripura	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25
19.	Uttaranchal	13
20.	West Bengal	53
Total		717

**Valmiki Ambedkar
Awas Yojana**

1785. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to amend the relevant rules of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana so as to ensure that benefits of this scheme reach the small towns located in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation has already initiated steps to modify the guidelines of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), on the basis of suggestions received from the various States/Union Territories.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Suggestions/modifications in the guidelines for the implementation of VAMBAY received from Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) are enclosed as statement.

Statement**Suggestions/Modification in the Guidelines for the Implementation of VAMBAY received from Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA)**

S.No.	Subject	Brief Details
1	2	3
1.	Unit Cost of the house	<p>The cost of construction in Mumbai and its satellite cities is very high compared to the cost of construction in other cities and States. The highest slab of Rs.60,000/- is available only for Mumbai, while some other cities like Navi Mumbai, Thane, Kalyan etc., which are part of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region not eligible for this rate.</p> <p>The ceiling cost for Mumbai should be enhanced to Rs.80,000/- per unit and this should be made applicable to all the municipal corporations in the Metropolitan Region of Mumbai.</p>
1.1	Difficult areas	<p>The guidelines mention that in hilly and difficult, areas, the above ceiling may be enhanced by 12.5%. However, there is no definition of difficult area.</p> <p>In Maharashtra there are number of hutment colonies squatting along river beds, low lying areas which are subject on inundation during the rains, hutments located on black cotton soil and such other loose soil etc. Such areas could be termed as difficult areas as the cost of ccnstruction in such areas is high compared to other areas.</p>
1.2	Cost of Toilet	<p>Instead of construction community toilet of Rs.40,000/-, if Rs.40,000/- could be diverted towards construction of individual toilet in each house, the expenditure would be useful.</p>
1.3	For Metropolitan Cities	<p>With the population more than 1 million the ceiling cost of a unit is Rs.50,000/-. In Maharashtra there are 6 cities having population over 1 million (based on the year 2001). Out of these cities, Government of India has permitted three cities to be included in the Metro cities, namely. Nagpur, Pune, and Nashik.</p> <p>Three other cities like Pimpri-Chinchvad, Kalyan-Dombivali and Thane which also fit in this norm are proposed to be considered.</p>
1.4	For Mega Cities	<p>Cities like Pune and Nagpur in Maharashtra may be included in "Mega City".</p>
2	Income Limit	<p>Definition of BPL/EWS may be modified to cover families whose income is up to Rs.8,000/- p.m. for mega cities, up to Rs.5,000/- in Metro cities.</p>
3.	Unit cost of toilet under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	<p>The cost of the toilet seat under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is limited to Rs.40,000/-.</p> <p>In dense slums, there is no sewerage system to carry the sewage. In view of this, large septic tanks are required to be constructed to treat the sewage in situ. This enhances the cost of toilet.</p> <p>In Mumbai, the present cost of construction of a toilet seat inclusive of septic tank works to Rs.60,000/- to Rs. 65,000/-.</p> <p>For Mega Cities the cost of toilet be enhanced to Rs.65,000/-.</p>

1	2	3
4.	Present System of Approvals	HUDCO's Regional Unit may be delegated powers to sanction proposal within the Government of India allocation as per approved guidelines.
5.	Land Acquisition	There is no provision of land acquisition in VAMBAY. However, a large number of slums in Mumbai are located on private lands which need acquisition. A small portion of unit cost may be diverted towards land acquisition in such cases.

[English]

**Reservation of Seats for
Non-Resident Indians**

1786. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set apart 15% of seats in the country's premier educational institutions for non-resident Indian aspirants on first-come-first-serve basis;

(b) if so, the details of the regulatory body empowered to operate the scheme;

(c) whether aspirants from SAARC countries are likely to be given preferential weightage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the criteria/condition likely to be imposed for admission in Indian Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e): 15% supernumerary seats have been created in all the university depts. exclusively for foreign students, and preference is given to persons of Indian origin holding foreign passports. Five percent of these seats have been earmarked for the children of Indian workers in the Gulf. The Statutory Councils such as the AICTE regulate these admissions as per equivalence of foreign certificate as laid down by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU). Foreign nationals from SAARC countries seeking admission through Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) scheme are allowed 50% fee waiver provided they are studying in SAARC countries only. This scheme is implemented in selected centrally funded institutions such as NITs. The DASA scheme is being implemented by the EdCIL, a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The EdCIL is offering admissions under supernumerary quota on a first-come-first-serve basis.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1787. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from Madurai public to go in for either increasing the intake of students in existing Kendriya Vidyalayas or increasing the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas units from II to III, considering the fact that there are more than 2000 applications pending; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, admissions will be provided in existing Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Madurai as per admission guidelines.

[Translation]

Promotion of Sanskrit

1788. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVVI:

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

(a) names of Sanskrit Colleges/Research Institutes recognized as model institutes for providing financial aid by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, State-wise;

(b) the criteria followed for according recognition to said institutes for this purpose;

(c) the details of the proposals sent by various State Governments to the Union Government regarding development, promotion and spread of the Sanskrit education as also various schemes concerning the same along with the details of funds sought there under separately, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds provided by the Union Government to the State Governments against the above

proposals along with the details of the remaining funds yet to be provided, state-wise; and

(e) the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI) : (a) A State wise list of Colleges/Research institutes recognized by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/ Shodh Sansthans under the scheme for Financial Assistance to Institutions is enclosed as statement.

(b) An Organisation registered as society under the Societies Act or as a Trust and having a Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya or Shodh Sansthan for at least seven years is eligible to apply under the said scheme being implemented by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan subject to fulfilling the conditions under the scheme.

(c) and (d) The proposals have been received from nine States viz. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh and Bihar for Development of Sanskrit for a total value of Rs. 75.34 crores for the year 2004-05 Funds to the State Governments are released after scrutiny of proposals by the Grants in aid Committee in the Ministry as per the provisions of the Scheme.

(e) Funds sanctioned by the Grants in aid committee are released by 31st March, 2005.

Statement

List of Institutions Recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthan

Himachal Pradesh

1. S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit College, Dohgi, (Bangana), Distt. Una, (Himachal Pradesh)
2. Himachal Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jangla (Rohru), Distt. Simla, H.P.-171 207

Haryana

3. Haryana Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, P.O. Bhagola (Palwal), Distt. Faridabad, Haryana - 121 102.
4. Shri Diwan Krishan Kishore S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit College, Ambala Cantt. - 133 001 Haryana

Uttaranchal

5. Shri Bhagwan Das Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, Distt. Saharanpur, Uttaranchal.

Uttar Pradesh

6. Sri Ranglaxmi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh - 281 121
7. Sri Ekarshanand Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Distt. Mainpuri - 205 001 (U.P.)
8. Rani Padmavati Tara Yog Tantra Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Indrapur (Shirpur), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Bihar

9. Jagdish Narayan Brahmchari Ashram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Lagma, Via: Lohna Road, Rambhadrapur, Dt. Darbhanga, Bihar - 847 407
10. Rajkumari Ganesh Sharma Adarsh Sanskrit Vidya-peeth, Kolahanta Patori, Distt. Darbhanga, Bihar - 846 003.
11. Swami Prankuscharya Adarsh Sanskrit Maha-vidyalaya, Hulasganj, Gaya, Distt. Gaya, Bihar - 804 407
12. Ramji Mehta Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Malighar, Muzaffarpur, Bihar

Jharkhand

13. Laxmi Devi Saraf Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kali Rakha, Distt. Deoghar, Bihar - 814 112.

West Bengal

14. Shri Sita Ram Vaidic Mahavidyalaya, 7/2, P.W.D. Road, Calcutta - 700 035 (W.B.)
15. Thakur Gadadhar Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kalipur P.O., Armabagh, Distt. Hooghly, (W.B.) - 712 601.
16. Kaliachak Bikram Kishore Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Vill. Kaliachak, P.O. Haria, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal

Maharashtra

17. Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala, Tilak Vidyapeeth, Gultekdi, Pune - 400 037 Maharashtra
18. Mumba Devi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, C/o Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, K.M Munshi Marg, Bombay - 400 007

Andhra Pradesh

19. Sanskrit Academy
(Shodh Sansthan)
Osmania University
Hyderabad (A.P.)

Karnataka

20. Poornaprajna Samshodhana Mandiram,
Kathiguppa Main Road, Bangalore - 560 028
Karnataka

Tamil Nadu

21. Madras Sanskrit College & S.S.V. Patasala,
84, Roypeetha High Court,
Mylapore, Madras - 600 004
22. Ahobila Math Adarsh Sanskrit College,
Madurantakam, Distt. Kanchipuram,
Tamil Nadu - 603 306

Kerala

23. Calicut Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyapeeth,
P.O. Balussery, Distt. Kozikode,
Kerala - 673 612

*[English]***Child Marriage**

1789. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission for Women proposes to extend their activities in rural areas especially to examine cases of child marriage which are increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and the
- (c) reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) During 2002-03 and 2003-04, the National Commission for Women launched Bal Vivah Virodh Abhiyan and in 2004-05 the Commission has asked the State Governments to take steps to curb child marriages. The Commission has also recently asked the State Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, where child marriages have been reported around Akshaya Teej, to take earnest steps to create awareness against child marriage and to take strong administrative action to prevent child marriages. The Department of Women and Child Development has also written to State Governments to take steps to stop child marriages.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to eliminate child marriages from the country. Such as,

- (i) State Governments have been asked for strict implementation of Child Marriage (Restraint) Act, 1929;
- (ii) State Governments have been asked to take necessary measures to prevent child marriages in their States;
- (iii) The proposal for amendment to the Child Marriage (Restraint) Act, 1929 is presently under consideration of a Parliamentary Standing Committee;
- (iv) NHRC is also taking steps at its level to address the issue;
- (v) A strong media campaign is being launched by the Department of Women and Child Development especially to target prevention of child marriages in the forthcoming festival season of Akshaya Teej.

*[Translation]***Operational Cost of DMRC**

1790. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the operational cost of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is higher as compared to other countries of the world;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the extent to which it is higher as compared to that of other countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As complete Phase I of Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System is yet to be commissioned, a valid comparison of operational costs vis-a-vis systems functioning elsewhere may not be feasible.

*[English]***Sports Discipline Under Institutions**

1791. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring more institutions for promotion of sports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the incentives likely to be given to these institutions under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Sports is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments to develop and promote suitable institutions for promotion of sports. Government has signed the Copenhagen Declaration and as a part of the world-wide move to fight doping in sports, and have decided to set up a National Anti-Doping Agency as an autonomous body under the Ministry. This is an entirely Government funded initiative.

In order to attract private participation in the promotion of sports, Government of India has launched scheme of State Sports Academy. The main objectives of the scheme is to select the best available potential in sports between the age group of 10-13 years, as well as the top performers in State/National competitions in the age group of 10-18 years and to prepare and groom them over the years for winning medals for the country at the international level. The scheme of State Sports Academy is funded by the Central Govt., State Govt. UT Administration and a sponsor. The financial assistance to the Academy in respect of capital, recurring and non recurring costs is to be shared between the sponsor, Central Govt. and the State Govt. in the ratio of 51:25:24 subject to the Central Government contribution being restricted to (i) a maximum of Rs.218 lakhs or 25% of the capital/non-recurring cost whichever is less and (ii) recurring grant being restricted to 25% of actual recurring cost subject to maximum of Rs.17 lakhs per annum for a period of three years. Expenditure on foreign exposure is to be borne according to the norms laid down under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations.

[Translation]

Proposal Submitted by Arjun Sen Gupta Commission

1792. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has paid attention towards the proposal submitted by Arjun Sen Gupta Commission regarding the Urban Employment Scheme:

- (b) if so, the details of scheme mentioned in this proposal;
- (c) whether the Government has decided to consider this proposal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the expected amount likely to be spent on this proposal and number of persons to be benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganised/Informal Sector headed by Dr. Arjun Sengupta has prepared a concept note on "Employment Assurance and skill formation in Urban Areas", promoting urban employment. The Concept note inter-alia, strives to upscale individual skills of the urban unemployed to increase their employment potential and wage earning capacity by providing them adequate opportunities for growth in the organized sector, including Industry.

The Government is seized of the matter.

Budgetary Provision to Provide Technological Information

1793. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

- (a) whether any budgetary provision has been made by the Government to provide technological information in the schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the provisions made in the budget during last three years in order to teach technological information in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The Department of Secondary & Higher Education has launched a scheme of Information and Communication Technology @ Schools during 2004-05. The Scheme has been approved by the Competent Authority in December 2004. A provision of Rs. 27.00 crores has been kept at the revised estimate stage during 2004-05. There is a provision of Rs. 50.00 crores for the ICT @ Schools Scheme for 2005-06.

**Amount Sanctioned for Development
of Jodhpur**

1794. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the head-wise amount sanctioned for development of Jodhpur city of Rajasthan;
- (b) whether any proposal regarding development of Jodhpur city is pending with the Union Government; and
- (c) if so, the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the new Central Sector Scheme of Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 selected airfield towns to prevent bird menace to defence aircraft and save lives of IAF trained pilots, an amount of Rs.14.52 crore has been sanctioned to the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) for implementation of the project at Jodhpur airfield town.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Merger of Organisation for Development
of Hindi Language**

1795. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to merge three organizations- Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Central Hindi Directorate and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminologies (CSTT) in to single organization to avoid overlapping and effective monitoring for the development of Hindi language; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time frame fixed, if any, for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The proposal of merger of Central Hindi Directorate, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and Kendriya Hindi Sansthan was considered in detail in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Even though all the three organizations promote Hindi these institutions have different thrust areas of activities and operate independently for focused attention individually and emphasize in their respective fields of expertise.

Construction of Indoor and Outdoor Stadiums

1796. SHRI P. C. THOMAS:

SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to build an indoor stadium in each district of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of indoor stadiums built so far; State-wise
- (c) if not, the steps taken to promote/develop indoor sports activities at district levels in the country;
- (d) the details of proposals received for construction of indoor and outdoor stadiums during the last three years, state-wise;
- (e) whether all the proposals have been cleared and funds released for the purpose;
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (g) if not, the reasons thereafter and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India supplements efforts of the State Governments to set up sports facilities including stadia by providing admissible financial assistance, on sharing pattern, under the scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure" on the basis of viable proposals received from the States/UTs. State-wise and year-wise details of Indoor Stadia completed with Central assistance under the above Scheme during 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 (as on 28.2.2005) have been given below:-

State	No. of Indoor Stadia completed				
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	6	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0
Karnataka	1	2	2	1	0
Kerala	1	1	0	1	0
Maharashtra	1	0	0	1	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	1	0
Nagaland	0	0	1	0	2
Punjab	0	6	1	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	1
West Bengal	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	9	5	13	6

However, the Centrally sponsored scheme for Creation of Sports Infrastructure has been transferred to State sector

with effect from 1.4.2005. Thus, from 1.4.2005, the State Governments shall be responsible for funding the creation of various sports facilities for the development of sports in the Country.

(c) 'Sports' is a state subject. It is for the State Government to create sports facilities including stadia in each District of the country.

(d) The details of proposals received for construction of Indoor/Outdoor stadium during the period 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 (as on 28.2.2005) under the Scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure have been indicated in the enclosed statement.

(e) No, Sir. Proposals, which were found in order have been approved and admissible central assistance sanctioned accordingly under the aforementioned scheme. In some cases, proposals were not considered since the concerned State Government had large number of old sanctioned projects under construction without significant progress. Incomplete proposals were referred back to the applicant agency.

(f) State-wise details of Indoor/Outdoor Stadia approved with admissible Central assistance have been indicated in the statement referred to in part (d) of the reply.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Construction of Indoor and Outdoor Stadium

State/UT	No. of proposals received for Indoor/Outdoor Stadia for 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005)	No. of proposals for outdoor/Indoor Stadia approved	Central assistance approved	Central assistance released
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10	5	258.00	258.00
Arunachal Pradesh	30	5	243.63	76.00
Assam	15	6	222.00	68.00
Chhattisgarh	8	5	139.96	78.50
Gujarat	1	0	0	0
Haryana	12	5	254.00	110.17
Himachal Pradesh	7	3	124.50	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	8	4	192.00	14.00
Jharkhand	3	2	102.85	0.00
Karnataka	26	6	96.45	14.00

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	15	2	135.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	20	1	20.00	0.00
Maharashtra	21	2	50.00	0.00
Manipur	8	1	30.00	15.00
Meghalaya	9	1	27.00	0.00
Mizoram	8	2	117.00	60.00
Nagaland	26	1	30.00	10.00
Orissa	5	3	82.841	11.00
Punjab	3	0	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	7	3	56.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	16	3	168.00	150.00
Uttar Pradesh	18	10	255.7	17.00
Uttaranchal	10	5	134.52	47.00
West Bengal	3	2	104.00	20.00

[Translation]

Indo-Malaysia Trade:

1797. SHRI Y. G. Mahajan:

SHRI D. VITAL RAO :

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) whether India-Malaysia has set up a joint study group to study the bilateral economic affairs and have signed a comprehensive economic co-operation movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for trade between the two countries for the next three years;

(d) the names of the items imported from Malaysia to India during the last three years along with the foreign exchange paid for the same;

(e) whether some items have been exported to Malaysia from India during the current year; and

(f) 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) The India-Malaysia Joint Study Group (JSG) has been set up to study the feasibility of a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

between the two countries and to identify the strategic and economic benefits that the two countries can derive from the establishment of CECA. The JSG is co-chaired by the Secretary, Department of Commerce, from the Indian side and the Secretary-General, Ministry of Trade & Industry of the Malaysian side. The first meeting of the JSG was held in New Delhi on 2-3 March 2005.

(c) No trade target has been fixed.

(d) Major items of Import from Malaysia during the last three years have been as under:

Imports from Malaysia

Sl. No.	Item	Value in US\$ Million		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vegetable Oils Fixed (Edible)	401.09	569.56	606.98
2.	Electronic Goods	288.11	352.21	478.43
3.	Wood & Wood Products	146.27	149.45	324.04
4.	Organic Chemicals	63.81	98.94	165.88
5.	Transport Equipment	1.70	3.84	64.21
6.	Manmade Filament/ Spun Yarn (incl. waste)	29.94	39.77	36.63

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Machinery except Elect. & Electronic	25.27	31.62	25.03
8.	Non-Ferrous Metals	20.07	23.23	25.23
9.	Inorganic Chemicals	8.24	17.40	24.05
10.	Natural Rubber	11.89	5.73	23.12

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta

(e) and (f) Major items of export to Malaysia during the current year, 2004-05 (Apr-Sept):-

S.No.	Item	Value in US\$ Million
1.	Electronic Goods	53.35
2.	Other Cereals	51.05
3.	Meat & Preparation	35.96
4.	Machinery & Instruments	34.86
5.	Manmade Yam, Fabrics, Madeups	30.90
6.	RMG Cotton incl. Accessories	20.32
7.	Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	19.58
8.	Inorganic / Organic / Agro Chemicals	19.33
9.	Petroleum Products	18.42
10.	Dyes/ Intermediates & Coal Tar Chemicals	17.57

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta

[English]

US Anti-Dumping Restrictions

1798. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether WTO has permitted India and seven other nations to impose counter restrictions/fees against the countries imposing anti-dumping restrictions on these countries;

(b) if so, the details thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the adoption of

World Trade Organization (WTO) Panel and Appellate Body Reports which held the US legislation, commonly known as Byrd Amendment, not to be in conformity with the obligations under the WTO, the US was required to bring this legislation into conformity with the WTO obligations. The US had time until 27 December, 2003 to bring this legislation into conformity with the WTO Rules. But the US failed to comply with this decision within the specified time limit. Subsequently India along with Brazil, Canada, EU, Korea, Japan and Mexico have obtained authorization from the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) to impose counter measures against the US for its failure to comply with the DSB decision in this dispute. The counter measure may consist of additional import duties above the bound customs duties on certain US products up to a pre-determined level that is as approved by the WTO arbitrator.

(c) Government has identified an indicative list of products on which additional import duties, as counter measures, could be imposed.

Fish Import

1799. SHRI T. K. HAMZA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of resistance among the fishermen against the import of fish to the Indian fish market;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received against such import;

(d) if so, action taken thereupon;

(e) whether any step has been taken/proposed to protect the Indian fishermen community from the impact of fish imports; and

(f) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the domestic concerns on import of fish into India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) Fish imports into the country is not very significant and is mainly for the purpose of processing for re-export with value addition and this would not have impact on the domestic market. Further, small quantities of fish are also being imported by the hotel sector, particularly, of species and products that are not available in the country and this is meant to cater to the needs of the tourists. It has been ensured

that while finalizing Preferential Trade Agreement, adequate care for granting tariff concessions relating to fish and fishery products are taken so that such on the domestic market.

**Funds for Under Women
Development Programmes**

1800. SHRI B. MAHATAB:

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

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

(a) whether the funds allocated for the women and child development schemes during the last three years has been utilized by the State Governments for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Orissa and West Bengal;

(c) whether the Government has conducted physical verification of the works done under this programme; and

(d) if so, the details of achievements made thereunder State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Women and Child Development is implementing the following centrally sponsored schemes:

1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.
2. World Bank assisted ICDS Project.
3. Training Programme under ICDS (Udisha).
4. Swayamsidha.
5. Balika Samridhi Yojana.
6. Swa-shakti.

A statement of releases and expenditures State-wise for the last three years is enclosed. When funds are released to various State Governments/UTs releases are based upon actual utilization in the past and as per schematic norms.

Position in respect of Orissa and West Bengal is indicated in BOLD (Statement-I)

(c) and (d) Progress of implementation of schemes is monitored through periodic reports, review meetings and field visits of Programme Officers. Statement-II of Physical Progress for various States is enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise Position of Funds Released under ICDS Scheme (General) and Expenditure Reported by the States in 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	6580.61	6873.30	8564.85	8814.51	8364.10	10242.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1895.39	1760.00	2522.72	1525.33	1552.73	1551.53
3	Assam	6188.61	4476.29	7988.33	5188.22	4388.19	7638.00
4	Bihar	2145.11	1863.42	1934.97	2096.86	1754.59	6298.35
5	Goa	339.35	336.92	430.75	343.50	418.72	422.35
6	Gujarat	8070.09	4365.43	6905.28	7850.31	9112.10	12693.04
7	Haryana	3660.50	3261.57	4297.19	3839.45	4019.04	5401.07
8	Himachal Pradesh	1984.42	1605.23	2133.77	1753.07	1588.66	2830.50
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2739.16	2199.85	3666.22	2215.91	2074.09	1827.76
10	Karnataka	7660.68	7329.77	10541.29	9783.50	10622.14	11667.88
11	Kerala	3516.30	3497.13	5895.08	5175.53	5527.08	5420.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Madhya Pradesh	3771.08	3879.80	6040.51	6588.83	7457.79	6716.44
13	Maharashtra	10193.48	8916.65	12199.16	12253.85	13824.43	17410.94
14	Manipur	901.07	1099.64	2360.06	1381.33	1413.99	1340.39
15	Meghalaya	1060.15	694.32	1156.87	724.84	876.52	1212.83
16	Mizoram	572.95	737.98	1139.16	876.66	832.80	737.11
17	Nagaland	1907.00	1657.00	2376.47	1932.72	1486.21	1292.46
18	Orissa	6881.86	6992.37	8676.42	7101.40	10387.11	12336.13
19	Punjab	3730.77	2985.66	3677.09	4026.29	4432.80	5133.20
20	Rajasthan	5947.07	5267.88	7324.27	7330.94	8042.75	7849.67
21	Sikkim	192.35	174.26	280.97	177.61	173.69	283.57
22	Tamil Nadu	9289.80	8084.64	13410.76	10000.63	8453.73	14293.37
23	Tripura	1481.36	738.69	1333.22	1063.93	1797.81	1074.15
24	Uttar Pradesh	12696.42	9870.26	9249.89	13477.74	14303.96	16483.69
25	West Bengal	12650.02	9829.23	16229.63	14761.01	14820.34	11863.67
26	Chhattisgarh	1800.79	1789.09	2934.24	2736.43	3157.19	3072.28
27	Jharkhand	1246.76	836.21	4767.38	2712.64	1282.83	2995.16
28	Uttaranchal	1961.66	3307.85	836.21	1228.09	1881.25	1679.96
29	Delhi	796.41	781.23	986.18	1083.75	1159.21	1120.41
30	Pondicherry	154.85	181.11	237.09	229.63	203.36	218.90
31	Andaman and Nicobar	154.85	138.11	164.32	149.08	189.70	183.93
32	Chandigarh	93.35	93.95	121.50	121.50	140.11	132.43
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.85	30.60	42.00	41.61	48.50	44.43
34	Daman and Diu	37.45	35.00	43.24	38.70	41.41	41.41
35	Lakshadweep	31.62	27.78	30.83	30.95	38.58	33.25
Total		122365.19	105717.62	150497.71	138656.15	145867.511*	173542.99

* In addition, there was unspent balance of Rs. 10770.50 Lakh with the states as on 1.4.2004.

World Bank Assisted ICDS-II/III/A PER Projects

(Rs. Lakh)

S.No.	State	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		Total	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. ICDS-II Project (Ended on 30.9.2002)									
1	Madhya Pradesh	6000.00	5161.00	7885.83	7401.50	0.00	0.00	13885.83	12562.50
2	Chhattisgarh	600.00	1910.65	3763.69	1331.07	0.00	0.00	4363.69	3241.72
3	Bihar	1000.00	2765.63	5251.20	2665.43	0.00	0.00	6251.20	5431.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Jharkhand	400.00	1588.51	1432.25	520.01	0.00	0.00	1832.25	2108.52
5	Andhra Pradesh (*)	5000.00	2515.28	4749.60	722.98	0.00	0.00	9749.50	3238.26
	Sub-Total-I	13000.00	13941.07	20382.57	12640.99	0.00	0.00	36082.57	26582.06

B. Original ICDS-III Project

1	Uttar Pradesh	2526.00	4206.09	4053.00	2231.55	4500.00	3937.98	11079.00	10375.62
2	Rajasthan	3500.00	3406.00	3355.00	3914.22	3200.00	3434.78	10055.00	10755.00
3	Maharashtra	0.00	2399.16	6124.00	5209.06	5200.00	4087.01	11324.00	11695.23
4	Kerala	2900.00	1801.44	426.00	2738.36	4000.00	2393.28	7326.00	6933.08
5	Tamil Nadu	0.00	569.86	0.00	1076.12	2000.00	559.40	2000.00	2205.38
	Sub-Total II	8926.00	12382.55	13958.00	15169.31	18900.00	14412.45	41784.00	41964.31

C. Re-structured ICDS-III Project (1.10.2002 to 30.9.2004)

1	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	858.00	1495.70	7900.00	7642.30	8758.00	9138.00
2	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	347.00	1070.00	3300.00	1037.50	3647.00	2107.50
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	569.00	413.36	3600.00	4116.49	4169.00	4529.85
4	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	196.00	526.03	1200.00	1122.31	1396.00	1648.34
5	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
6	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00

D. Model AWCs

1	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
2	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	737.00	0.00	737.00	0.00
3	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
4	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	344.00	0.00	344.00	0.00
5	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	469.00	0.00	469.00	0.00
	Sub-Total III	0.00	0.00	1976.00	3505.09	20450.00	13918.60	22420.00	17423.69

E. ICDS-APER

	Andhra Pradesh (*)	0.00	0.00	790.00	4136.40	1745.00	3751.90	2535.00	7888.30
	Grand Total	21926.00	26323.52	39800.57	35451.79	41095.00	32082.95	102821.57	93858.36

Note: 1. Andhra Pradesh was included under ICDS-II Project till 30.9.2002. Thereafter, the State has been covered under ICDS-APER upto 30.3.2004.

2. Exp. in Jharkhand during 2003-2004 is up to Feb 2004. Exp. in Chhattisgarh during 2003-04 is up to Sept. 2003 Exp. in Andhra Pradesh during 2003-04 is up to December, 2003.

World Bank Assisted ICDS Training Programme - Project UDISHA

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Fund Released	Expenditure Incurred	Fund Released	Expenditure Incurred	Fund Released	Expenditure Incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	950.00	575.07	780.00	1283.47	1026.78	731.52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	22.54	8.00	17.10		
3	Assam	55.00	117.02	132.75	96.94	101.26	98.00
4	Bihar			78.77	116.99		110.65
5	Chhattisgarh	300.00	225.16	250.00	232.55	124.00	76.68
6	Goa	5.00	3.75	5.00	5.21	1.98	3.79
7	Gujarat	100.00	176.00	150.00	165.55	182.44	27.70
8	Haryana	70.00	68.93	52.22	85.38	83.84	52.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	45.00	46.00	60.63	55.86	15.00	33.34
10	Jammu and Kashmir	85.00	83.26	62.53	52.24	41.79	4.49
11	Jharkhand	20.00	30.06	100.00	38.20		
12	Karnataka	50.00	189.07	158.00	196.64	219.73	113.31
13	Kerala	250.00	235.58	300.00	221.39	58.42	138.68
14	Madhya Pradesh	575.00	356.53	744.17	508.50	644.98	215.89
15	Maharashtra	450.00	464.67	611.93	686.80	574.44	336.43
16	Manipur	60.00	33.00	0.00	60.00	39.56	44.50
17	Meghalaya	45.00	34.81	25.00	30.56	5.00	30.36
18	Mizoram	45.00	27.28	10.28	37.64	19.63	18.06
19	Nagaland	50.00	50.00	40.00	28.64	23.07	26.24
20	Orissa	250.00	105.86	50.00	110.26	136.70	82.16
21	Punjab	0.00	51.32	100.00	73.27	41.41	0.00
22	Rajasthan	550.00	304.63	946.27	812.75	484.90	261.16
23	Sikkim		6.00		9.58		3.18
24	Tamil Nadu		115.86	48.42	400.59	401.54	390.42
25	Tripura	40.00	47.64	70.73	50.00	25.01	45.74
26	Uttar Pradesh	750.00	454.50	356.15	560.23	291.27	452.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Uttaranchal		19.99	110.94	44.66	80.00	82.38
28	West Bengal	150.00	195.24	400.00	314.41	316.35	233.10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					3.48	0.77
30	Chandigarh	4.00	4.00		2.00	2.43	
31	Daman and Diu						
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	0.59				
33	Delhi	25.00	57.23	28.00	19.70	13.21	11.68
34	Lakshadweep	1.50	0.00			1.06	
35	Pondicherry	5.00	2.70	3.96	2.72	2.18	
	Total	5007.50	4104.38	5683.75	6320.03	4961.66	3626.49

SWAYAMSIDHA

Sl. No.	Name of State	Grants Released (Rs. in lakhs)					Total	Expenditure reported by the States
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.19	0	38.6	0	143.57	193.36	111.81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.16	2.05	9	0	0	14.21	6.11
3	Assam	7.68	0	71.5	0	0	79.18	41.5
4	Bihar	16.95	0	76	0	0	92.95	107.25
5	Chhattisgarh	5.92	55	0	39	0	99.92	66.38
6	Gujarat	8.43	0	0	0	0	8.43	38.34
7	Haryana	4.92	1.2	18	69	33.6	126.72	86.85
8	Himachal Pradesh	3.66	27.36	0	3.63	39.17	73.82	44
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4.92	0	33.05	0	28	65.97	37.97
10	Jharkhand	7.68	45	34	51.01	0	137.69	69.36
11	Karnataka	6.67	0	64	99.06	25.22	194.95	169.73
12	Kerala	6.17	15.64	35	33.89	20	110.7	73.41
13	Madhya Pradesh	10.68	64.72	51	0	45	171.4	123
14	Maharashtra	10.68	55.25	0	81	86	232.93	157.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Manipur	2.41	7	4	12.39	19.31	45.11	25.8
16	Meghalaya	2.91	15.6	018.51	6	5	29.51	18.51
17	Mizoram	2.41	02.41	11	5	13.74	32.15	27.15
18	Nagaland	3.16	14	9	11.41	9.57	47.14	37.57
19	Orissa	10.68	23.3	51	50	92.14	227.12	153.7
20	Punjab	5.42	49.36	054.78	0109.56	0219.12	54.78	0
21	Rajasthan	8.43	87.34	095.77	0191.54	25	120.77	79.03
22	Sikkim	2.41	7	4	8	7	28.41	27.77
23	Tamil Nadu	12.69	15	62	70	150	309.69	266.13
24	Tripura	2.41	7	4	9	6.5	28.91	21.62
25	Uttar Pradesh	25.23	159.18	0184.41	122.41	0491.23	306.82	131.7
26	Uttaranchal	4.41	22	16	042.41	25	67.41	33.99
27	West Bengal	11.44	011.44	49.94	76.98	50	188.36	155.58
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	00	7.9	7.24	015.14	15.14	2.18
29	Chandigarh	00	00	0.9	00.9	01.8	0.9	0.9
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		6	1			7	0
31	Delhi	2.66			5.68		8.34	2.54
32	Lakshadweep			7.9			7.9	7.5
33	Pondicherry	2.41	4.73	4			11.14	8.33
Total		207.79	683.73	662.79	760.7	823.82	3131.60	2133.66

Balmiki Samridhi Yoyana(Rs. in lakhs)
as on 28.02.2005

S. No.	Name of the State	Total funds *released	Total funds utilized	Total unspent balance
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1405.54	1137.33	268.21
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24.85	18.27	6.58
3	Assam	594.02	561.25	32.77
4	Bihar	2623.91	690.00	1933.91

1	2	3	4	5
5	Goa	16.41	8.50	7.91
6	Gujarat	582.31	582.31	0
7	Haryana	291.74	226.02	65.72
8	Himachal Pradesh	115.97	94.86	21.11
9	Jammu and Kashmir	229.99	156.47	73.52
10	Karnataka	927.37	927.37	0
11	Kerala	275.47	275.47	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	1988.43	1593.99	394.44
13	Maharashtra	1146.40	691.21	455.19

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
14	Manipur	41.41	21.80	19.61	26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.15	0.57	3.58
15	Meghalaya	57.83	38.19	19.64	27	Chandigarh	5.50	3.83	1.67
16	Mizoram	18.72	18.72	0	28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.93	3.93	000
17	Nagaland	13.22	7.14	6.08	29	Daman and Diu	1.87	0.59	1.28
18	Orissa	2093.65	1412.42	681.23	30	Delhi	50.17	28.08	22.09
19	Punjab	196.43	161.45	34.98	31	Lakshadweep	1.96	0.58	1.38
20	Rajasthan	837.62	811.09	26.53	32	Pondicherry	15.91	10.06	5.85
21	Sikkim	15.43	10.49	4.94	33	Chhattisgarh	593.90	593.90	0
22	Tamil Nadu	575.97	350.40	225.57	34	Jharkhand	100.00	63.66	36.34
23	Tripura	144.20	83.20	61.00	35	Uttaranchal	100.00	100.00	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	3311.77	1636.54	1675.23	Total		19330.51	13009.91	6320.60
25	West Bengal	924.46	690.22	234.24	* Since inception of the Scheme				

Swa-Shakti**Grants Released and Expenditure made by the Respective States**

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	Grants	Expdr.	Grants	Expdr.	Grants	Expdr.
Bihar	34.00	71.81	130.00	89.65	75.00	72.54
Chhattisgarh	30.00	Nil	75.00	52.42	50.00	66.17
Gujarat	225.00	217.15	200.00	232.58	250.00	275.28
Haryana	65.50	117.59	200.00	102.85	20.00	82.91
Jharkhand	100.00	104.40	175.00	100.91	75.00	93.64
Karnataka	235.00	262.24	535.00	421.85	500.00	458.43
Madhya Pradesh	350.00	331.45	425.00	378.89	400.00	363.03
Uttar Pradesh	225.00	343.40	392.83	432.50	50.00	170.88
Uttaranchal	30.00		105.00	93.27	145.00	119.51
Sub Total	1,294.50	1,448.04	2,237.83	1,904.92	1,565.00	1,702.39
CPSU	205.50	364.52	352.17	238.08	154.50	186.73
Total	1,500.00	1,812.56	2,590.00	2,143.00	1,719.50	1,889.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Rajasthan	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257
23	Sikkim	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
24	Tamil Nadu	434	431	431	434	431	431	434	432	434
25	Tripura	40	40	31	40	40	39	40	40	39
26	Uttar Pradesh	836	561	518	836	568	518	836	614	742
27	Uttaranchal	99	54	54	99	54	54	99	68	96
28	West Bengal	358	336	318	358	336	340	358	346	352
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
30	Chandigarh	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
31	Delhi	29	28	28	29	28	28	29	28	28
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Pondicherry	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
All India		5652	4913	4608	5652	5087	4903	5652	5132	5267

World Bank Assisted ICDS Project

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Physical Progress in terms of coverage		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5

1	Andhra Pradesh			ICDS-APER covers 143 new ICDS Blocks in the State of A.P.
---	----------------	--	--	---

ICDS-II Project

1.	Andhra Pradesh	ICDS-II Project Covered 761 new ICDS Blocks	ICDS-II Project Covered 792 new ICDS Blocks
2.	Bihar	in the State of M.P. Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and A.P.	in the State of M.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and A.P.
3.	Jharkhand		
4.	Madhya Pradesh		

ICDS-III Project

1.	Kerala	ICDS-III Project covered	ICDS-III Project covered	ICDS-III Project covered
----	--------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Maharashtra			
3.	Rajasthan	318 new blocks in the State of Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and U.P.	318 new blocks in the State of Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu and U.P.	779 new blocs in the State of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, U.P. Bihar Chhatt, Jharkhand MP
4.	Tamil Nadu			
5.	Uttar Pradesh			

World Bank Assisted ICDS Training Programme - Project Udisha

Number of ICDS functionaries trained during the last three year

S.No.	State/UT	2001-02			2002-03			2003-04		
		AWWs	Supervisors	CDPOs/ACDPOs	AWWs	Supervisors	CDPOs/ACDPOs	AWWs	Supervisor	CDPOs/ACDPOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	3612	141	108	2648	107	26	7483	539	215
2	Arunachal Pradesh	140	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1155	30	10	1040	28	17	3960	32	7
4	Bihar	653	0	71	1371	0	0	0	0	24
5	Chhattisgarh	2152	0	6	3800	44	0	1378	147	0
6	Goa	35	0	1	44	6	0	0	4	0
7	Gujarat	1804	0	7	528	22	4	150	0	0
8	Haryana	190	0	1	188	3	0	106	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	541	0	3	760	0	0	453	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	975	23	14	799	0	24	840	0	0
11	Jharkhand	601	0	65	705	0	43	776	0	0
12	Karnataka	890	0	12	649	0	14	755	12	13
13	Kerala	1845	199	17	1583	140	13	1138	40	9
14	Madhya Pradesh	2157	126	18	3830	186	0	6786	130	63
15	Maharashtra	2913	259	15	4298	320	0	5311	469	0
16	Manipur	140	0	6	420	0	0	280	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Meghalaya	139	0	3	149	25	4	130	0	2
18	Mizoram	120	0	0	98	0	0	70	0	0
19	Nagaland	262	0	0	199	0	3	204	35	0
20	Orissa	1849	33	5	1204	16	3	1912	0	2
21	Punjab	879	59	4	892	73	2	483	0	0
22	Rajasthan	915	59	0	13245	79	4	5001	337	0
23	Sikkim	36	0	0	22	4	2	24	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	548	44	0	0	0	0	0	24	31
25	Tripura	105	16	4	525	25	0	437	0	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	3958	295	18	5958	236	25	9018	331	101
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	478	0	0	1079	0	0
28	West Bengal	2495	137	54	2539	124	41	5010	455	54
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
30	Chandigarh	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
31	Delhi	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	264	0	4	33	0	2	56	2	0
34	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	60	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Total		31483	1421	446	48448	1438	227	52875	2638	528

Swayamsidha

State/UT	No. of Blocks allotted	Total target for SHG formation	Total no. SHGs formed
1 Andhra Pradesh	38	3800	3867
2 Arunachal Pradesh	6	600	263
3 Assam	24	2400	2400
4 Bihar	61	6100	2552

1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	17	1700	1708
6	Gujarat	27	2700	2978
7	Haryana	13	1300	1300
8	Himachal Pradesh	8	800	800
9	Jammu and Kashmir	13	1300	1250
10	Jharkhand	24	2400	2418
11	Karnataka	20	2000	2992

1	2	3	4	5
12	Kerala	18	1800	2468
13	Madhya Pradesh	36	3600	3667
14	Maharashtra	36	3600	3573
15	Manipur	3	300	300
16	Meghalaya	5	500	427
17	Mizoram	3	300	301
18	Nagaland	6	600	600
19	Orissa	36	3600	3600
20	Punjab	15	1500	1632
21	Rajasthan	30	3000	2935
22	Sikkim	5	500	555
23	Tamil Nadu	44	4400	5426
24	Tripura	3	300	250
25	Uttar Pradesh	94	9400	8343
26	Uttaranchal	11	1100	1050
27	West Bengal	39	3900	4903
28	Andaman and Nicobar	3	300	143
29	Chandigarh	1	100	102
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	100	90
31	Delhi	4	400	159
32	Lakshadweep	3	300	226
33	Pondicherry	3	300	300
Total		650	65000	63578

Balika Samridhi Yojana

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total no. of beneficiaries*
1		2
1	Andhra Pradesh	181466
2	Assam	3654
3	Bihar	108388
4	Chhattisgarh	101422
5	Goa	1709

1	2
6	Gujarat 116412
7	Haryana 45207
8	Himachal Pradesh 18972
9	Jammu and Kashmir 31294
10	Karnataka 178508
11	Kerala 55094
12	Madhya Pradesh 318798
13	Maharashtra 138242
14	Manipur 4360
15	Meghalaya 7637
16	Mizoram 3744
17	Nagaland 1369
18	Orissa 282484
19	Punjab 22780
20	Rajasthan 162218
21	Sikkim 1133
22	Tamil Nadu 70080
23	Tripura 16640
24	Uttar Pradesh 327308
25	West Bengal 138044
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands 113
27	Chandigarh 765
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli 786
29	Daman and Diu 117
30	Delhi 5615
31	Lakshadweep 116
32	Pondicherry 2012
33	Chhattisgarh 40000
34	Jharkhand 12121
35	Uttaranchal 20000
Total 2418472	

*since inception of the scheme

SWA-Shakti Project

Physical Progress Report upto November, 2004

Particulars	Physical Progress Report upto November, 2004										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1. SHG Status											
(a) No. of SHGs formed	441	560	2706	1550	1678	2149	2462	5530	571	17647	
(b) Total Membership	5121	8091	44848	22009	22242	38522	31533	63907	7689	243962	
(c) Amount of Group Savings (Rs. in lakh)	42.02	31.89	287.67	217.04	110.34	611.49	194.84	758.54	44.04	2295.87	
(d) Number of Groups Inter-Loaning	441	560	2593	1410	1522	2149	2462	4908	571	16616	
(e) Amount Inter-Loaned (Rs. in lakh)	41.25	42.95	333.44	209.96	227.66	1943.58	305.16	2527.47	61.88	5693.35	
(f) Groups Linked with Banks	175	233	804	1319	966	1756	1266	3987	178	10684	
(g) Amount Loaned by Banks (Rs. in lakh)	50.97	38.54	18.53	441.89	131.18	551.02	185.15	1414.11	31.50	2911.10	
CCL	12.43	18.53	14.07	63.37	9.82	394.72	162.90	1414.11	26.43	2142.49	
Term Loan	0.00	0.00	72.68	0.00	121.36	156.30	22.25	0.00	5.07	390.09	
(h) Amount Loaned by other Fis (Rs. in lakh)	0.00	1.40	113.80	566.00	30.92	0.00	11.66	2.60	0.00	726.38	
(i) Funds received from other Schemes (Rs. in lakh)	4.66	6.73	20.73	867.00	0.00	18.50	19.95	20.00	0.00	957.57	
2. Training											
(a) No. of SHG members who received advance level training (Cluster development, visioning, convergence, etc.)	1719	2574	53834	2137	5978	32624	23903	20438	3432	146639	
(b) No. of member accrued skill development training	2645	2421	14688	5468	4405	22668	18481	24668	1978	97422	
3. Cluster Status											
(a) No. of Clusters Formed	57	52	140	100	145	201	223	214	76	1208	
(b) No. of Clusters Registered	19	45	49	53	142	38	103	56	19	524	
(c) No. of Clusters into Inter Group Loaning	1	3	74	11	35	129	73	195	47	568	
(d) No. of Clusters Inter Group Loaning	32	5	99	34	69	0	37	96	36	408	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(e) No. of Clusters into Inter Cluster Loaning	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	1	105	0	118
(f) No. of Clusters into forward & backward linkage	16	0	0	1	3	0	0	9	13	9	51
(g) Amount Loaned by Banks to Cluster (Rs. in lakh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.24	0.05	0.00	8.29
(h) No. of Training Organized for Cluster Strengthening	66	28	275	33	51	80	200	22	756		
(i) No. of Cluster Leaders Trained	0	45	883	152	354	60	425	167	2571		
(j) No. of Clusters accessing at least one programme implemented either by the Govt. or non-Govt. agencies	60	5	11	43	61	1	20	22	3	226	
(k) No. of Clusters meeting regularly as per the prescribed schedule	57	50	156	80	145	141	223	181	72	1105	
(l) No. of Clusters undergone basic training (cluster concept)	57	13	204	100	145	201	2	214	52	988	
(m) No. of Clusters undergone exposure visits	24	0	28	49	3	210	3	345			
(n) No. of Clusters undergone advance level training viz. legal framework, registration, M & E etc.	17	0	53	53	145	223	164	29	684		
4. B.C.Cs Status											
(a) No. of B.C.Cs formed	6	12	54	53	15	40	28	47	11	266	
(b) No. of Business Consultants Trained	4	1	206	16	38	55	19	9	6	354	
(c) No. of SHG members accessing BCC services	1062	36	19805	728	2284	3677	2038	129	90	29849	
(d) No. of B.C.Cs providing requisits services (viz. information about Govt. schemes, counselling on bank procedures, follow up on credit etc.	4	2	102	53	15	46	3	47	3	269	
(e) No. of B.C.Cs initiated service charges from visitors	1	0	57	3	15	4	5	4	0	85	
(f) No. of Cluster leaders monitoring the services of B.C.Cs.	39	0	52	45	8	0	4	148			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. IGA/MED Activity:											
(a) No. of groups involved in IGA	619	345	3369	1025	1657	1469	2158	6911	395	17948	
On-farm	302	164	1523	469	1207	991	1216	4050	275	10197	
On-farm	317	181	1846	556	450	478	942	2861	120	7751	
(b) No. of women involved in IGA	5347	2591	16069	6172	16691	30126	12595	44323	2160	136074	
On-farm	4221	1496	7847	2236	12263	18392	7430	30239	1665	85779	
On-farm	1126	1105	8222	3936	4428	11734	5165	14084	495	50295	
(c) No. of SHGs involved in group enterprises	20	15	359	319	265	57	242	216	41	1534	
(d) No. of women involved in group enterprises	140	185	3561	1787	1762	847	2395	2282	392	13351	
6. Convergence											
(a) No. of Groups linked with Govt. Schemes	440	279	1450	703	728	2305	1518	3450	186	11059	
(b) No. of SHG members Linked with Govt. Schemes	3372	1727	17570	3936	3066	36141	13625	21108	1413	101958	
(c) No. of Groups linked with non-Govt. Schemes	252	73	1091	28	154	137	448	2342	93	4618	
(d) No. of SHG members linked with non-Govt. Schemes	2125	606	10988	75	664	0	393	13716	993	29560	
(e) No. of SHG members acquired functional literacy	3808	3096	6214	1110	2116	7322	419	10376	2069	36530	
(f) No. of SHG members linked with the PRIs	36	155	671	371	0	0	490	452	466	2641	
7. Community Asset:											
(a) No. of community assets created	37	64	216	3	105	167	340	107	54	1093	
(b) No. of activities in pipeline	101	4	43	45	55	152	156	49	57	682	
(c) Total value of Asset Created (Rs. in lakh)	8.66	2.63	41.63	0.50	7.83	390.33	52.31	26.77	24.95	555.61	
Amount of Project Fund (Rs. in lakh)	0.93	0.00	11.37	0.30	1.52	244.86	19.73	4.82	4.57	288.10	
Amount of External Fund (Rs. in lakh)	7.73	2.63	30.26	0.20	6.31	145.47	32.58	21.95	20.38	267.51	

Mahila Samakhya Programme

1801. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has Launched Mahila Samakhya Programme in 10 States only for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated under the programme during each of the last three years and thereafter till date, State-wise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries under this Programme at present, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to extend this programme in other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) The Mahila Samakhya scheme is being implemented by the Government of India for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly of women from socially and economically marginalised groups. The scheme is operational in 9 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

Statement-I of funds released under the central sector scheme during the last three years and till date is enclosed. The Mahila Samakhya Programme in Bihar and Jharkhand is funded under the District Primary Education Programme.

The number of beneficiaries, State-wise, is enclosed as statement-II.

So far, there is no proposal to extend coverage of the scheme in the Tenth Plan period.

Statement-I**Details of Funds Released**

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State implementing agencies.	Year			
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad	165	190	280	300
2	Assam Mahila Samata Society, Guwahati	-	-	115	165
3	Mahila Samakhya Gujarat, Ahmedabad	90	130	205	140
4	Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bangalore	160	205	180	190
5	Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Thiruvananthapuram	40	-	-	100
6	Mahila Samakhya Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	308	160	230	340
7	Mahila Samakhya Uttaranchal, Dehradun	-	50	20	110
Total		763	735	1030	1345

Statement-II**Number of Beneficiaries State-wise**

S.No.	Name of State	Number of beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33,807
2	Assam	77,233
3.	Bihar	66,654

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	40,363
5.	Jharkhand	55,468
6.	Karnataka	35,000
7.	Kerala	10,900
8.	Uttaranchal	13,394
9.	Uttar Pradesh	54,185

*[Translation]***Spurious Liquor**

1802. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of people die and revenue of crore of rupees is lost every year because of manufacturing and selling of spurious liquor in collusion with officers of Excise Department and Police in metropolitan cities like Delhi and Mumbai; and

(b) if so, the number of persons against whom action has been taken so far for manufacturing spurious liquor and against the officers of Excise Department and police protecting them alongwith the nature of action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The requisite information received from the Governments of National Capital Territory of Delhi/Delhi Police, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu in respect of the Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai respectively is as indicated below:

National Capital Territory of Delhi

No case of death due to consumption of spurious liquor or collusion of officials of Excise Department of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Delhi Police was reported during the last two years. However, 44 case of manufacture and sale of spurious liquor were detected in which 55 persons were arrested in 2003-04 and 41 such cases were detected in which 46 persons were arrested in 2004-05 (up to February).

Mumbai

104 persons had died due to consumption of Methyl Alcohol mixed with illicit liquor in Mumbai in December, 2004 (known as Hooch Tragedy). Two Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors and three Constables of the State Excise Department were placed under suspension for the negligence of their duties. Mumbai Police has registered cases against 29 persons.

Kolkata

No death due to consumption of spurious liquor was reported during 2003-04 and 2004-05 (upto January). Similarly, there was no report of collusion of Excise officers with manufacturers or sellers of spurious liquor during the aforesaid period. However, 32 persons were arrested in 2003-04 and 119 persons in 2004-05 in connection with manufacture and sale of spurious liquor and legal action has been taken against them.

Chennai

There has been no case of death due to consumption of spurious liquor in Chennai Metropolis since 1991. The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted Rehabilitation Fund and District Committee for the purpose of reforming the prohibition offenders and launched an awareness campaign against the dangers of illicit liquor/methanol.

*[English]***Aligarh Muslim University**

1803. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce M.A. (Punjabi) subject in the syllabus of Aligarh Muslim University in near future;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard till date; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The power to approve Courses of Studies vests in the Faculties of the University, which act on the recommendation made by the Board of Studies of the concerned Department. According to the information furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University, while the Board of Studies of the Department of Modern Indian Languages of the University has proposed to the relevant Faculty for introduction of M.A. (Punjabi) from the academic session 2006-07. no definite time-frame can be indicated by which a final decision in this regard would be taken.

Festival Housing Scheme, 2004

1804. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is proposing to float more housing schemes in 2005 to meet the housing needs in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA floated Festival Housing Scheme in 2004;

(d) if so, the details of categories, location, number and cost of flats under the said scheme;

(e) whether any preference for different

categories and locations of flats was sought from the applicants;

(f) if so, the number of applicants who had given first, second, third, fourth and fifth preferences with respect of each location/category;

(g) the extent to which the weightage was given to the preferences indicated by the applicants;

(h) whether any waiting list of applicants was prepared; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Authority (DDA) intends to float a new housing scheme on the basis of the availability of completed flats.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of categories, location, number and cost of flats allotted under the Scheme are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) Yes, Sir. The applicants were allowed to give five preferences for different categories and locations of flats.

(f) The preference-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(g) DDA has reported that once an applicant's name is picked up as a successful candidate, all his preferences are considered in the order indicated in the application form subject to availability of flats.

(h) and (i) No, Sir. The Scheme did not envisage the preparation of any waiting list.

Statement-I

Details of categories, location, number and cost of flats allotted under the Festival Housing Scheme, 2004

Sl. No.	Locality Description	Locality ID	Flats Allotted	Range of Cost (In Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Vasant Kunj	AA	20	1851336	2449156
2.	Sarita Vihar	AB	164	1937124	2033256
3.	Sarita Vihar	AC	6	1936320	2398680
4.	Dwarka	AD	162	1689930	2243172
5.	Dwarka	AE	39	1301680	2464308
6.	Kondli Gharoli	AF	32	1551360	1859544
7.	Gazipur	AG	13	1198280	1422980
8.	Vasant Kunj	BA	16	1496320	1788648
9.	Vasant Kunj	BB	47	1227149	1693591
10.	Sidharatha Ext.	BC	56	1252752	1523988
11.	Sidharatha Ext.	BD	2	1175952	1175952
12.	Sarita Vihar	BE	198	1304232	1940160
13.	Shalimar Bagh	BF	234	848800	1168310
14.	Dwarka	BG	651	722500	1440166
15.	Dwarka	BH	57	899450	1126200
16.	Dwarka	BK	26	961880	1599430

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Dwarka	BM	36	1486890	1711990
18.	Rohini	BN	238	1208790	1459560
19.	Rohini	BO	47	710000	1091766
20.	Jahangirpuri	BP	105	646500	1074566
21.	Bindapur	CA	225	875080	875080
22.	Nasirpur	CB	38	871360	871360
23.	Dwarka	CC	18	968240	987270
24.	Kondli Gharoli	DA	76	226430	316310

Statement-II

Preference-wise details with respect to various locations and category of flats under the Festival Housing Scheme, 2004

Sl. No.	Locality Description	Locality ID	Preferences				
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Vasant Kunj	AA	41726	11519	10690	5798	5607
2.	Sarita Vihar	AB	41284	35054	9672	9200	5686
3.	Sarita Vihar	AC	1716	6446	11011	3531	5616
4.	Dwarka	AD	10101	19389	16382	12727	8551
5.	Dwarka	AE	1838	4949	5059	6135	7644
6.	Kondli Gharoli	AF	2506	1625	2002	2030	2276
7.	Gazipur	AG	556	771	666	863	1226
8.	Vasant Kunj	BA	2803	7635	6183	7244	5580
9.	Vasant Kunj	BB	8563	10172	16909	16213	14135
10.	Sidharatha Ext.	BC	3615	5149	8368	10293	9080
11.	Sidharatha Ext.	BD	783	1766	1458	2057	2763
12.	Sarita Vihar	BE	8550	18295	22897	20903	15334
13.	Shalimar Bagh	BF	4444	5435	8912	10494	9688
14.	Dwarka	BG	22299	10459	14691	17602	19172
15.	Dwarka	BH	891	6459	4577	5555	5083
16.	Dwarka	BK	421	1358	4318	4056	4617

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Dwarka	BM	429	726	1228	2588	2893
18.	Rohini	BN	3574	7455	7043	9833	14098
19.	Rohini	BO	554	1561	1684	1648	2243
20.	Jahangirpuri	BP	196	393	876	1040	1809
21.	Bindapur	CA	211	285	492	717	1135
22.	Nasirpur	CB	127	228	311	442	597
23.	Dwarka	CC	752	655	1129	1495	2613
24.	Kondli Gharoli	DA	5620	250	294	437	1470

[Translation]

Jail Reforms

1805. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 155.14 crores has been sanctioned by the Government under the Perspective Plan 2002-2007 for jail reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the action plan for the year 2005-06 has been received by the Union Government; 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) to (d) A Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons to be implemented from 2002-2003 to 2006-07 with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore was introduced in 2002-03 on a cost sharing basis. The share of the Government of India is 75% and the share of the State Governments is 25%. The assistance is being provided for construction of new jails, repairs and renovation of existing jails, providing water and sanitation facilities in the jails and for construction of staff quarters for prison personnel. So far Rs. 601 crore (approximately) has been released to the State Governments by Government of India. The State Governments have been requested to furnish their Annual Action Plan for 2005-06.

Avalanches in Jammu and Kashmir

1806. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV:

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of people, Civilian/para-Military Forces, died due to avalanches in Kashmir and other hilly States recently State-wise; and

(b) the relief and rehabilitation measures provided to the victims of avalanches, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per information now received from the State Government 213 persons besides 14 ITBP and 6 GERF personnel have died due to heavy snow fall/avalanches in Jammu & Kashmir during February - March 2005. 30 people are said to be missing. No casualty is reported from other hilly States, so far.

(b) Jammu & Kashmir have received unprecedented snowfall and consequential avalanches in the month of February, 2005. The Ministry of Home Affairs, being the nodal Ministry, in association with the State Government and with emergency support by the Central Ministries/Departments, namely Border Roads Organisation, Health, Telecom, Power, Petroleum, Food & Civil Supplies and the Para Military Forces have monitored and coordinated the relief and rehabilitation measures. An amount of Rs. 50.00 crore was also released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) as an immediate assistance for the calamity. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- was also announced by the Prime Minister out of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to the next of the kin of the deceased. The situation in Jammu & Kashmir has returned more or less to normal.

This Ministry has not been informed of any severe calamity of snowfall/avalanches by other States.

[English]

Grant from NCCF/CRF

1807. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for grant from NCCF as well as CRF showing total outlays, released and utilized from CRF and NCCF by various States during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) the extent of damage to life property, animals and crops by floods and erosion in Assam, year-wise amount of central assistance including ex-gratia granted if any; and

(c) the target and achievement of disaster management mechanism established upto grassroot level throughout the country with requisite infrastructure as well as trained manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) Schemes are based on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. The Eleventh Finance Commission had allocated State-wise/year-wise funds for a period of 5 years from 2000-01 to 2004-05. Central Government contributes 75% of the CRF Fund. The assistance from national fund i.e. NCCF are released by the Government of India keeping in view the severity of the calamity, the funds available in the CRF with the State and the resources of the State. The funds are utilized in accordance with the norms and guidelines laid down by this Ministry. Under the CRF/NCCF Schemes, the funds not utilized during a year, are carried forward to the next year. However, at the end of the fifth year the unutilized funds will be available to the State

Government as additionality to the Plan allocations. The details of releases are enclosed as statement.

(b) The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Sectors	Years		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Damage to Cropped area (in Lakh Ha.)	3.3	3.82	80.15
2.	Damage to Houses/Huts (No.)	19,827	4641	5,89,064
3.	Human lives lost (No.)	41	30	448
4.	Cattles lives lost (No.)	482	108	2,256

(c) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide relief to the people in the wake of natural calamity. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support. There is a well established administrative machinery for responding to disasters at National, State and Districts levels. The effective coordination between various responders in the disaster management mechanism has been the key to the success.

Statement

Statewise details on release of CRF/NCCF during the last three years (till date)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Centre's share of CRF allocated/released			Releases from NCCF		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (till date)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163.77	171.96	180.56	59.94	116.75	117.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.94	10.44	10.96	12.78	29.79	9.09
3.	Assam	83.92	88.12	92.52	0.00	0.00	211.55
4.	Bihar	55.37	58.14	61.05	0.00	0.00	398.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.72	23.85	25.03	100.68	26.83	0.00
6.	Goa	1.03	1.08	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	133.46	140.13	147.14	23.29	32.41	55.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	67.23	70.59	74.12	0.00	2.20	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.96	37.75	39.64	14.05	0.30	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.86	3030	31.82	0.00	0.00	50.00
11.	Jharkhand	46.88	49.22	25.84*	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	61.66	64.74	67.98	196.88	316.47	39.05
13.	Kerala	55.60	58.38	61.30	0.00	0.00	153.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51.78	54.39	57.10	183.34	36.72	1.70
15.	Maharashtra	129.99	136.49	143.31	20.00	77.46	173.23
16.	Manipur	4.03#	0.00*	0.00*	7.07	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	3.26	3.42	3.59	0.00	0.00	6.16
18.	Mizoram	2.46	2.58	2.71	0.00	0.00	10.68
19.	Nagaland	1.62	1.70	1.79	0.00	0.00	1.81
20.	Orissa	90.52	95.04	99.79	21.84	104.43	53.44
21.	Punjab	101.47	106.55	111.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	171.16	179.72	188.71	434.08	512.74	108.00
23.	Sikkim	5.71	6.00	6.30	0.00	0.00	9.90
24.	Tamil Nadu	84.87	89.11	93.57	215.99	289.45	734.47
25.	Tripura	4.30	4.51	4.74	0.00	0.00	0.05
26.	Uttar Pradesh	120.95	127.00	33.36	310.06	41.87	192.10
27.	Uttaranchal	26.76	28.10	14.75*	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	83.60	87.78	92.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1648.88	1727.09	1772.85	1600.00	1587.42	2326.03

* Centre's share of CRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released fund utilization certificate and annual report.

Including arrears of CRF for the previous year.

**Establishment of Central University
at Kokrajhar**

(b) if so, the steps initiated in this regard so far;
and

1808. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a "Bodoland Central University at Kokrajhar, the headquarters of the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD)" in lower Assam;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) There was demand for setting up of Central University at Kokrajhar. In view of the needs of the area, it has been decided to set up, a Central Institute of Technology (CIT) at Kokrajhar initially to impart education in various technological/vocational

disciplines such as Information Technology, Biotechnology, Food Processing, Rural Industries, Business Management, etc.

General Body of SAI

1809. SHRI W. WANGYUH KONYAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has since constituted the General Body of Sports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the composition thereof;

(c) whether the General Body meeting has not held for the last many years; and

(d) if so, the reasons, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) General Body of Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organisation under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is constituted as per Memorandum of Association and Rules of SAI. The General Body comprises of 42 members out of which 26 are nominated for a period of three years.

(b) The composition of General Body is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The last meeting of General body was held on 27th November 1997.

(d) No specific reasons can be assigned.

Statement

Composition of General Body of Sports Authority of India

S. No.	Category/Designation	Position	
1	2	3	
1.	The Prime Minister of India	President	Ex-Officio
2.	Union Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports	Vice President	Ex-Officio
3.	Union Minister of State for Youth Affairs & Sports	Member	Ex-Officio
4.	Union Minister of Finance Union Minister of I&B	Members (2)	Ex-Officio
5.	Minister in charge of Sports from State Govts Representing different regions, South, East, West, North, Central and North East. However, one necessarily has to be from Delhi.	Members (7)	
6.	Three MPs (2 from Lok Sabha & 1 from Rajya Sabha) to be nominated by M/o Parliamentary Affairs.	Members (3)	
7.	President, Arjuna Awardees Association	Member	Ex-Officio
8.	President, Indian Olympic Association	Member	Ex-Officio
9.	President, Services Sports Control Board	Member	Ex-Officio
10.	President, Railway Sports Control Board	Member	Ex-Officio
11.	Secretary, M/o Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India	Member	Ex-Officio
12.	Addl. Secretary (Exp.), M/o Finance, Govt of India	Member	Ex-Officio
13.	Joint Secretary (Sports), Min. of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India	Member	Ex-Officio
14.	Secretary, Association of Indian Universities	Member	Ex-Officio
15.	Director General, Sports Authority of India,	Member	Ex-Officio
16.	Director, NCERT	Member	Ex-Officio
17.	Rep. of Sports Goods Industry (to be nominated by GOI)	Member	President, Sports Goods Export & Promotion Council

1	2	3	
18.	President, FICCI or his nominee (to be nominated by GOI)	Member	
19.	President, CII or his nominee (to be nominated by GOI)	Member	
20.	Two Sports Promoters (knowledge in manors relating to promotion/ organization and administration of sports, (to be nominated by GOI)	Members (2)	
21.	Eight eminent sportspersons (to be nominated by GOI on rotation basis giving due representation to each region of SAI including one woman)	Members (8)	
22.	Expert of Physical Education (to be nominated by GOI)	Member	
23.	Representation of M/o External Affairs. (to be nominated by GOI)	Member	Secretary, MEA
24.	Expert in Yoga (to be nominated by GOI)	Member	
25.	Secretary, Sports Authority of India	Member-Secretary	Ex-Officio

FDI in Telecom Sector

1810. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government has raised FDI ceiling in Telecom sector upto 74 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this ceiling is likely to include all kinds of foreign investment like FII, NRI/OCB, FCCB and others;

(d) whether national security has been kept in view while allowing foreign direct investment in this sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this ceiling is likely to give competition to Government owned telecom companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (e) The Government has raised the composite foreign holding ceiling in Telecom sector to 74% including but not limited to investments by FIIs, NRIs, FCCBs, ADRs, GDRs, convertible preference shares, proportionate foreign investment in Indian promoters/investment companies including their holding companies, etc. While enhancing the foreign holding ceiling, appropriate conditions have

been put in place to safeguard the national interest. Government has already opened all sub-sectors of telecom sector for private sector participation and Government owned companies are already exposed to competitive environment.

[Translation]

Amount Spent on Computers by CPWD

1811. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Central Public Works Department on the procurement of computers during 2003-04;

(b) the names of the companies from which these computers were purchased;

(c) whether there has been large scale bungling in the procurement process of these computers;

(d) if so, whether any high level inquiry has been instituted in the said matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Rs.26,60,376/- (Rupees Twenty Six lakhs Sixty Thousand and Three Hundred Seventy Six only) were spent by the Central Office of CPWD during the relevant period.

(b) The names of dealers from whom these computers were purchased are, as follows:-

1. Kaiser Technologies Pvt. Ltd., C-73, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-48.
2. Reliable Marketing, E-261 Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi.
3. Heamans Systems, J-1-58, DDA Flats; Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.
4. M/s Graffety Infotech Ltd., B-227, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-110048.

(c) No such complaint has been received.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

[English]

Long Duty Hours of PMF Personnel

1812. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether symptoms of oversteering and longer duty hours are being increasingly manifested by personnel in Para-military forces inter-alia the growing incidents of overuse of force;

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

(c) whether any review of the general state of mental health of the personnel of Para-Military forces is carried out periodically;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Some individual cases of stress amongst personnel of Central Police Forces (CPFs) have come to light. Continuous deployment in hard and far flung areas for long periods and inability to fulfill family commitments to the desired extent are some of the reasons responsible for overstress.

(c) to (e) All CPF personnel undergo mandatory annual medical examination in which physical as well as mental state of health are assessed.

Minority Education

1813. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO:

SHRI ATIQ AHAMAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestion to scrap the National Commission for Minority Education;

(b) if so, action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring any constitutional amendment in order to remove the obstacles in regard to minority education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be brought before the Parliament?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal. However, the National Monitoring Committee for Minority Education has been constituted on 7th August, 2004 alongwith a Standing Committee thereof and the Government has also set up a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions by an Act of the Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee/Commission inter-alia, include issues pertaining to the education of minorities.

Community Centres and Marriage Halls

1814. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the Community Centres and Marriage Halls built by the Delhi Development Authority and other authorities in the colonies developed by the DDA, colony-wise;

(b) the colonies where such Centres/Halls have not been constructed so far; and

(c) the details of the future plans and the date by which these facilities are likely to be provided in all such DDA colonies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) DDA have reported that it has constructed 53 community halls as per details indicated in the statement-I. Further, MCD has reported details of 61 community halls under its control as indicated in statement-II enclosed.

(b) and (c) The draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 has taken note of the requirement of community centres and

marriage halls and has proposed development control norms for multipurpose community halls, which may include provision for marriages, small public gathering, function, eating joint and library, etc. and also banquet hall. The Union Government has permitted DDA to notify the draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 for inviting objections/suggestions from the public. DDA has further reported that community halls in the following DDA colonies have been taken up/planned.

(I) Construction taken up:

- (i) Sector-3, Rohini
- (ii) Gautam Nagar
- (iii) Sant Nagar

(II) Planned:

- (i) Vasundhara Enclave
- (ii) Kondli Gharoli (Mayur Vihar Phase III)
- (iii) Mandavali Fazalpur (I. P. Extension)

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Location of Community Halls under DDA
1	2
1	Sarita Vihar Pkt. 'A'
2	Sarita Vihar Pkt. 'B'
3	Sarita Vihar Pkt. 'C'
4	LIG Pocket Badarpur
5	Sarita Vihar Pkt. 'G'
6	Sarita Vihar Pkt. 'K' & 'I'
7	Pkt. 'C' Sidhartha Extension
8	Nangli Razapur
9	Vinobapuri
10	B-11 Vasant Kunj
11	C-2 Vasant Kunj
12	Basant Village
13	D-7 & D-8 Vasant Kunj
14	C-8 Vasant Kunj

1	2
15	Sec.A Pkt.'C' Vasant Kunj
16	Masoodpur Village Vasant Kunj
17	C-6 & C-7 Vasant Kunj
18	B-1 Vasant Kunj
19	D-3 Vasant Kunj
20	D-2 Vasant Kunj
21	C-9 Vasant Kunj
22	Adchini Village
23	Rajinder Nagar
24	Pkt.'C' Paschim Vihar (SWZ)
25	Jaidev Park
26	GH-9 Paschim Vihar
27	GH-4 Paschim Vihar
28	GH-13 Paschim Vihar
29	GH-1 Paschim Vihar
30	Janak Puri
31	Vikas Puri M-Block
32	C Block Naraina
33	Madipur Opp. 208 SFS
34	Isolated Pkt. 15 Sec-1 Ph.I, Dwarka
35	Bagdolla
36	Sector-7 Palam
37	Pkt.1 Sec. 16-B Ph.II, Dwarka
38	Pkt.II Sec. 16-B Ph.II, Dwarka
39	Bindapur
40	Isolated Pkt. 21A Nasirpur.
41	Rohini 'A' Block Sector-16
42	Rohini Sector-21
43	CSC Gulabi Bagh at 2nd Floor
44	C-1 Lawrence Road

1	2
45	M-Block Shastri Nagar
46	C-7 Lawrence Road
47	AD Block Pitampura
48	Shastri Nagar/Geeta Colony
49	Kanti Nagar
50	D-Block Dilshad Garden
51	A-Block Dilshad Garden
52	Mayur Vihar Pkt. 3
53	Vivek Vihar Block 'B'

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Community Halls under control of MCD
1	2
1.	Khanpur JJ Colony
2.	Tigri JJ Colony
3.	Dakshin Puri, K-Block
4.	Dakshin Puri, G- Colony
5.	Madangir
6.	M-Block, Shakur Pur
7.	G-Block, Shakur Pur
8.	C-Block, Shakur Pur
9.	G-Block, Wazipur Vill.
10.	L-Block, Wazirpur Vill..
11.	Raghubir Nagar
12.	Paschim Puri, Pkt.-II
13.	Madipur, A-Block
14.	Madipur, E- Block
15.	Hastal, A-Block
16.	Hastal, B-Block
17.	A- Block, Jawala Puri
18.	R- Block, Jawala Puri
19.	A- Block, Sultan Puri

1	2
20.	C-Block, Sultan Puri
21.	D-IV Block, Sultan Puri
22.	E 7-Block, Sultan Puri
23.	F-2 Block, Sultan Puri
24.	S-Block, Mangolpuri
25.	K-Block, Mangolpuri
26.	P-Block, Mangolpuri
27.	F-Block, Mangolpuri
28.	N-Block, Mangolpuri
29.	Y-Block, Mangolpuri
30.	A-Block, Nangloi
31.	D-Block; Nangloi
32.	M-Block, Nangloi
33.	Y- Block, Nangloi
34.	Old Seema Puri
35.	New Seemapuri, C-Block
36.	Nand Nagri
37.	Gokul Puri
38.	Seelampur, J Block
39.	Trilokpuri
40.	Trilokpuri-I
41.	Trilokpuri-II
42.	Sector-9, Rohini
43.	Amar Jyoti Colony, Sect-18, Rohini
44.	Mochi Bagh
45.	Inder Puri, Naraina
46.	J-Block, Jahangir Puri
47.	R.K. Puram, Sector-III
48.	U-Block, Mangol Puri
49.	C-Block, Mangol Puri

1	2
50.	I-Block, Mangol Puri
51.	Q-Block, Mangol Puri
52.	Shalimar Bagh
53.	Sector-13, Rohini
54.	Sector-18, Rohini
55.	Sector-2, Rohini
56.	Janta Flat Nandnagri
57.	Trilok Puri, 13-Block
58.	Joshi Colony
59.	Mayur Vihar, Phase-I
60.	C-2/B Block, Janakpuri
61.	Dilshad Garden

Proposals from NGOs

1815. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIK RAO GAWALI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of NGOs regarding National Integration camps and National Adventure camps received by the Government from Maharashtra during the last two years;

(b) the number of proposal out of these sanctioned during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The Government had received 72 proposals from Non-Governmental Organisations belonging to the State of Maharashtra under the Scheme for holding National Integration camps and National Adventure camps since 2002 till date.

(b) Out of 72, 18 proposals have been sanctioned since 2002-2003 till date.

(c) A large number of proposals were found deficient/incomplete and were referred back to the concerned applicants/ institutions. Some proposals were sent back to the applicants/institutions on exhausting of the allocated funds.

[Translation]

Cities Covered Under City Challenge Fund

1816. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme like "City Challenge Fund" has been launched by the Government for the development of cities;

(b) if so, the names of cities of Maharashtra covered under the aforesaid scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposed scheme has not yet been finalized.

[English]

Religious Conversions

1817. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign missionaries coming to India are engaging themselves in religious conversions by alluring the poor through monetary and other facilities and benefits;

(b) if so, whether any press report has come to the notice of the Government regarding instances of foreigners being objected by local people for engaging in conversions;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) There have been press reports from time to time regarding allegations that foreign missionaries are engaging themselves in religious conversions by offering inducements and objections raised by local people against such alleged activities.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and hence prevention, detection,

registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes are primarily the concern of the State Governments/UT Administrations. Action is taken as per existing laws by the law enforcing agencies whenever instances of violation come to notice.

Some State Governments have enacted laws providing for prohibition of conversion from one religious faith to any other religious faith by use of force or inducement or by fraudulent means etc.

[Translation]

Legislation to Make Education a Fundamental Right

1818. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI K. C. PALANISAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring a legislation to make education a fundamental right particularly upto intermediate level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) The Constitution of India has been amended, making education for all children in the 6-14 age group a fundamental right under Article 21-A. The enabling legislation to enforce this right has not yet been finalised. There is, at present, no proposal to make education a fundamental right up to intermediate level.

[English]

Functioning of NEC and Doner

1819. SHRI TAPIR GAO: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether North-Eastern Council (NEC) and Development of North Eastern Region are functioning at present as duplicating Departments;

(b) if not, the main functions of NEC and DONER;

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift the DONER Ministerial staff from Delhi to NER; and

(d) if not, how the DONER Department shall function from Delhi for North East?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (b) While DONER is one of the Ministries of Government of India dealing with matters relating to the development of North Eastern Region as provided in the Allocation of Business Rules of Government of India, which includes, inter alia, the administration of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), NEC is a statutory body under the Ministry of DONER and functions in accordance with the North Eastern Council Act, 1971, as amended by NEC (Amendment) Act, 2002. The major functions of NEC include regional planning, monitoring & review of implementation of projects and schemes and to review the measures taken by the NE States for the maintenance of security and public order in the NE Region and to make recommendations to NE States for further measures necessary in this regard. However, Five-Year and Annual Plans of NEC, projects and schemes undertaken by NEC under such plans and allocation of budget and release of funds, etc., are approved by the Ministry of DONER in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) DONER sanctions and funds developmental schemes/projects to the States of NE Region and such projects/schemes are implemented through either the State Government Agencies or other Government Agencies.

[Translation]

Grants for Higher Education

1820. SHRI DHAN SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission sanctioned less grants to Rajasthan during the 10th Five Year Plan whereas area-wise Rajasthan is the largest State in the country and lagging behind in the field of education as compared to other States;

(b) if so, the details of the grants provided to different States for higher education by the University Grants Commission during the 10th Five Year Plan, State-wise, University-wise;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission would consider to provide special incentive to Rajasthan to promote higher education as compared to other States; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. A table showing the state-wise allocation made during the X Plan period to all State Universities is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) Apart from General Development Grant to State Universities, the UGC also provides specific grants under various schemes. The State Universities of Rajasthan are eligible to apply for financial assistance under these Schemes.

Statement

*The State-wise X Plan allocation
to all the State Universities*

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Universities	X Plan Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	3700.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	400.00
3.	Assam	2	810.00
4.	Bihar	6	1754.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	843.00
6.	Delhi	1	225.00
7.	Goa	1	405.00
8.	Gujarat	7	2874.55
9.	Haryana	3	1014.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	405.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	805.00
12.	Jharkhand	2	576.25
13.	Karnataka	8	2492.15
14.	Kerala	5	2157.35
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8	2812.30
16.	Maharashtra	9	3605.84
17.	Manipur	1	398.60
18.	Orissa	4	1447.20
19.	Punjab	3	1289.20

1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	4	1376.80
21.	Tamil Nadu	10	3747.13
22.	Tripura	1	371.50
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13	3610.56
24.	Uttaranchal	2	695.50
25.	West Bengal	7	3083.75

[English]

National Book Trust

1821. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and procedure adopted by the National Book Trust (NBT) for the selection and publication of a book;

(b) whether there is a Selection Board for selecting a book for publication;

(c) if so, the name of members of the Board alongwith the procedure for appointing the same; and

(d) the number of Manipuri books so far published by NBT since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI):
(a) The National Book Trust, India (NBT) receives a number of proposals from various writers for publication of their books. Some of these are unsolicited as well. The NBT has Advisory Panels for various languages and series to consider the proposals received taking into consideration all facets of publishing including the relevance of the subject, quality of work, authorship and availability of literature in the area. On the recommendations of these panels several topics are identified in which there is a dearth of literature. The Trust commissions authors, writers in keeping with these requirements.

(b) There is no Selection Board for selection of books for publication.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The NBT has till date published 14 (Fourteen) books in Manipuri language.

Ban on Lotteries

1822. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a comprehensive legislation to curb the menace of all kinds of lotteries including on-line lotteries all over the country;

(b) if not, whether the Government has taken note of many litigation's in this issue pending in various High-Courts including High-Court of Kerala wherein the constitutionality of State Enactment's banning the lotteries were questioned;

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

(d) whether Union Government has been requested by the Government of Kerala to take action under section 6 of the Lotteries Regulation Act against Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Bhutan in view of the violation of the provisions of section 4 of the Act; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 already exists for regulating the lotteries. The Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999 aimed at prohibiting organization, conduct or promotion of lotteries was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd December, 1999:

(d) and (e) The Government of Kerala had requested the Union Government to prohibit on-line/paper lotteries run by certain States and to temporarily stop the sale of tickets of these lotteries in Kerala alleging that these lotteries were being organized in violation of the provisions of Section 4 of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998. The matter was taken up with the concerned States and they strongly contested the allegations. On the other hand, one of the States has challenged the provisions of the Kerala State Lotteries and online Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2003 of the Government of Kerala in the Supreme Court. The matter is sub-judice.

Shifting of Nehru Yuva Kendra in West Bengal

1823. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Youth Kendra in Durgapur, West Bengal has been shifted somewhere else in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. Nehru Yuva Kendra Durgapur, West Bengal has been shifted to Dakshin Dinajpur.

(b) District Burdwan under which Durgapur falls, was having two Nehru Yuva Kendras. As such one Kendra was shifted to Dakshin Dinajpur.

Inclusion of Tulu Language in 8th Schedule

1824. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent proposal for inclusion of Tulu Language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such language is proposed to be included in the 8th Schedule?

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

A Committee was set up under Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Scheduled. The Committee has submitted its report and made certain recommendations. A decision on the pending demands for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule, including Tulu will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Committee. A decision on the subject involves careful consideration of the issues involved and no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

Housing Loan Scam

1825. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission which enquired into the housing loan scam in the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and National Housing Bank during the tenure of the previous Government has found several irregularities;

(b) if so, the details of the irregularities found and details of the report of Central Vigilance Commission in this regard;

(c) whether on the basis of this report the

Government proposes to take any further action against HUDCO and NHB which had caused huge loss to the exchequer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had conducted Vigilance Audit of HUDCO in June-July, 2004 with the objectives to:

- (i) ensure that complaints and vigilance cases in HUDCO are handled in a fair and expeditious manner; and
- (ii) Study systems and procedures to identify the corruption prone areas and suggest changes rules/systems/procedures, etc. with a view to opportunities for corruption.

The National Housing Bank (NHB) has reported that no enquiry by the CVC was undertaken regarding NHB.

The CVC in Its Vigilance Audit of HUDCO had made some observations on which detailed report from HUDCO has been obtained. The issue is subject matter of a public interest litigation in Supreme Court and hence subjudice.

[Translation]

Enrolment of Students

1826. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of students appearing in the Board examination conducted by CBSE and different State boards is increasing rapidly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to increasing number, students are finding it difficult to get admission for higher studies thus leaving many students out of higher education;

(d) if so, whether Union Government proposes to chalk out any corrective steps in consultation with State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The number of students appearing for secondary

and senior secondary examinations conducted by CBSE is increasing gradually from year to year. The details of the number of students enrolled for Secondary/Senior Secondary examinations. conducted by CBSE since 2001 are as under:

Year	Class X	Class XII
2001	481455	286268
2002	515752	327567
2003	549321	352105
2004	557149	380469
2005	606632	421463

MHRD does not have details of the number of students enrolled by State Boards.

(c) to (f) The problem of admission for higher study is being taken by increasing the number of seats in existing universities/colleges/institutes, opening new colleges/institutes and by enrolling students for higher study through distance mode.

[English]

Peace Offer to ULFA

1827. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after rejecting the peace talks offer of the Government, the ULFA has tied up with Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO) in North Bengal for an 'extortion' drive;

(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) and (b) As per reports United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO) have been maintaining close links.

(c) The entire State of Assam and its 20 KM Belt with Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have been declared as 'disturbed area' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. A Unified Hqrs has also been set up in Assam to coordinate the counter insurgency operations of Army and security forces.

[Translation]

**Allotment of Gram Sabha Land to
Voluntary Organisations**

1828. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land of Gram Sabha, Delhi was allotted to the voluntary organisations for cowpen etc. between 1993 and 1998;

(b) if so, the details of land thus allotted, village-wise, voluntary organisation-wise and purpose-wise thereof;

(c) whether the land of Gram Sabha thus allotted by voluntary organisations is being used for the desired purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi had constituted a committee to look into the condition of cowpen managed by the voluntary organisations;

(f) if so, the details of the report of the committee with its findings thereof;

(g) whether the condition of cowpen was found to be satisfactory and according to the traditional rituals;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

[English]

Living Condition in Migrants Camps

1829. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the most of the families who migrated from J&K due to terrorism are still living in a pitiable condition in camps;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The living condition of in Migrants' camps are closely monitored

by Ministry of Home Affairs to make improvements. In 1996, the Prime Minister had announced a special package of Rs. 6.60 crores for improvement of facilities in Jammu camps. The amount was utilized for construction of one-room tenements, Sulabh type toilet complex, drainage scheme and pre-fabricated school buildings. Subsequently, a sum of Rs. 6.20 crores has been released from 'Security Related Expenditure' (SRE) between 1999 and 2001. In August 2003, the Prime Minister announced sanction of further amount of Rs. 5.00 crores for improvement in facilities like construction of approach roads, water tanks, improvement of drainage system, sanitation and other facilities. The Prime Minister also announced sanction of Rs. 10.00 crores for construction of 500 new ORTs at Purkhoo Phase-IV and 504 ORTs at Muthi Phase-II in replacement of the leaking dome type ORTs.

The Reconstruction Plan for J&K announced by the Prime Minister includes construction of two-room tenements for Kashmiri Migrants. An inter-ministerial team has prepared a report to rehabilitate Kashmiri Migrants. The Government is committed to undertake measures for improvement of living conditions in the camps.

[English]

**Introduction of HRD subject as
Secondary School Level**

1830. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to introduce Human Resource Development as a subject from secondary school; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) There is no decision to introduce Human Resource Development as a school subject. As Human Resource Development is an all-encompassing concept, which includes education and every other means of maximizing the individual's creativity and productivity, the same cannot be a separate subject or topic. Knowledge should, in fact, be imparted in a holistic manner and children should not be exposed to bits and pieces of new knowledge.

Inclusion of Sports in Concurrent List

1831. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:

SHRI SITA RAM YADAV:

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference of Youth Affairs and Sports held in February, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of its deliberations and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include Sports in Concurrent List;

(d) if so, whether all the States were consulted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the response thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major issues discussed in the Conference related to subjects of transferring 'Sports' to the Concurrent List of the Constitution; formulation of State Youth & Sports Policies; implementations issues in respect of new schemes, strengthening the monitoring and delivery mechanism of various programmes of the Ministry etc.

The general view on some of the key issues, which emerged out of the discussions were:

1. The annual budgetary allocation for the Union Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports needs to be substantially enhanced.
2. Review of the decision to transfer of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sports Infrastructure, as it would adversely affect the future growth of sports infrastructure in the country. The committed liabilities of Rs.160 crores should be provided for during the next 2 to 3 years.
3. Further consultation was required in the respective States on the issue of bringing the subject of 'Sports' in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Individual State Governments shall take a view on the subject and send written communication in this regard.
4. Autonomous premier organizations like Sports Authority of India and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) should be made more effective, responsible and accountable and their field formations should have closer interaction with State agencies. The financial as well as administrative structure of these organizations may also be strengthened & expanded further.

5. Need for formulation and adoption of State Youth and Sports policies by all the States and Union Territories.

6. Plan of Action for Celebration of 2005 as International Year of Physical Education and Sports be implemented.

7. Need for greater stress on physical education in institutions by introducing it as part of the curriculum.

8. Revision of the Scheme of State Sports Academy so as to utilize the existing sports infrastructure for broad basing sports.

9. Need for providing mass participation in physical fitness by involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, NYKS, etc.

10. Early formulation of Scheme for setting up National and State Youth Centres as envisaged under the X Five Year Plan.

11. The State Ministers' Conference should be made an annual feature.

(c) The decision would be dependent on the outcome of the process of consultation with the major stakeholders.

(d) The agenda was sent to all States and Union Territories

(e) Many of the participating State Government representatives reported that their State Governments have not firmed up their views on the subject. Therefore, individual State Governments shall take a view on the subject and send written communication in this regard.

[Translation]

Removal of Slums and Unauthorized Colonies nearby Yamuna

1832. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether slums and unauthorised colonies situated nearby the Yamuna river account mostly for the dirt and pollution into the river;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to remove these settlements; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

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 existence of jhuggles and unauthorized colonies on the banks of Yamuna river could be one of the reasons for its dirtiness.

Hon'ble Delhi High Court in CWP No. 2112/2002 had directed on 3.3.2003 to remove all unauthorized structures; jhuggles, places of worship etc. which have come up unauthorizedly in Yamuna bed and its embankments. Accordingly, Slum & JJ Department (MCD) has relocated about 5,804 families from the Yamuna Pushta area. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have also reported to have removed about 11,250 jhuggie families from this area.

[English]

Issuance of Completion Certificates by DDA

1833. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has yet to issue the completion certificate for the Group Housing Societies flats constructed in the eighties in Paschim Vihar;

(b) if so, the number and names of the societies awaiting completion certificates;

(c) the reasons for delay caused in this regard;

(d) whether there are unauthorized constructions on the terrace in certain areas;

(e) if so, how these unauthorised constructions were allowed;

(f) whether the DDA has fixed any responsibilities in this regard;

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

(h) the time by which the said unauthorized constructions are likely to be demolished?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has issued completion certificates in respect of two out of thirty five Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Paschim Vihar.

(b) and (c) A list indicating names of the remaining thirty three societies in respect of which completion certificates have not been issued is given in the enclosed statement along with reasons for delay in this regard.

(d) to (h) DDA has reported that no unauthorized construction in violation of Master Plan/building by-laws is permitted. Action against unauthorized construction has been initiated under the provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957, for regularization/rectification by the concerned societies.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Reasons for non issuance of Completion Certificate
1	2	3
1.	Gasta CGHS	Not applied
2.	Maha Manav CGHS	-do-
3.	North End CGHS	-do-
4.	Jahaj CGHS	-do-
5.	IITD CGHS	-do-
6.	Liberal CGHS	-do-
7.	Mayur CGHS	-do-
8.	University Teacher CGHS	-do-
9.	Sahidya CGHS	-do-
10.	Sahidya CGHS	-do-

1	2	3
11.	Lake view CGHS	-do-
12.	Backward Class CGHS	-do-
13.	Delhi University Teachers CGHS (Non-Academi)	-do-
14.	Ashoka CGHS	CC not issued due to unauthorized construction.
15.	Sub Vihar CGHS	CC rejected due to non-completion of documents & development Work.
16.	Shiv Vihar CGHS	-do-
17.	Nav Bharat CGHS	Non-completion of development Works
18.	Rabindra CGHS	Non-completion of development Works & unauthorized construction.
19.	Delhi Rail Karamchari CGHS	CC not issued due to unauthorized construction.
20.	Lord Budha CGHS	CC not issued due to non-completion of development works.
21.	Land & Housing CGHS	CC rejected due to non-completion of development works.
22.	Sunshine CGHS	CC rejected due to non-completion of documents & unauthorized construction.
23.	Mayur Bagh CGHS	CC not issued due to unauthorized construction.
24.	S.B. Miles CGHS	CC not issued due to unauthorized construction.
25.	Virat CGHS	CC not issued due to unauthorized construction.
26.	Vindhychal CGHS	CC not issued due to non-deposition of compounding fees.
27.	Delhi Chattered Accountant CGHS	CC not issued due to non-completion of development works.
28.	Baljeet Nagar CGHS	CC not issued to non-completion of development works.
29.	New Delhi Bangali CGHS	CC not issued due to unauthorized construction.
30.	J.K. Apartments CGHS	CC not issued due to unauthorized construction.
31.	CIS Officers CGHS	CC not issued due to non-submission of documents.
32.	I.M.D. CGHS	CC not issued due to in-complete development Work.
33.	Adarsh Jeewan CGHS	CC not issued due to in-complete development Work, unauthorized construction.

Employment Generation Schemes for Tribals

1834. **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR:** Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme was formulated for poverty alleviation and employment generation in tribal dominated forest villages in Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, whether provisions were made for construction of approach roads, railway-bridges, bridges-culverts, supply of potable water, agriculture works and medical facilities in the above scheme;

(c) if so, whether this scheme includes proposal for electrification of forest villages;

(d) if not, whether the Government is likely to be include the same in it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (e) Information is being collected from the state Govt. of Uttaranchal.

Allotment of Land / Flats / Bungalows

1835. SHRI SUDAM MARANDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land/flats/Bungalows allotted by the Government and Delhi Development Authority to different NGOs/Political Parties/others for their activities from January 1, 1995 to December 31, 2004, year-wise;

(b) the number of NGOs/Parties got allotment on concessional rate during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the number of organizations being managed/run by SC/ST peoples and got such allotments separately;

(d) the details of requests received from SC/ST Associations for allotment of Flats etc. from October 28, 2003 till date; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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.

Water Supply and Sewage Services

1836. SHRI VINOD KHANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism for financing augmentation of water supply and sewage services for municipal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds advanced in the last plan period and this plan period so far to municipalities in this regard;

(d) whether repayments/ recovery are being made by the municipalities etc.; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The mechanism for financing

augmentation of water supply and sewage services for municipal areas is through the schemes of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme and Infrastructure Development for Mega Cities. Under Centrally sponsored scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, Central assistance is released to State Govts. on 50:50 matching basis between the Centre and the States for implementation of water supply schemes only in small towns with population less than 20,000 as per 1991/2001 Census. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities, which is applicable to Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad & Chennai, Grants are released to nodal agencies designated by State Govts. The State Level Sanctioning Committees sanction loans for projects to implementing agencies including Urban Local Bodies (ULBs.)

(c) to (e) The funds are released under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme to State Govts. as grants under the scheme. The question of repayment/recovery does not arise. Recovery of loans under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities is watched by nodal agencies. As such information with regard to loans granted to Urban Local Bodies under the scheme is not centrally maintained.

Honey Export

1837. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Honey is being exported by India;

(b) if so, the quantum of honey produced and the foreign exchange earned from its export during the last three years and till date; and

(c) the details of subsidies being provided to the honey exporters and the steps taken to boost the honey export in the coming years?

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

(b) The foreign exchange earned from export of honey during last 3 years is given below:

(Value: Rupees in lakhs)

2001-02 Value	2002-03 Value	2003-04 Value
1974	5290	6809

Source: DGC&IS

(c) Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) is extending incentives through its under mentioned financial schemes to promote agricultural exports including honey:-

- I. Scheme for Infrastructure
- II. Scheme for Market Development
- III. Scheme for Research & Development
- IV. Scheme for Quality Development

Step taken by APEDA for enhancing export of honey include participation in important trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, publicity and implementation of residue monitoring plan for export to EU.

[Translation]

Patenting Provisions

1838. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken into consideration prior to Patent Ordinance, all the facets pertaining to the products requiring patenting so that it does not affect these products;

(b) if so, the details of the products which may be affected as a result of amendment to Patent Law (Patent Ordinance) despite its best efforts;

(c) whether effective measures have been taken to contain the negative effects of proposed amendment to Patent Law; and

(d) if so, the details of such measures taken by the Government to protect the interest of Pharmaceuticals, agriculture, software, chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, food sectors etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (d) As per the new patent regime introduced through the Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, effective from 1st January, 2005, patent rights to applications for medicines or drugs filed under Section 5(2) of the Patents Act shall accrue only from the date of grant of patent in India. Thus, the Indian manufacturers can continue to manufacture such drugs for which patent protection is not valid in India. Majority of the drugs already in Indian market, including those in the National List of Essential Medicines 2003, are off-patent and their pricing/availability would not get affected by the new patent regime. Therapeutic equivalents of the patented medicines are also available generally. Coupled with the pressure from prices of different drugs in the same therapeutic group, the paying capacity of Indian consumer is also expected to keep a check on the prices of patented medicines. The Government undertook broad-based and extensive consultations involving different

interest groups on aspects of the patent law. These included scientists, academicians, economists, and representatives of various industry sectors (such as pharmaceutical, biotech, agro-chemicals and software), chambers of commerce, private and public sector units, journalists, non-Governmental organizations, representatives of State Governments, lawyers and attorneys. The protective/public interest provisions of the patents law were comprehensively reviewed by the Joint Committee of Parliament, which examined the provisions of the Patents (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999. The Patent Law (Section 3) has excluded from patentability several inventions such as:

- i. an invention which is frivolous or which claims anything obviously contrary to well established natural law; [Section 3 (a)]
- ii. an invention the primary or intended use or commercial exploitation of which could be contrary public order or morality or which causes serious prejudice to human, animal or plant life or health or to the environment; [Section 3 (b)]
- iii. a method of agriculture or horticulture; [Section 3 (h)]
- iv. plants and animals in whole or any part thereof other than micro-organisms but including seeds, varieties and species and essentially biological processes for production or propagation of plants and animals' etc. [Section 3 (j)]

As a result thereof, the existing law effectively balances and calibrates intellectual property protection with public health, national security and public interest concerns. The existing law has following public interest provisions:

- a. To ensure availability of products at reasonable price through compulsory licence, [Section 84]
- b. To deal with emergent situations or cases of public non-commercial use [Section 92]
- c. The provision relating to parallel import of patented product for ensuring availability of patented products at cheaper price to the consumers [Section 107 A(b)]
- d. To ensure import of medicines by Government [Section 47 (4)]
- e. The Bolar provision pertaining to act of making, constructing, using or selling a patented invention merely for the purpose of submission of information to the regulatory authorities before the expiry of term of patent so as to allow swift transition of the patented products into the public domain immediately after the expiry of the term of the patent. This provision specially safeguards the interest of generic manufacturers [Section 107 A(a)]

- f. For acquisition of patent right by Government [Section 102]
- g. To enable use of patent for research, experiment and education purpose [Section 47 (3)]
- h. To enable use of invention for the purposes of Government [Section 100]
- i. For revocation of patent for non-working in India [Section 85]
- j. For revocation of patent in public interest [section 66]
- (a) the schemes being run for tribals in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the details of NGOs implementing these schemes along with allocation/utilisation of funds during the last three years, scheme-wise;
- (c) whether the Government are aware that these funds are being misused by the NGOs in the State,
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to check it?

[English]

Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control) Bill

1839. DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of devising a Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control) Bill to deal with the unscrupulous promoters, builders, and real estate agents as reported in the Times of India (Delhi edition) dated 7th February, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, draft Bill has been prepared.

[Translation]

NGO under Tribal Development Schemes in Chhattisgarh

1840. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH) : (a) and (b) The Schemes being run for tribal people through NGOs in the country, including the State of Chhattisgarh are (i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, including Coaching and Allied and Award of Special Incentives to NGOs for their exemplary services, (ii) Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of women Literacy in Tribal Areas, (iii) Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas and (iv) Development of Primitive Tribal Groups. The details of the NGOs funded, amount released under these Schemes in the State of Chhattisgarh during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The funds are released only on receipt of the inspection report of the District Collector and recommendation of the Tribal Welfare Department in certification of proper utilization of funds and satisfactory running of the project. Besides, the grantee NGOs are also required to submit audited accounts on annual basis in certification of utilization of funds. The Ministry has reviewed the status of each project during 2004-05 on the basis of performance of the organization and has retained only four organizations in Chhattisgarh for further funding.

Statement

Names and address of the NGOs funded under NGO run scheme during the last three years in Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name	Project/ Location	Assistance Extended During Years (In Rs.)		
			2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhattisgarh Samagra Vikas Institute C-30, Sector-1, Devendra Nagar, Raipur	Vocational Training Centre Tatiband, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	722000	140500	
2.	Nav Abhilasha Sikshan Sansthan At /PO: Budhwanipara, Donagargah, District Rajnandgaon, PIN: 491445, Chhattisgarh	Non Residential School At: Kallu Banjari, Block : Chhuriya, District Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	60000	463466	608054

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	R. K. Mission Ashrama (Narainpur) P.O. Narainpur, District Bastar, PIN: 494661, Chhattisgarh	Automobile Engineering and Hostel (6 Nos.) In Village of Narainpur, Akabeda, Kutul, Kachchapal, Irakhbatti, Kundla, Brehibeda Villages of Bastar Dist	1211128	740652	1724974
4.	Saraswati Shiksha Samiti Behind Ayurvedic College, Saraswati Vihar, Raipur-492010, Chhattisgarh	Residential School Vill. Hirammar, Dantewara District PO: Giddam, Chhattisgarh		157500	
5.	Vivekanand Institute of Social Health Welfare & Service (VISHWAS) Narainpur, District : Bastar - 494661 Chhattisgarh	Educational Complex P.O. Orchha (Abujgarh), District: Bastar, Chhattisgarh	882000	973400	920400
6.	Akhil Bhartiya Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram Jaspurnagar, Distt. : Jaspur	Mobile Dispensary for PTG		578000	
7.	R.K. Mission Narainpur, Chhattisgarh	Construction of Hostel building for PTGs	2500000	0	6630000
8.	VISHWAS Narainpur, Chhattisgarh	-do-	1079000	0	2515000
9.	Gandhi Sevashram Sangh Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	Construction of Raptu	1198000	0	0
10.	Eternal Care Bhopal, MP	Mobile Dispensary for PTG	624000	446000	0

[English]

**Expenditure Incurred on Inquiry Committee on Netaji
Subhash Chandra Bose**

1841. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI:

SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item titled "Is the Congress scared of KGB files" appeared in 'Pioneer' dated 13th February, 2005, regarding the enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far on each of the inquiry Committee/Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in August, 1945;

(d) the findings of the various enquiries recorded so far;

(e) the stage at which the enquiry is going on at present along with the tenure of the present Enquiry Commission and the Government plan about giving extension to this Commission;

(f) whether the Government contemplates to chalk out a special programme and scheme to keep the memories and contribution of Netaji Subhash Chandra alive; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The allegation made therein are not based on facts. The Government has provided all possible assistance to the Commission in completing its inquiry.

(c) The expenditure incurred by each Committee/Commission is as under:-

1. Shah Nawaz Khan Committee (1956) - No record is available.

2. Khosla Commission (1970-74) - As per the available records, the expenditure incurred upto February 1974, was Rs. 7.35 lakh.

3. Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry:- The total progressive expenditure incurred upto January 2005, is Rs. 175.48 lakh.

(d) The Shah Nawaz Khan Committee and Khosla Commission came to the conclusion that Netaji met his death in a aircrash on 18th August 1945.

(e) The term of Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry has been extended upto 14.5.2005. The Commission has intimated that it is in the process of preparing its report.

(f) and (g) The memory of Netaji and his contributions are part of Indian history and heritage.

Externally Aided Projects

1842. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some externally aided projects encompassing urban infrastructure, poverty alleviation and housing sector are being implemented in various States including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the external aid received by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and funds so far utilised;

(c) whether the United Kingdom provided funds for improvement of the urban services for poor to be completed by 2006;

(d) if so, the present position of the projects;

(e) whether the funds allocated for this purpose has been utilized fully;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

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

WB Assistance for Women and Child Development

1843. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance given by the World Bank for women and children development schemes in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise/scheme-wise;

(b) whether the funds granted by the World Bank for the purpose has been fully utilized by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereto, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Department of Women and Child Development get financial assistance from World Bank for the two schemes, details of which are as under:

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

During the last three years, World Bank assisted ICDS-II Project in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, ICDS component of Andhra Pradesh, Economic Restructuring (APER) Programme in Andhra Pradesh and ICDS-III Project in Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa & Uttaranchal and also including ICDS training component (UDISHA) throughout the country have been under implementation. Financial assistance provided by the World Bank to these Projects is as follows:-

(US \$ Million)

Project	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
ICDS-II	32.93	15.98	Nil
ICDS-APER	Nil	38.34	17.58
ICDS-III	33.31	60.88	1.66
Total	66.24	115.20	19.24

Swa-shakti

In the case of Swa-shakti, the funds utilized are reimbursed by the World Bank. The following grants were sanctioned to States:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4
Bihar	34.00	130.00	75.00
Chhattisgarh	30.00	75.00	50.00
Gujarat	225.00	200.00	250.00

1	2	3	4
Haryana	65.50	200.00	20.00
Jharkhand	100.00	175.00	75.00
Karnataka	235.00	535.00	500.00
Madhya Pradesh	350.00	425.00	400.00
Uttar Pradesh	225.00	392.83	50.00
Uttaranchal	30.00	105.00	145.00

1	2	3	4
Total	1294.50	2237.83	1565.00
CPSU*	205.50	352.17	154.50
Total	1500.00	2590.00	1719.50

* Central Project Support Unit.

(b) to (d) State-wise details of funds released for World Bank assisted ICDS Projects and Training of ICDS functionaries (Udisha) are given in enclosed statement-I and II. Funds remaining unutilized in a financial year are utilized in the subsequent year.

Statement-I**World Bank assisted ICDS-II/III APER Projects***Project/State-wise and year-wise funds released & expenditure incurred during the last three years*

(Rs. Lakh)

S. State No.	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		Total		
	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	
1 2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A ICDS-II Project (Ended on 30.9.2002)									
1	Madhya Pradesh	6000.00	5161.00	7885.83	7401.50	0.00	0.00	13885.83	12562.50
2	Chhattisgarh	600.00	1910.65	3763.89	1331.07	0.00	0.00	4363.89	3241.72
3	Bihar	1000.00	2765.63	5251.20	2666.43	0.00	0.00	6251.20	5431.06
4	Jharkhand	400.00	1588.51	1432.25	520.01	0.00	0.00	1832.25	2108.52
5	Andhra Pradesh (*)	5000.00	2515.28	4749.60	722.98	0.00	0.00	9749.50	3238.26
Sub-Total-I		13000.00	13941.07	20382.57	12640.99	0.00	0.00	36082.57	26582.06
B Original ICDS-III Project									
1	Uttar Pradesh	2526.00	4206.09	4053.00	2231.55	4500.00	3937.98	11079.00	10375.62
2	Rajasthan	3500.00	3406.00	3355.00	3914.22	3200.00	3434.78	10055.00	10755.00
3	Maharashtra	0.00	2399.16	6124.00	5209.06	5200.00	4087.01	11324.00	11695.23
4	Kerala	2900.00	1801.44	426.00	2738.36	4000.00	2393.28	7326.00	6933.08
5	Tamil Nadu	0.00	569.86	0.00	1076.12	2000.00	559.40	2000.00	2205.38
Sub-Total-II		8926.00	12382.55	13958.00	15169.31	18900.00	14412.45	41784.00	41964.31
C Re-structured ICDS-III Project (1.10.2002 to 30.9.2004)									
1	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	858.00	1495.70	7900.00	7642.30	8758.00	9138.00
2	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	347.00	1070.00	3300.00	1037.50	3647.00	2107.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	569.00	413.36	3600.00	4116.49	4189.00	4529.85
4	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	196.00	526.03	1200.00	1122.31	1396.00	1648.34
5	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
6	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
D Model AWCs									
1	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
2	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	737.00	0.00	737.00	0.00
3	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
4	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	344.00	0.00	344.00	0.00
5	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
6	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	469.00	0.00	469.00	0.00
Sub-Total-III		0.00	0.00	1970.00	3505.09	20450.00	13918.60	22420.00	17423.69
E ICDS-APER									
Andhra Pradesh (*)		0.00	0.00	790.00	4136.40	1745.00	3751.90	2535.00	7888.30
Grand Total		21926.00	26323.52	39800.57	35451.79	41095.00	32082.95	102821.57	93858.36

Note: 1. Andhra Pradesh was included under ICDS-II Project till 30.9.2002.. Thereafter, the State has been covered under ICDS-APER upto 31.3.2004.

2. Exp. in Jharkhand during 2003-04 is up to Feb. 2004. Exp. in Chhattisgarh during 2003-04 is up to Sept. 2003. Exp. in Andhra Pradesh during 2003-04 is up to December, 2003.

Statement-II

**World Bank Assisted ICDS Training Programme - Project Udisha
grant-in-aid released to States/UTs for implementation of Project UDISHA**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Fund Released	Expenditure Incurred	Fund Released	Expenditure Incurred	Fund Released	Expenditure Incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	950.00	575.07	780.00	1283.47	1026.78	731.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	22.54	8.00	17.10		
3.	Assam	55.00	117.02	132.75	96.94	101.26	98.00
4.	Bihar			78.77	116.99		110.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	300.00	225.16	250.00	232.55	124.00	76.68
6.	Goa	5.00	3.75	5.00	5.21	1.98	3.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	100.00	176.00	150.00	165.55	182.44	27.70
8.	Haryana	70.00	68.93	52.55	85.86	15.00	33.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45.00	46.00	60.63	55.86	15.00	33.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.00	83.26	62.53	52.24	41.79	4.49
11.	Jharkhand	20.00	30.06	100.00	38.20		
12.	Karnataka	50.00	189.07	158.00	196.64	219.73	113.31
13.	Kerala	250.00	235.58	300.00	221.39	58.42	138.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	575.00	356.53	744.17	508.50	644.98	215.89
15.	Maharashtra	450.00	464.67	611.93	686.80	574.44	338.43
16.	Manipur	60.00	33.00	0.00	60.00	39.56	44.50
17.	Meghalaya	45.00	38.81	25.00	30.56	5.00	30.38
18.	Mizoram	45.00	27.28	10.28	37.64	19.83	18.06
19.	Nagaland	50.00	50.00	40.00	28.84	23.07	26.24
20.	Orissa	250.00	105.86	50.00	110.26	136.70	82.16
21.	Punjab	0.00	51.32	100.00	73.27	41.41	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	550.00	304.63	946.27	812.75	484.90	261.16
23.	Sikkim		6.00		9.58		3.18
24.	Tamil Nadu		115.86	48.42	400.59	401.54	390.12
25.	Tripura	40.00	47.64	70.73	50.00	25.01	45.74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	750.00	454.50	356.15	560.23	291.27	452.04
27.	Uttaranchal		19.99	110.94	44.66	80.00	82.38
28.	West Bengal	150.00	195.24	400.00	314.41	316.35	233.10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					3.48	0.77
30.	Chandigarh	4.00	4.00		2.00	2.43	
31.	Daman and Diu						
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	0.59				
33.	Delhi	25.00	57.23	28.00	19.70	13.21	11.68
34.	Lakshdweep	1.50	0.00			1.06	
35.	Pondicherry	5.00	2.70	3.96	2.72	2.18	
Total		5007.50	4104.38	5683.75	6320.03	4961.66	3626.49

Township Development in Assam

1844. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Assam for township development in Assam during the last three years and thereafter, till date;

(b) if so, the details of proposals cleared/ rejected/ pending;

(c) the financial assistance provided during the said period alongwith the names of towns developed/ proposed to be developed; and

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such proposal has been received by Ministry of Urban Development from the Government of Assam during the last three years and thereafter, till date.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Release of Funds to North-Eastern States

1845. SHRI M. K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has lately agreed to release the sum of Rs.65 crore earmarked for the various Poverty Alleviation and Urban Development projects for the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of the projects in Assam, Sikkim and other North-Eastern States contemplated thereunder; and

(c) the number of man-days of employment and the whole-time job including self-employment opportunities likely to be generated thereby?

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

Increase in Funds under IDSMT Scheme

1846. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to increase the fund flow under the Integrated Development of

Small and Medium Towns Scheme to West Bengal for speedy implementation of providing urban amenities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Sub-Ways in Delhi

1847. SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions of sub-ways in Delhi are lacking safety and cleanliness and these are unsafe for the girls and women;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the conditions of sub-ways;

(c) whether any outside agency has been engaged for safety and cleanliness point of view;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of sub-ways not in use alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(f) the amount spent on these sub-ways alongwith steps taken for use of the sub-way to any other fruitful purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) As per reports received from the New Delhi Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Public Works Department of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the sub-ways maintained by these agencies are user-friendly, well-lit and safe. New Delhi Municipal Council has given the contract to private agencies for security and cleanliness of the sub-ways maintained by it. The Public Works Department has also engaged private guards for the security purposes. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has initiated action to give contract to private agencies for cleanliness, lighting and security of eight sub-ways against advertisement rights on monthly license fee basis.

(e) and (f) One sub-way located at Pandit Pant Marg under the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Council has been closed for use by Public on account of security of Parliament. The approximate amount spent on this sub-way was Rs. 85 lakh. Another sub-way located in Gokulpuri is not in public use as a flyover has been constructed over it by

Delhi Development Authority thereby blocking the entry and exit points. The approximate amount spent on this sub-way was Rs. 1.5 crore. Action has been initiated to explore the possibility to use this sub-way in some other way.

Farm Houses

1848. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1145 dated December 7, 2004 and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay; 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) The 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.

Role of Panchayats under S.S.A.

1849. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Panchayats have been given a prominent role in the implementation of the Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the District Panchayats in the U.T. of Daman and Diu have not been given the same powers in the implementation of this Abhiyan as has been given in the other States;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to give ample powers to the Panchayats in Daman and Diu for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan allows States/UTs to have their own management structures, respecting the diversity that exists in these structures across States/UTs. It also envisages involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions and

other grassroots level structures in the management of elementary education.

- (c) to (e) The information is being collected.

Emerging Bio-Tech Powers

1850. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

- (a) whether there is a strong competition with the fast emerging bio-tech powers in China, Philippines, Singapore etc;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce a new policy in order to simplify the regulatory mechanism enabling the bio-tech sector of the country to successfully compete with the emerging world bio-tech powers; and
- (c) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of India has made efforts to streamline the existing regulatory procedures to enable the bio-tech sector of the country to successfully compete with the emerging biotech industry sector worldwide. The two task forces set up for Agribiotech and recombinant pharma biotech products have prepared their reports for streamlining the regulatory procedures in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment & Forests respectively. The suggested harmonized procedures in the regulatory mechanisms for biotech products are to have proactive role in promoting biotech industry in the country.

Construction of Satellite Township

1851. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Meghalaya has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for construction of a Satellite township near Shillong;
- (b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has agreed to provide Rs.20 crores to support the construction of this Satellite township;
- (c) if so, the reasons for delay in clearing this 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 GHUJLAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As far as Ministry of Urban Development is concerned no such proposal has been received. However, Planning Commission has informed that the Annual Plan 2004-05 for Meghalaya has been approved at Rs.716.34 crore, which includes Rs.50.57 crore as one time Additional Central Assistance (A.C.A.) for specific projects to be taken up during 2004-05. Out of A.C.A. amount of Rs.50.57 crore, Rs.12.00 crore has been provided for "Additional Support for the Development of New Shillong Satellite Township" as proposed by the State Government.

[Translation]

Transfer/Posting in NYKS

1852. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether transfers have been made after a

posting of less than three years in organisational set up of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details of such transfers, State-wise;

(c) whether there is long list of such staff/officers in the organization posted on the same post for a long duration; and

(d) if so, the list of such staff/officers posted on the same post for more than five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. Transfers have been made in public interest as well as compassionate grounds.

(b) A list containing State-wise details is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A list containing State-wise details is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

List of employees of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) who have been transferred after a posting of less than 3 years as on 28.2.05.

State	Designation	No. of Employees
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Regional Coordinator	2
Andhra Pradesh	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	13
	Dt Youth Coordinator	6
	Group D	6
	OSD - PROG	1
	Regional Coordinator	3
	Zonal Director	2
Assam	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	10
	Dt Youth Coordinator	5
	Regional Coordinator	2
	Zonal Director	2
Bihar	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	17
	Dt Youth Coordinator	30
	Group D	8
	Regional Coordinator	6
	Zonal Director	2
Chandigarh	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	3
	Admn Officer	1
	Jr Accountant	1
	Zonal Director	1

1	2	3
Chhatisgarh	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Group D	1
Delhi	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Group D	2
	Zonal Director	1
Goa Daman & Diu	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	3
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Regional Coordinator	2
Gujarat	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	11
	Dt Youth Coordinator	10
	Group D	14
	Regional Coordinator	4
	Zonal Director	4
Haryana	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	9
	Dt Youth Coordinator	9
	Group D	5
	Regional Coordinator	3
Himachal Pradesh	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	7
	Dt Youth Coordinator	8
	Group D	2
	ACT	1
	Regional Coordinator	2
	Zonal Director	2
Jammu and Kashmir	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	5
	DYC - Project	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	4
	Group D	1
	Regional Coordinator	3
Jharkhand	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	4
	Group D	1
Karnataka	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	10
	Driver	2
	Dt Youth Coordinator	20
	Group D	5
	Regional Coordinator	2
	Zonal Director	1
Kerala	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	16
	Dt Youth Coordinator	15
	Group D	4
	Regional Coordinator	1
	Zonal Director	2
Lakshdweep	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
Madhya Pradesh	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	21
	Dt Youth Coordinator	86
	Group D	1
	Regional Coordinator	10
	Zonal Director	3

1	2	3
Maharashtra	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	18
	Admn Officer	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	17
	Group D	2
	Regional Coordinator	2
	Zonal Director	5
Manipur	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	5
	Dt Youth Coordinator	3
	Zonal Director	2
Meghalaya	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Regional Coordinator	2
Mizoram	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
Nagaland	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	2
	Regional Coordinator	1
New Delhi	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	5
	Clerk	1
	Data Entry Operator	1
	Director	2
	Driver	3
	Dt Youth Coordinator	3
	Dy Director	10
	Group D	5
	Regional Coordinator	4
	Zonal Director	3
Orissa	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	8
	Computer Programmer	1
	Director	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	27
	Group D	1
	Regional Coordinator	3
Pondicherry	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	3
	Dt Youth Coordinator	4
Punjab	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	2
	Admn Officer	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	13
	Group D	2
	Regional Coordinator	2
	Zonal Director	1
Rajasthan	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	13
	Admn Officer	1
	Driver-I	2
	Dt Youth Coordinator	44
	Group D	6
	Regional Coordinator	3
Zonal Director	5	

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	4
	Dt Youth Coordinator	25
	Group D	2
	Regional Coordinator	4
Tripura	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	2
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Regional Coordinator	1
Uttar Pradesh	ACT-RC	2
	ACT-RPC	1
	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	48
	Asst Account Officer	1
	Driver	3
	Dt Youth Coordinator	54
	Group D	16
	Regional Coordinator	10
	State Proj. Director	1
Zonal Director	2	
Uttaranchal	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	7
	Group D	6
	Jr Accountant	1
West Bengal	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	5
	Admn Officer	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	16
	Regional Coordinator	2
	Zonal Director	2

Statement-II

State-wise details of employees who are posted at the same place for more than 5 years as on 28.2.2005.

Name of the State	Designation	No. of Employee
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	4
	Group D	10
Andhra Pradesh	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	7
	Driver-I	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	3
	Group D	17
Arunachal Pradesh	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist	2
	Group D	3
Assam	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist	15
	Computer Programmer	1
	Driver -I	2
	Dt Youth Coordinator	9
	Group D	26
	Jr Account Officer	2
Stenographer- III	1	

1	2	3
Bihar	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	14
	Dt Youth Coordinator	7
	Group D	29
Chandigarh	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Group D	1
Chhattisgarh	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	3
	Group D	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Accounts Clerk -cum-Typist	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
Daman and Diu	Group D	2
Delhi	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist Clerk	4
	Computer Programmer	1
	Group D	1
	Jr Account Officer	7
	Jr Accountant	1
	Stenographer- III	1
Goa	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Group D	1
Gujarat	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	8
	Dt Youth Coordinator	4
	Group D	15
Haryana	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	7
	Dt Youth Coordinator	5
	Group D	20
Himachal Pradesh	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	3
	Driver -I	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	3
	Group D	20
Jammu and Kashmir	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Driver-I	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Group D	12
Jharkhand	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	6
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Group D	9
	Regional Coordinator	1
Karnataka	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	5
	Computer Programmer	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	3
	Group D	12
	Jr Accountant	1
Stenographer- III	1	
Kerala	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	6
	Group D	11

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist	25
	Dt Youth Coordinator	5
	Group D	33
Maharashtra	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	13
	Dt Youth Coordinator	3
	Group D	20
Manipur	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	6
	Group D	8
Meghalaya	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	2
	Dt Youth Coordinator	2
	Group D	5
	Regional Coordinator	1
Mizoram	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Group D	5
Nagaland	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist	3
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Group D	7
New Delhi	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist	9
	Assistant	7
	Asst Account Officer	1
	Asstt Director	4
	Asstt Director (OL)	1
	Clerk	12
	Computer Programmer	2
	Driver	5
	Driver-1	5
	Dy Director	2
	EDP Assistant	1
	Gardner	1
	Group D	23
	Hindi Translator	1
	Jr Account Officer	1
	Jr Accountant	1
	Legal Officer	1
	PS to DG	1
	Section Officer	2
	Stenographer - II	2
Stenographer- III	8	
Sweeper	2	
UDC	6	
Watch Man	3	
Orissa	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Driver-I	2
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Group D	19
	Key Punch Operator	1
Pondicherry	Accounts Clerk Typist	2
	Group D	1

1	2	3
Punjab	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist	6
	Dt Youth Coordinator	4
	Group D	15
Rajasthan	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	9
	Driver -1	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	1
	Group D	24
Sikkim	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	2
	Group D	2
Tamil Nadu	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist	20
	Driver -I	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	7
	Group D	24
Tripura	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	1
	Driver -I	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	2
	Group D	5
Uttar Pradesh	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	21
	Driver -I	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	18
	Group D	57
	Legal Officer	1
Uttaranchal	Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist	3
	Dt Youth Coordinator	2
	Group D	9
West Bengal	Accounts Clerk-cum- Typist	14
	Driver -I	1
	Dt Youth Coordinator	9

[English]

Tea Cultivation in Tamil Nadu

1853. SHRI K. C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently identified any area in Tamil Nadu suitable for tea cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for promotion of tea cultivation in the State;

(d) whether any local entrepreneurs are proposed to be involved in tea plantation in the Tamil Nadu; 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) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of developmental schemes are being implemented by the Tea Board during the 10th Five Year Plan for enhancing productivity, quality and marketability of tea produced in the country, including Tamil Nadu. Financial assistance by way of subsidy and grant-in-aid is extended to the growers for undertaking replantation, rejuvenation, creation of irrigation facilities, setting up of self help groups among the small growers, modernization of the bought leaf factories which process the green leaf supplied by the growers etc.

(d) There is no specific proposal to involve local entrepreneurs in tea plantations in Tamil Nadu.

(e) Does not arise.

Closure of Tea Estates

1854. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details on Tea Estates closed or abandoned by the planters;
- (b) the details of the workers affected by it;
- (c) number of workers committed suicide or died due to malnutrition or poverty;
- (d) the steps the Government and various State Governments have taken to reopen those plantations; 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) and (b) State-wise details of the tea estates that remain closed and the number of workers affected as on 31.12.2004 are given below:-

State	Number of gardens which remain closed as on 31.12.2004	Approximate number of workers affected
West Bengal	10	8290
Assam	3	3820
Tripura	1	70
Kerala	18	10260
Total	32	22440

- (c) The information is being collected.

(d) and (e) In order to address the problems of the closed tea gardens in the country, in January 2003, the Government of India appointed three Expert Committees to make an in-depth study of the closed tea gardens in the States of West Bengal, Kerala, Assam & Tripura. These Expert Committees studied 36 gardens which were lying closed in 2002. Based on the findings of the Expert Committees, the Central Government and the Tea Board have facilitated discussions between the management of the closed tea gardens and their bankers. Information on action taken by the concerned State Governments is being collected.

Recruitment of Militants in CRPF

1855. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the CRPF has recruited surrendered militants;
- (b) if so, the number of militants recruited so far;
- (c) whether there is any provision to give training before their deployment;
- (d) if so, the manner in which the national security aspect would be protected; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that no foreign militant would be recruited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) CRPF have provisionally selected 352 surrendered Bodo-militants (203 in the rank of Constable and 149 in the rank of Follower). They will undergo basic training before deployment in active duty. Due caution has been exercised while recruiting them.

Sale of Narcotics Drugs

1856. SHRI K. S RAO:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per annual report of the International Narcotics Control Bureau, the sale of pharmaceuticals containing internationally controlled narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances are increasingly being advertised and illegally sold without prescription over the internet;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases came to the notice of Union Government during the last one year;
- (c) whether the Government has gone through the annual report of INCB;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government on the facts mentioned in the report; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government to stop such advertise and illegal sale of narcotics drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) In its report for the year 2004, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) have expressed concern at the sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through internet.

- (b) During the year 2004, two cases were registered by the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) where pharmaceutical drugs were being sent abroad on receiving orders through Internet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Indian drug law enforcement agencies are aware of the danger of misuse of internet for sale of drugs and constant vigil is maintained to arrest this problem.

Policy Planning Group on Financial Set-up

1857. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Policy Planning Group set up to study the financial set up of Delhi Police and the some other Central Police Organisations has given its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations;

(c) the action taken by the Government on such recommendations;

(d) whether the said recommendations would be applicable for State police in the country; and

(e) if not, the action taken by the Government to give equal powers to State police as given to Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Policy Planning Group had recommended augmentation of financial set up in the Central Paramilitary Forces and Delhi Police by creation of additional posts. These recommendations were examined by a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Financial Advisor (Home) and subsequently by the Ministry of Finance. It was decided to sanction 7 additional posts to the Indo-Tibetan Border Police for augmentation of the financial set up. In other Central Paramilitary forces namely Border Security Force, Assam Rifles, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force and National Security Guards, the existing financial set up was found to be adequate. So far as Delhi Police is concerned, action has been initiated to get approval for creation of 16 posts for strengthening of its financial set up.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) 'Police' being a State subject, It is for the State Governments concerned to take appropriate decision about delegation of powers to the State Police depending upon the circumstances prevailing in the State.

Meeting of Local Consultative Committee

1858. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no meetings of the Local Consultative Committee and the Home Minister's Consultative Committee

for different Union Territories have been held for the last over five years;

(b) if so, the date of last meeting so held, UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for not holding these meetings; and

(d) the steps taken to involve democratic public opinion in the decision-making process in UTs without Legislatures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Andaman & Nicobar Islands met on 12-02-2005. The Administrator's Advisory Committee for Chandigarh last met on 8-10-2002. Other Union Territories do not have Administrators' Advisory Committees.

Some of the Home Minister's Advisory Committees could not meet regularly for various administrative reasons including the process of reconstitution. Now the HMAc's in all the Union Territories have been reconstituted.

(d) With the introduction of 73rd (Amendment) Act, 1992, Panchyati Raj System has been set up in Union Territories and the Village/District Panchayats/Panchayat Samities are functioning. The members of the Panchayats at Village/District levels are involved in the decision making process on developmental issues. Further, the Administrators of the Union Territories have been directed to have a closer inter-action with the elected representatives of the people including the Members of Parliament from the Union Territory.

Setting-up of National Knowledge Commission

1859. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Knowledge Commission (Rashtriya Gyan Ayog);

(b) if so, the objectives thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The details of the Knowledge Commission are yet to be finalised.

Disaster Management Policy

1860. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to prepare a draft disaster management policy for the National Capital Region (NCR) since Delhi and its neighbourhood is in a high damage risk in the event of occurrence of earthquake;

(b) if not, whether any such disaster management plan has been formulated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that draft Regional Plan-2021 for the National Capital Region recommends various policies and proposals for management of disasters such as earthquake, flooding, high winds and fire etc.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that First draft of Delhi Disaster Management Policy has been prepared and circulated to the Members of the Apex Committee of Delhi Disaster Management Authority for further suggestions.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has also informed that a Disaster Management Plan has been prepared and the concerned departments have been entrusted to carry out specific jobs arising out of the situation in the event of disaster. MCD has also reported having taken action for procurement of equipment required for Disaster management.

[Translation]

Industrial Projects Pending Clearance

1861. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to supplement the initiatives of the State Governments to set

up any big industry during the last five years, State-wise, UT-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the financial implications;

(c) whether there has been any request pending with the Government from any of the State Governments or Union Territory to set up industries in their respective State to advance them industrially;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in their approval;

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish industrial units in any part of the country with the joint support of public and private sectors;

(f) if so, details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has taken or intends to take steps to promote industrial hubs of yesteryear such as Kanpur; and

(h) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Promotion of industrial development is primarily dependent on the initiative of the State Governments. The Union Government supports the State's efforts through various incentive/development schemes. The details of various major Schemes/incentives being implemented by the Central Government are placed in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (f) After the announcement of the new industrial policy, investment decisions are based on the commercial perception of the entrepreneurs. The majority of the industrial activities have been de-licensed and very few industrial activities now require the industrial licence from the Government. Entrepreneurs are free to set up industries anywhere in the Country that satisfy their requirements. Sanction of Industrial Licences to the proposals received in the Government is an on going process and the same are disposed of within the timeframe fixed in this regard.

(g) and (h) Government has introduced a new Scheme in the year 2003 in the name of Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme whose details are already given above. Basically, this scheme aims to promote the competitiveness of the traditional industrial hubs through public-private partnership. Recently, a proposal to improve infrastructure facilities at Kanpur Leather Cluster with 75% Central Assistance has been approved by the Government of India under this Scheme.

Statement**(I) Income Tax Concession:**

1) Section 80-IC of the Income-Tax Act provides fiscal incentives to certain special category states including the North-Eastern States. As per this provision a new industrial undertaking set up on or after the 24th of December 1997 but before 1.4.2007 or an existing undertaking which undertakes substantial expansion during this period and which is located in certain notified areas is eligible for 100% income-tax exemption for a period of 10 assessment years. A similar deduction is available for all new undertakings or existing undertakings which undertake substantial expansion and which are engaged in specified thrust sector activities.

(2) Tax incentives are also available to industries set up on or before 31.3.2004 in the backward districts of the country. While industries in Category A backward districts are eligible for 100% deduction for 5 years followed by 25% (30% in the case of companies) for the next 5 years, industries in Category B backward districts are eligible for 100% deduction for 3 years followed by 25% (30% in the case of companies) for the next 5 years. The copy of Ministry of Finance's order regarding Category A and B backward districts is appended as Annexure.

(II) Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme:

The salient features of this scheme include creation of quality infrastructure in existing industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential requiring strategic interventions in providing common facilities for transport, road, water, power, gas/fuel supply effluent treatment, solid waste disposal. In addition, Product design, Information & Communication Technology support and such other physical infrastructures would also be provided. Initially 20-25 clusters/locations will be taken up for development in the Tenth Plan period. Special feature of this new initiative is that the scheme will be implemented through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by the cluster /industry association at the individual cluster level so as to ensure that the infrastructure development/ upgradation is user-driven. This arrangement will also ensure the creation of useful assets and sustainability of assets created.

(III) Growth Centre Scheme:

With a view to promote industrialization of backward areas in the country, the Government of India, in June, 1988, had announced the Growth Centre Scheme which became operational from 1991 under which 71 Growth Centres were proposed to be set up throughout the country with basic infrastructure, facilities such as power, water, telecommunications and banking to enable them to attract industries.

These have been allocated amongst States on the basis of a combined criteria of area, population and extent of industrial backwardness. All the Seventy One growth centres have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Central Government assists the State Governments by contributing upto Rs.10 crores by way of equity for each growth centre. The balance funds are to be raised by the State Governments and their agencies who implement the projects. The amount of Central assistance has been increased to Rs.15 crores for each growth centre in the North-Eastern Region, Himachal, Uttaranchal, Jammu & Kashmir & Sikkim.

(IV) Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (IID):

The office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Ministry of Small Scale Industries is also implementing the Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme (IID) for development of backward areas.

The scheme, introduced in 1994, envisages to develop infrastructure facilities for small industries to facilitate location of industries in rural/backward areas. The Central Government and Small Industries Development Bank of India contribute to each IID Centres Rs. 5 crore in the ratio of 2:3 and the cost in excess thereof and the cost of land is met by the concerned State Government.

For the North Eastern States, the funding pattern (sharing of funds) has been changed from 2:3 between Government of India and SIDBI/Financial Institutions to 4:1.

Annexure

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES**

New Delhi, The 7th October, 1997

NOTIFICATION**Income-Tax**

S.O. 714(E) - In exercise of powers conferred by Section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), as amended by Section 3 of the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (15 of 1997) and in suppression of the notification of Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue (Central Board of Direct Taxes) number 836(E), dated 3rd September, 1997, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such suppression, the Central Government specifies the following districts as industrially backward districts of Category 'A' and

Category 'B' under Sub-clause (c) of clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of Section 80-IA read with rule 11EA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962; namely:

A. Category 'A' industrially backward districts

1.	Godda	Bihar
2.	Gumla	Bihar
3.	Araria	Bihar
4.	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra
5.	Madhepura	Bihar
6.	Sidharthanagar	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Dumka	Bihar
8.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Khagaria	Bihar
10.	Kishanganj	Bihar
11.	Malda	West Bengal
12.	Palamau	Bihar
13.	Phulbani	Orissa
14.	Madhubani	Bihar
15.	Kalahandi	Orissa
16.	Jehanabad	Bihar
17.	Saharsa	Bihar
18.	West Dinajpur	West Bengal
19.	Nawadah	Bihar
20.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Sitamarhi	Bihar
22.	Sahebganj	Bihar
23.	Murshidabad	West Bengal
24.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal
25.	Bankura	West Bengal
26.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
27.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh
28.	Maharajganj	Uttar Pradesh

29.	Jalore	Rajasthan
30.	Aurangabad	Bihar
31.	East Charaparan	Bihar
32.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh
33.	Banner	Rajasthan
34.	Purnia	Bihar
35.	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
36.	Siwan	Bihar
37.	Valshali	Bihar
38.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh
39.	Sarguja	Madhya Pradesh
40.	Chamoli	Uttar Pradesh
41.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
42.	Lohardagga	Bihar
43.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh
44.	Uttarkashi	Uttar Pradesh
45.	Churu	Rajasthan
46.	Wayanad	Kerala
47.	Idukki	Kerala
48.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
49.	Almora	Uttar Pradesh
50.	Pithoragarh	Uttar Pradesh
51.	Tehri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
52.	The Dange	Gujarat
53.	Banswara	Rajasthan

B. Category 'B' industrially backward districts:

1.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Mahbubnagar	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Katihar	Bihar
4.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
5.	Gopalganj	Bihar

6.	Darbhanga	Bihar	37.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
7.	West Champaran	Bihar	38.	Dholpur	Rajasthan
8.	Saran	Bihar	39.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
9.	Bhojpur	Bihar	40.	Tonk	Rajasthan
10.	Samastipur	Bihar	41.	Nagaur	Rajasthan
11.	Deoghar	Bihar	42.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan
12.	Nalanda	Bihar	43.	Sikar	Rajasthan
13.	Gaya	Bihar	44.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Mazaffarpur	Bihar	45.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Rohtas	Bihar	46.	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Banaskantha	Gujarat	47.	Badaiu	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	48.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Bidar	Karnataka	49.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	50.	Etah	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	51.	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	52.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	53.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	54.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	55.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	56.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Raigarh	Madhya Pradesh	57.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	58.	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh
28.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	59.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	60.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Rajnandgaon	Madhya Pradesh	61.	Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	62.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Beed	Maharashtra	63.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh
33.	Bolangir	Orissa	64.	Farukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
34.	Mayurbhanj	Orissa	65.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
35.	Balasore	Rajasthan	66.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
36.	Ganjam	Rajasthan	67.	Man	Uttar Pradesh
			68.	Purlia	West Bengal
			69.	Birbhum	West Bengal
			70.	Midnapore	West Bengal

Explanation: For the purpose of this notification, the districts correspond to the districts mentioned in the report of the Study Group on Identification of Backward Districts dated 4th October, 1994 and are based on districts as they stood in the Census Report of 1991. Where a district specified as an industrially backward district for the purpose of Section 80-1A is reorganized, either by split or otherwise, after the Census Report of 1991, all the areas comprised in the district as it existed in the Census Report of 1991 will qualify for the purpose of this rule.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of October, 1994.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Central Government had set up a Study Group to identify industrially backward districts for the purposes of Section 80-1A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Group submitted its Report to the Central Government in the month of October, 1994. The Central Government constituted another Study Group to review the said Report. On the basis of the reports of both the Study Groups, the Central Government decided that the industrially backward districts should be classified into two categories i.e., Category 'A' and Category 'B' Section 80-1A was amended by the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (15 of 1997) so as to classify the industrially backward districts of category 'A' and industrially backward districts of Category 'B'. The said Ordinance has come into force on the 16th September, 1997. Rule 1 IEA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 has also been amended retrospectively with effect from 1-10-1994 so as to give effect to the amendment made in Section 80-1A of the Income Tax Act by the said Ordinance. It is certified that the retrospective operation of this amendment shall not prejudicially effect the interest of assesseees.

Sd/-

(Dr. Dheeraj Bhat Agar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

F.No. 142/20/94-TPL (Pt. HI)

Notification No. 10441.

[English]

No. of Companies Opened/ Invested in India

1862. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign companies that have been opened/ invested for the last three years in India and in which field;

(b) whether such investments are likely to affect the Indian industry and economy; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard our Indian industry and economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) Foreign companies operate in India as Branch/ Liaison Offices for the activities specified in the Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment in India of Branch or Office or other Place of Business) Regulations, 2000. They can also establish Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOS)/ Joint Venture (JV) in terms of FDI Policy. However in such cases the WOS/ JV is treated as an Indian Company.

The Reserve Bank of India has, as on January 31, 2005 permitted 601 companies incorporated outside India to establish Branch Offices, and 5794 companies incorporated outside India to open- liaison Offices in India. The number of Indian Companies with FDI for the period January 1, 1991 to January 31, 2005 is 9248.

Under the liberalized economic environment, investment, decisions, including the choice of location and sector, are taken by the entrepreneur based on their commercial judgement and other considerations. Main sectors receiving Foreign Direct Investment, during the last three years, include electrical equipments including computer software; fuels including power and oil refinery; transportation industry, telecommunication, drugs and pharmaceuticals; metallurgical industry, chemicals and food processing industries.

(b) and (c) Foreign Direct Investment besides complementing and supplementing domestic investment also brings in new technologies and management practices. Government's policy initiatives, including the policy on Foreign Direct Investment, are aimed at creating an enabling environment promoting modernization and technological upgradation, productivity, efficiency and enhancing export competitiveness of Indian industry, thereby benefiting the economy in terms of technological advancement and employment generation.

[Translation]

Foreign Direct Investment

1863. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the sectors in which there has been maximum Foreign Direct Investment during last two-three years;

(b) the extent to which it has boosted the Indian economy;

(c) the name of States that have ranked first, second and third in forms of maximum foreign direct

investment and the states which have been preferred most by the foreign investors;

(d) whether the improper foreign investment is likely to create a situation of imbalanced regional development in India; and

(e) if so, the strategy of the Government to deal with such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The five sectors receiving maximum Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows during the period April 2002 to December 2004 are electrical equipments, transportation industry, service sector, telecommunications and drugs and pharmaceuticals. FDI is an important driver of economic growth. Besides complementing and supplementing domestic investment, FDI also brings in technological upgradation and best managerial practices and helps in making the Indian industry internationally competitive.

(c) FDI inflows are reported by investors at the various regional offices of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per FDI inflows reported by the Regional Offices of RBI, Delhi, Maharashtra and Karnataka rank first, second and third respectively in terms of inflows received during April 2002 to December 2004.

(d) and (e) Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions, including choice of location, are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their commercial judgement and other relevant factors which may include investment climate in different States, quality and availability of necessary infrastructure, etc. The FDI policy applies uniformly across the country with no special dispensation for any particular state or region.

[English]

Employment for Girls

1864. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a policy to combat unemployment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not generating more self-employment opportunities for educated girls;

(d) the number of girls sanctioned loans etc. to create their own source of income during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise; and

(e) the details of schemes services etc. available for girls to generate their own source of income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the schemes of Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Swawlamban, Swa-Shakti and Swayamsidha of Department of Women and Child Development, income generation training programmes for women and girls are organised to promote self employment.

(d) A statement indicating the number of women/ girls sanctioned loans to create their own source of income during the last three years and thereafter by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is enclosed.

(e) Under the scheme of STEP, training is given to women and girls for income generation activities in traditional sector. Under the scheme of Swawlamban, women and girls are given training for employment including self employment in non-traditional sector. Under the schemes of Swayamsidha and Swa-Shakti, training for initiating income generation activities is given.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Women beneficiaries under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh			
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Upto 28.2.05)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4975	8917	12070	5905
2.	Assam	160		650	
3.	Bihar	460	275	3175	196

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chhattisgarh				
5.	Delhi	90	1100	844	
6.	Gujarat	120			
7.	Haryana	220	740	143	760
8.	Himachal Pradesh	70	4500		530
9.	Jammu and Kashmir				
10.	Jharkhand	105	215		350
11.	Karnataka	200	199	594	
12.	Kerala	490	280	110	57
13.	Madhya Pradesh		1500	213	420
14.	Maharashtra	380		3596	
15.	Manipur			386	
16.	Mizoram			70	
17.	Nagaland				120
18.	Orissa	940	1358	2457	1536
19.	Pondicherry	300			
20.	Rajasthan	30	1087	185	970
21.	Tamil Nadu	4477	22224	9364	745
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1960	1025	517	414
23.	Uttaranchal		147	420	382
24.	West Bengal	1206	723	1577	2307
	Total	16183	44290	36371	14692

India and Nepal

1865. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVARAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the several projects to upgrade infrastructure for promotion of trade and transportation between India and Nepal are at various stages of implementation;

(b) if so, whether some of these projects are on the Indian side but mostly on the Nepalese side;

(c) if so, the details thereon and main reasons for delay in implementing these projects; and

(d) whether both the countries have agreed to take steps to complete all the projects within the stipulated period of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVAN): (a) to (d) The Government of India is considering taking up the following projects for upgrading infrastructure along the Indo-Nepal border:

- (i) Integrated development of the selected border check-posts namely Jogbani-Biratnagar, Raxaul-Birgunj, Sunauli-Bhairahawa, Nepalganj-Nepalganj Road and Kakarbhitta- Panitanki.
- (ii) Development of important link roads to Nepal on the Indian side of the border. In Phase-I, the following stretches would be covered:
 - Purnia-Araria-Jogbani;
 - Gorakhpur Sunauli;

- Nepalganj Road-Nanpra-Baharaich; and
 - Raxaul-Motihari.
- (iii) Construction of link roads connecting various towns and habitations falling between the India-Nepal border and the East-West Highway in Nepal, to the Highway.
- (iv) Setting up of rail links between important border towns of India and Nepal. This would include:
- Extension of the Katihar-Jogbani Line to Biratnagar in Nepal;
 - Extension of Gonda-Nepalganj Road line to Nepalganj in Nepal;
 - Extension of Anandnagar-Nautanwa line to Bhairahawa;
 - Construction of a BG line from New Jalpaiguri to Kakrabhitta (Nepal) Via Panitanki and
 - Conversion of existing rail line from Jaynagar (India) to Bijalpura to Broad Gauge and extension of the same to Bardibas (all in Nepal).

Detailed Projects Reports in respect of these projects are under preparation. Project implementation would be undertaken after the finalization of Detailed Project Reports.

[Translation]

Bill on Inclusion/ Deletion of Castes in ST List

1866. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposed to bring any comprehensive Bill regarding all matters relating to addition and deletion of names of castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) whether the Government has received any suggestion or request from public representatives and other social organizations in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be 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) to (d) The proposals, requests received from the State Governments, public representatives and other

social organizations regarding inclusion and deletion of various communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes are processed as per the approved modalities.

[English]

Export of Soyameal

1867. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has harvested seven million tonnes of Soyabean crop but export of Soyabean has not picked up due to low global prices;
- (b) whether South East Asian countries are buying Indian soyameal at prices above Argentina for their urgent needs owing to quick delivery schedule; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to boost export of soyameal at competitive rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Yes. Production of Soya bean during last three years is as under:

Year	Production (in Lakh MTs)
2002-03	45.58
2003-04	78.54
2004-05	77.52

(IInd Adv. Estimates)

(Source: Ministry of Agriculture)

The export of soyameal during the past few years is as under:

Year	Quantity (in Lakh MTs)	Value (Rs. Crore)
2001-02	23.83	2062
2002-03	14.41	1336
2003-04	17.26	1903
Apr '2004 to Aug '2004	5.38	690

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

(b) No such data is available. However the Soyabean Processors Association of India (SOPA) has informed that India enjoys distinct advantages over other global competitors like USA, Brazil and Argentina for exports to South East Asian countries viz. lower transaction cost

due to proximity to these countries, protein richer and cheaper Indian soyabean which could be dispatched in small quantities leading to less cost in storage and locking up of less funds.

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

Funds for Development of Sports

1868. SHRI P. S. GADHAVI:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds earmarked for development of sports in the country is inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to enhance the funds for development of sports especially in view of Commonwealth Games, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) 'Sports' is a State subject. The allocations for development of sports in different disciplines have to be made by the State Governments as well as concerned National Sports Federation. The Government of India supplements these efforts by making available assistance to State Governments, National Sports Federations, sportspersons and other institutions under the different schemes of the Ministry.

The allocation for sports during 1995-96 to 2004-2005 has risen from Rs. 55.00 crores to Rs. 252.00 crores. The proposed outlay for sports in the budget proposals for 2005-06 is Rs. 312.79 crores, out of which Rs. 45.50 crores has been earmarked for Commonwealth Games, 2010. No allocation for Centrally Sponsored scheme of Sports Infrastructure has been proposed in the budgetary proposals as the scheme is getting transferred to State Sector with effect from 01.04.2005.

[Translation]

Talks with Terrorists

1869. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting with the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States was held to tackle the problem of the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the issues on which an agreement was reached;

(c) whether any strategy was made to free the North-Eastern region from the terrorists activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) A conference of Chief Ministers of North Eastern States including Sikkim was held on 1st Feb' 05 at Guwahati under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister for reviewing matters relating to internal security, disaster management and development of North Eastern States, For addressing the problem of insurgency in the North Eastern States more effectively, the State Governments were advised, interalia, to consider setting up of Unified Command Structure for counter insurgency operations on the lines of similar structures in Assam and Manipur, to prepare plans for strengthening of Police forces and intelligence set-ups in respective States and to expedite utilization of funds given by Ministry of Home Affairs under the Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces.

Central NCR Formula

1870. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has sent a new 'Central NCR Formula' for consideration of the Union Government in view of the indifferent attitude of the neighbouring States towards the pending projects approved by the N.C.R. Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of the Government on the said formula?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that the draft Regional Plan-2021 includes a concept of Central National Capital Region (CNCR) which was designated as Delhi Metropolitan Area in the Regional Plan-2021. The total area of the CNCR (excluding NCT of Delhi) is about 2000 sq. kms. The concept of CNCR which is also included in the draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 suggests that the opportunities should be maximized by offering compatible employment, economic activities, infrastructure and environmental development and the overall quality of life in

the Central NCR conceived as an urban/urbanizable continuum with Delhi.

(c) The Union Government has permitted DDA to notify the draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 for inviting objections/ suggestions from the public within a period of 90 days.

[English]

Sports Authority of India

1871. SHRI G. V. HARSHAKUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has not imported any ammunition for shooters for more than three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide the ammunition for shooters?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) No, Sir. Sports Authority of India (SAI).has imported ammunition in the year 2002-2003 for training and participation of shooters.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In addition to above, renowned shooters have also been allowed to import 15,000 rounds of ammunition per head per year.

Life Time Bungalow to Spouse of Speaker

1872. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3337 dated December 21, 2004 and state:

(a) the details and the reasons for not providing accommodation to the spouse of the Speaker though the allotment of accommodation, on vacation basis, have been made a number of times;

(b) whether any responsibility has been fixed for not providing the accommodation so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to compensate the spouse of the Speaker from the date of her eligibility for such allotment;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the spouse of the erstwhile Speaker is likely to be provided the Government Bungalow?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A number of houses which include 15-Windsor Place, 80-Lodhi Estate and 28-Akbar Road were allotted to the spouse of former Speaker on vacation basis from time to time. These bungalows could however not be made available on account of a variety of reasons. There has been an acute shortage of such accommodation in General Pool. This shortage has become more severe lately.

(d) to (g) There is no provision for grant of compensation to any category of eligible persons. However, efforts continue to provide appropriate accommodation in the instant case.

[Translation]

Central Assistance for Urban Development

1873. MOHD. MUKEEM:

SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:

SHRI ILYAS AZMI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes relating to urban development forwarded by the Government of NCT of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh seeking Central assistance during each of the last three years and current year, scheme-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes out of them cleared/rejected/pending;

(c) the financial assistance allocated for the purpose, year-wise and scheme-wise during the above period;

(d) the names of cities proposed to be developed under each of these schemes alongwith the estimated cost thereof;

(e) the reasons for delay in clearing the pending schemes and the time by which these are likely to be cleared;

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

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

National Municipal Accounting Manual

1874. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared a National Municipal Accounting Manual; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A National Municipal Accounts Manual has been prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development in cooperation with the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. The Manual was launched on December 31, 2004 and then circulated to all States on January 11, 2005. This Manual comprehensively details the accounting policies; procedures, guidelines designed to ensure correct, complete and timely recording of municipal transactions and produce accurate and relevant financial reports. The Manual has been prepared with a view to helping the State Governments to draft State specific municipal accounts manuals. This initiative is expected not only to enhance the capacities of ULBs in municipal accounting leading to increased transparency and accountability of utilization of Public funds for the development of urban sector but also to help in creating an environment in which urban local bodies

can play their role more effectively and ensure better service-delivery.

[Translation]

Scholarship to Girls

1875. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any scheme to give scholarship to the girl children born on or after 15.8.1997 upto the age of 18 years;
(b) if so, the name of the scheme;
(c) the details of funds allocated by the Union Government to States during each of the last five years, State-wise particularly to the State of Madhya Pradesh; and
(d) if not, the reasons for not allocating the funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Maximum two girl children born after 15.8.1997 in below poverty line families in the country are eligible for scholarship under Balika Samridhi Yojana of Department of Women & Child Development. The amount of scholarship ranges from Rs.300/- to Rs. 1000/- per annum for successful completion of each academic year from class I to X.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

The Details of Funds Released from 1997-1998 to 2004-2005 under Balika Samridhi Yojana

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2004-05 (up to 10.03.05)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219.53	219.45	146.35	180.00	140.00	500.21	1405.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.32	6.82	6.21	2.50	0		24.85
3.	Assam	215.49	129.85	143.68	105.00	0		594.02
4.	Bihar	1068.70	630.75	712.46	212.00	0		2623.91
5.	Goa	3.34	3.34	2.23	5.00	2.50		16.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Gujarat	158.74	108.08	105.49	140.00	70.00	400.00	982.31
7.	Haryana	86.50	59.29	57.66	25.00	20.00	63.29	115.97
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.75	27.72	18.50	22.00	20.00		115.97
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.50	48.74	35.00	62.50	31.25		229.99
10.	Karnataka	227.02	227.00	151.35	162.00	160.00	490.36	1417.73
11.	Kerala	81.93	48.20	54.60	60.50	30.25	600.00	1875.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	550.35	489.18	366.90	482.00	100.00		1988.43
13.	Maharashtra	457.42	324.03	304.95	60.00	0		1146.40
14.	Manipur	11.48	6.03	7.65	10.75	5.50		41.41
15.	Meghalaya	17.84	9.09	11.90	0	0	19.00	57.83
16.	Mizoram	3.08	3.08	2.06	5.00	5.50	30.00	46.72
17.	Nagaland	5.30	3.13	3.54	1.25	0		13.22
18.	Orissa	332.12	332.12	221.41	325.00	263.00	620.00	2093.65
19.	Punjab	42.42	38.23	28.28	45.00	42.50		196.43
20.	Rajasthan	325.70	244.80	217.12	50.00	0		837.62
21.	Sikkim	3.25	3.26	2.17	1.25	2.00	3.50	15.48
22.	Tamil Nadu	238.16	149.54	158.77	29.50	0		575.97
23.	Tripura	17.42	17.43	11.60	8.50	29.45	60.00	144.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1403.40	872.43	935.94	100.00	0		3911.77
25.	West Bengal	412.78	236.50	275.18	0	0		924.46
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.65	1.02	1.10	0.38	0		4.15
27.	Chandigarh	1.92	1.42	1.28	0.87	0		5.49
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.89	-	0.75	2.38	1.98	5.91
29.	Daman and Diu	0.70	0.57	0.47	0.12	0		1.86
30.	Delhi	18.81	18.82	12.54	0	0		50.17
31.	Lakshdweep	0.39	0.39	0.26	0.63	0.30		1.97
32.	Pondicherry	5.03	5.03	3.35	2.50	0	18.80	34.51
33.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	-	0	200.00	393.90	593.90
34.	Jharkhand	0	0	-	0	100.00		100.00
35.	Uttaranchal	0	0	-	0	100.00	297.24	397.24
Total		6000.04	4266.14	4000.00	2100.00	1304.43	3480.08	21150.69

* No funds have been released during 2002-2003 & 2003-2004.

*[English]***Commonwealth Games, 2010**1876. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:****SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:****SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:****SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:****SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:****SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:****SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:****SHRI HITEN BARMAN:**

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to National Capital Territory of Delhi for the Scheduled Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) the present Status of the projects undertaken by the Government of NCT of Delhi for development of infrastructure for Hotels, roads, bridges, parks, etc. in Delhi;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be completed;

(d) whether the President of Commonwealth Federation has visited India recently; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Commonwealth President over the preparation for the said games?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) No proposal for financial assistance for Commonwealth Games, 2010 from Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has been received by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Government of NCT has informed that they have constituted a Core Committee of Secretaries under the Chief Secretary to look into the issues of providing infrastructure supports for these games like road, bridges, horticulture, beautification transportation, health facilities, water power supply, hotel accommodation, etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As per information received from Indian Olympic Association, President Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) in his communication to Commonwealth Games Association of 72 participating countries, has shown satisfaction over arrangements being made for the Games.

While interacting with the media also the President, CGF he expressed satisfaction about level of preparedness of India for hosting Commonwealth Games, 2010.

Insurgency in North East

1877. **SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the intelligence Chiefs of the North Eastern States have chalked out an action plan to counter the threat posed by insurgent group of the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these steps have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Government have taken various measures to counter the threat posed by insurgent groups of the North East region. Besides holding peace dialogue with various insurgent groups, enhancing the capabilities of the State Police and development of socio-economic infrastructure, appropriate institutional mechanism have been built in at district level, at State Hqrs and among the States in the NE region to share actionable intelligence inputs available with the State and Central intelligence agencies and to launch coordinated counter insurgency operations against insurgent groups.

(c) The strategy adopted has borne results. The overall terrorist violence in the North East declined by about 19% in the year 2004 as compared to the previous year (1081 incidents as compared to 1331). The killings of civilians/Security Forces showed a decrease of 13.4% (505 as compared to 583). The number of persons kidnapped also showed a decline of about 70%.

Export Processing Zones

1878. **DR. P. P. KOYA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Export processing zones in Lakshadweep to promote marine product export;

(b) If not, whether Government is considering to establish export parks, for Marine food export; and

(c) whether Government is considering any proposal to set up an export -oriented Geo-Textile unit in Lakshadweep as sufficient man power and raw material is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to establish export parks for marine foods.

(c) No proposal has so far been received from any entrepreneurs for setting up a unit in geo-textiles under the Export Oriented Units scheme in Lakshadweep.

**Criteria for Selection of Players
in Olympics 2004**

1879. SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of players for Olympics;

(b) whether weightlifter Malleshwari was not at all fit for Olympic 2004;

(c) if so, the reasons for spending a huge amount on her and sent her in Olympics 2004; and

(d) the total amount expended on her for her training sessions before Olympics and on boarding, lodging, etc. at the time of Olympics 2004?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) For participation in 2004 Olympics, individuals/teams had to qualify/achieve the qualifying standards/norms fixed by the International Sports Federations/international Olympic Committee in identified international competitions. However, in the disciplines of Athletics and Swimming which are measurable, timings/standards are fixed by the international federation to be achieved during national and international competitions. Accordingly, selection for participation is made by the concerned National Sports Federations based on the performance.

(b) and (c) The Indian Olympic Association and Indian Weightlifting Federation has reported that she was fit before leaving for Athens.

(d) An amount of Rs.14,65,241/- was spent on the 6 member team (including Ms. Malleshwari) which had pre-Olympic Training at Minsk in June-July, 2004. Besides this she had also been imparted training in coaching camps at SAI Centres earlier.

For participation in the Olympics Games, 2004 the organizers provided free travel and boarding & lodging. She was paid USD 550 towards out of Pocket allowance for 11 days of stay at Athens and expenditure of Rs.10,000/- was incurred on her ceremonial and competition kit.

**Sex-Tourism and Drug Abuse
in Pondicherry**

1880. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problem of sex-tourism and drug-abuse affecting the people of Pondicherry;

(b) whether the Sex - Tourism takes place in lodges where they are maintaining registers of girls and photographs;

(c) whether the National Commission for Women has analyzed the situation of women of Pondicherry; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No case concerning sex tourism and child abuse has been reported during last two years in Pondicherry.

(b) No such case has been reported in Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(c) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Women in its Gender Profile titled 'A Situational Analysis of Women and Girls in Pondicherry, has analysed the situation of women in Pondicherry.

(d) The report of National Commission for Women has been received by UT of Pondicherry on 11th January 2005 which is being studied by them for taking appropriate action. However, no incidence regarding sex tourism and child abuse and maintenance of registers of girls and photographs has been reported in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The Government of Pondicherry gives very high importance to safe guard the rights and interest of women and children in Pondicherry. It has been conveyed by Government of Pondicherry that under no circumstances, sex/drugs will be allowed becoming driving force of the tourism in Pondicherry. In addition, the following action has been taken by Central Government:-

(i) Sexual exploitation of women and children even by tourists is a crime as per Indian Penal Code and Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. State law

enforcement agencies therefore take action against anybody involved in such activities. In addition the Tourism Department has constituted a Complaint Cell and has not received any complaint in this matter.

- (ii) The Central Advisory Committee on Combating Trafficking of Women and Children under the chairpersonship of Secretary, DWCD has deliberated on the reports of certain voluntary organizations on growing sex tourism in detail and decided to curb the menace through concerted action of all stake holders.
- (iii) The Department has instituted in association with UNICEF five on the spot study on the coastal areas of tourist importance to get the information related to sex tourism and paedophiles.
- (iv) To make the law enforcement and other agencies aware and sensitized on this specific issue, six regional workshops are proposed in the current year.
- (v) Society for Development Research and Training, an organization working in Pondicherry, has been sanctioned a Pilot Project by the Department to combat trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation.

[Translation]

Funds to Militants in North East

1881. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether part of funds released by Central Government to the North-East also reaches in the hands of militants;
- (b) if so, the assessment of the Government regarding this amount;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the changes through which this amount goes in the hands of militants;
- (d) if so, the elements involved therein; and
- (e) the number of such elements arrested so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) There are

reports that a part of the development funds are siphoned off by militants in certain areas in the North East. No assessment about the extent of funds siphoned off has been made.

(c) The modus operandi adopted by militants is through kidnappings, extortions and by forcing the Government agencies to award contracts to their sponsored contractors.

(d) As per reports, some of the underground outfits active in these states are involved in such activities.

(e) North Eastern States have been advised to take penal action in such cases, and see that the funds are used for the purpose for which they are given.

[English]

Policy on Terrorism

1882. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Intelligence Bureau had organized a meeting of top Police Officers in order to define policy on terrorism presided by the Home Minister.
- (b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the decision taken by the Government;
- (c) whether it is proposed to issue any guidelines on the policy on terrorism; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The Annual Conference of Directors General of Police, Inspectors General of Police was hosted by the Intelligence Bureau on November 3-5, 2004 in New Delhi in which various facets of internal security including terrorism, naxalism, security situation in the North-Eastern Region, modernization and upgradation of States' intelligence apparatus and emerging challenges to VIP security etc. were discussed.

While the Conference did not issue or propose to issue any guidelines on the policy of terrorism, the decisions/recommendations were broadly in conformity with the policy and strategy which gives primacy to dialogue, democratic processes and the rule of law. The approach is to deal with the menace of terrorism in a holistic manner on political, socio-economic and security fronts. Action is taken against the banned terrorist organizations wherever called for as per law.

Pineapple Export

1883. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of pineapple exported to various countries;
- (b) the rate fixed for exporting of pineapples; and
- (c) the extent to which farmers have benefited by this export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) 1623 metric tons of pineapple was exported to various countries during the year 2003-04. (source: DGCIS)

- (b) The Government does not fix any rate for export of pineapples.
- (c) It is not possible to quantify the benefit to farmers from these exports. Exports do impart buoyancy in the market, thereby improving returns to the farmers.

Setting up of Centre of Excellence

1884. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has discussed with Bharat Earth Movers Limited to set up centre of excellence for research and development for manufacturing underground metro rail coaches and subsequently, export;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented and cost to be incurred therein?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Bharat Earth Movers Limited has forwarded proposals seeking grant from the Central Government for setting up a Centre of Excellence for Research & Development and to expand facilities for manufacturing Metro Coaches. Steps have been initiated to provide plan budgetary support during 2005-06.

Specific details will be known when the project is finalized.

Market Development Project

1885. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the achievements made under various Tribal Co-operative Market Development Projects for the benefit of tribals during the last two years;
- (b) whether these projects have benefited economically the tribal population; and
- (c) 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 Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), as an Apex level Co-operative society, has initiated a number of projects for the socio-economic development of scheduled tribes in the country during the last 2 years. These projects, aimed at skill up-gradation of the scheduled tribes and marketing development of their produce, include Dona Pattal Project, Conversion of Hill Grass into Broom, Honey Training cum demonstration programme for production of Agmark quality of Honey, Demonstration Project of cultivation and marketing of Safed Musli and Amla and Handicraft Development through Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna (AHVY) for covering around 3114 scheduled tribes throughout the country. In addition, to this TRIFED has helped around 5000 artisans from all over the country through its Tribes Shop, located at 9, Mahadev Road, New Delhi, by helping tribal artisans/organizations in realizing a better price for their items and assisting them adapting their products to urban markets.

Grain Bank

1886. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated under Grain Bank scheme in tribal villages during the last two years and thereafter till date, State-wise;
- (b) whether the target fixed under the scheme has been achieved;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, District-wise;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the number of cases of starvation and nutritional deficiencies registered in the tribal areas during the said period;
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target under the scheme; and
- (g) the name of the States where such banks are likely to be opened in near future, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) The details of funds released to the States, District wise during the last two years are given in the enclosed statement and they are at varying stages of establishment. During the current financial year 2004-05, no fund has been released under the scheme and the scheme now stands transferred to the Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution.

- (e) No such case has been reported.

(f) and (g) It is a need based scheme and the State Governments are free to send necessary proposals for setting up Village Grain Banks.

Statement*State-wise, District-wise releases made under Grain Bank Scheme during 2002-03 & 2003-04***Andhra Pradesh****Year 2002-03**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Sanctioned Amount	
		No. of Grain Bank	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Srikakulam	250	4930140
2	Vizianagaram	50	1330000
3	Paderu, Visakhapatnam	56	1456265
4	Rampachodava Ram, East Godawari	58	3203335
5	West Godawari/ Kotaramac Handrapuram	20	258540
6	Khammam/Bhadrach Alam	295	4555875
7	Adilabad	18	254495
8	Prakasam	12	233320
9	Guntur	7	132525
10	Kurnool	4	136345
Total		820	17771685

West Bengal**Year 2002-03**

1	Malda	1	64000
2	Bankura	3	364200
3	Jalpaigudi	4	372400
4	Uttardinaipur	2	128000
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	2	140000
6	Purulia	11	856400
7	Paschim Midnapur	11	1013600
Grand Total		34	2938800
Restricted Rs. 2938400/- as per State Govt. Recommendation			2938400
(-) Unspent balance			45000
Released amount			2893400

Madhya Pradesh**Year 2002-03**

1	Chatarpur/ Ratlam/ Khandwa/ Hoshangabd/ Dhar/ Umaria	177	4367075
2	Jhabua	303	16648605
3	Balghat	116	2889200

1	2	3	4
4	Betul	164	4084445
5	Shahdol	1098	40198200
6	Harda	117	3384480
Grand Total		1975	71572005
(-) Unspent balance			355700
Amount released			71216300

Tripura		Year 2002-03	
1	North District	11	716000
2	Dhali District	1	64000
3	West Tripura	2	122000
4	South District	3	177000
Total		17	1079000

Maharashtra		Year 2002-03	
1	Thane	22	1289800
2	Nasik	6	582000
3	Nandurbar	2	109400
4	Gadchiroli	15	655200
5	Ahemadnagar	6	418800
6	Pune	9	383400
7	Gondia	8	548000
8	Amrawati	4	143200
Total		75	4129800
(-) Unspent balance			1357048
Amount released			2772752

West Bengal		Year 2002-03	
1	Darjeeling	1	64000
2	Jalpaiguri	5	319400
3	Birbhum	7	456400
4	Purulia	32	2126600
5	Pachim Midnapur	11	885200
6	Malda	13	832000
7	Dakshin Dinajpur	14	896000
8	Bankura	18	1293000
Total		101	6872600

[Translation]

Import of Cement

1887. SHRI Y. G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cement is being imported from Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, details thereof along with the details of the countries from where cement is being imported;
- (c) the reasons for importing cement from Bangladesh;
- (d) the quantity of cement imported in the country during the current year; and
- (e) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of cement during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Cement is being imported from Bhutan, China PRP, France, Germany, Netherland, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, U.K. and U.S.A.

(c) Do not arise in view of part (a).

(d) and (e) The quantity and value of cement imported during April-2004-November-2004 is 3702 Tons and US \$ 825326 (Provisional) respectively.

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

1888. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

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

(a) the name of States where from complaints have been received regarding Mid-Day-Meal Schemes being run with the assistance of State and Central Government during each of the last three years and thereafter;

(b) whether the Government has investigated the role of NGOs reported to have been supplying substandard food to children;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government is starting to provide funds to such States under these schemes;

(e) if so, the amount estimated to be spent by Government on each child under these schemes; and

(f) whether the funds allocated for the current year have been released to all States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Specific instances of un-satisfactory implementation in some places/ schools of the following States came to this Ministry's notice from 2001-02 onwards:

2001-02 Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra

2003-04 Delhi and Gujarat

2004-05 Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal & Delhi

(b) and (c) Responsibility to NGOs in connection with the Mid-Day Meal scheme is assigned by State Governments, and any complaints relating to such NGOs are also dealt with by the State Government concerned.

(d) to (f) Foodgrains under the Mid-Day Meal scheme have been allocated to all States. In addition, under the revised scheme, Central assistance @ Re. 1 per child per school day is being provided to meet cooking cost also. Additional Central Assistance to meet cooking cost has been released to 22 States so far.

Relocation of Slums

1889. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage fixed for relocating slums, constructing J.J. colonies and flats, residential plots and houses for the weaker sections under the modified Delhi Master Plan 1991-2001;

(b) the details of the target achieved;

(c) whether consequent upon the failure in achieving target, a provision is being made to achieve target in the proposed Master Plan for Delhi, 2021; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that as per Delhi Master Plan-2001, 8% of housing is proposed for slum housing and site and services.

Out of more than 1.1 million housing/dwelling units generated by way of direct construction by DDA and through allotment of plots to individual and cooperatives, more than 50% has been for economically weaker sections including 3.20 lakh plots in resettlement colonies and for relocation of jhuggie jhompri clusters. Around 1.72 lakh dwelling units constructed by DDA belong to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) category. Similarly, 0.60 lakh out of 0.85 lakh dwelling units are to be allotted under Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 for the economically weaker sections. In addition, although the detailed break-up is not available regarding the dwelling units on DDA plots allotted to private individuals, it is expected that substantial quantum of accommodation has been created for weaker sections on these plots also. Besides the above, out of the 23,000 dwelling units presently under construction by DDA, nearly 15,500 flats are meant for the weaker sections.

(c) and (d) in draft Master Plan-2021, about 50-55% of the housing requirements has been recommended for economically weaker sections in the form of dwelling units of two rooms and below.

[English]

Areas of Disquiet

1890. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified around 150 districts as areas of disquiet;

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

(c) whether any socio-economic and area specific programmes planned in order to address the problems of internal disquiet; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) 128 districts in 12 States are affected by naxal violence/influence in varying degrees. Out of these, 76 districts in 9 States are badly affected. Their details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of naxalism which inter-alia includes focused attention on integrated development of the affected areas. For accelerated socio-economic development of the naxal affected areas, 55 badly affected districts have so far been included under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) which provides an additionality of Rs. 15 crores as special Central assistance on 100 % grant basis per year per district for a period of 3 years from 2003-04 so as to fill in critical gaps in social and physical infrastructure in these districts.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Khammam, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Mehboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Anantapur, Kumool, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Srikakulam.
2.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Gaya, Jehanabad, Rohtas, Nalanda, Patna, Bhojpur, Kaimur, East Champaran, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Arwal, Nawada and Jamui.
3.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh, Lohardagga, Palamu, Chatra, Garhwa, Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Latehar, Giridih, Koderma, Bokaro, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharaswan.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Dindori and Mandla.
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Jashpur and Korea (Balkunthpur).
6.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Godia.
7.	Orissa	Malkangiri, Ganjam, Koraput, Gajapati, Rayagada, Navrangpur, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Keonjhar.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra, Mirzapur and Chandauli.
9.	West Bengal	Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia.

Sports Complexes

1891. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of sports complex developed and the fund allocated for this purpose during the last three years;

(b) whether the construction work relating to all the sports complexes has been completed which were to be completed during the current year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of the complexes?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Specific state-wise funds are not allocated for development of sports complexes. Depending upon the receipt of Progress Report, Utilisation Certificate etc., Central assistance is provided for construction of sports complexes. The details of earlier approved sports complexes completed during the years 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on date) is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) It is for the State Government to expedite completion of the sports complexes approved by the Government. State-wise details of sports complexes approved during the years 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on date) and status thereof have been given in the statement referred to in answer to (a) above.

(d) State Governments are requested from time to time for expeditious completion of the various approved sports infrastructure projects including sports complexes.

Statement**Sports Complexes Completed during the period 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on date)**

- (i) Sports Project Development Area Center, Jengging, Arunachal Pradesh. (Old project sanctioned prior is 2001-02)
- (ii) Distt. Level Sports Complex at Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu
- (iii) Distt. Level Sports Complex at Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu
- (iv) State Level Sports Complex at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (Old project sanctioned prior is 2001-02)

Present Status of Sports Complexes approved during the period 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on date)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	No. of District/ State level Sports Complex approved	Amount approved	Amount released	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
2001-2002				
1	Distt. Sports Complex at Pudarkkottai, Tamil Nadu	20.429	20.429	Project completed, as indicated above.
2	Distt. Sports complex at Maha Swetanagar, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	58.44082	10.00	Utilisation Certificate/ Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government
3	Distt. Sports Complex at Indore, Madhya Pradesh	59.235	30.00	-do-
4	Distt. Sports Complex at Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu	27.90	27.90	Project Completed as indicated above.
5	Distt. Sports Complex at Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	133.95	28.95	Utilisation Certificate/ Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government.

1	2	3	4	5
6	Distt. Sports Complex at Roing, Arunachal Pradesh	133.95	28.95	-do-
7	Distt. Sports Complex at Akola, Maharashtra	90.026	80.00	-do-
8	Distt. Sports Complex at Latur, Maharashtra	100.00	50.00	-do-
9	State Level Sports Complex at Dehradun, Uttaranchal	365.663	0.00	Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government
10	Distt. Sports Complex at Augustmuni, Uttaranchal	143.784	0.00	-do-
11	State Sports Training Complex, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	343.04	91.79	Utilisation Certificate/ Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government.
2002-2003				
1	Distt. Sports Complex at Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh	95.67	68.00	Utilisation Certificate/ Completion Certificate to be submitted by the State Government
2	Distt. Sports Complex at Shivgangai, Tamil Nadu	25.73	0.0	Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government.
3	Distt. Sports Complex at Sangli, Maharashtra.	100.00	45.00	Progress Report / Utilisation Certificate / Completion Certificate to be submitted by the State Government
4	Distt. Sports Complex at Villupuram, Tamil Nadu	12.25	3.00	Utilisation Certificate/ Progress Report to be submitted.
5	Distt. Sports Complex at Tiruvarur, Tamil Nadu	68.00	0.00	Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government.
6	Distt. Sports Complex at South Garo Hills, Meghalaya	150.00	50.00	Utilisation Certificate/ Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government
7	Distt. Sports Complex at Bilarpur, Chhattisgarh	146.64	0.00	Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government
8	Distt. Sports Complex at Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh	36.68	0.00	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
9	Distt. Sports Complex at Solapur, Maharashtra	100.00	30.00	Utilisation Certificate / Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government
10	Distt. Sports Complex at Khosa, Arunachal Pradesh	142.01	0.00	Progress Report to be submitted. by the State Government
11	Distt. Sports Complex at Daporiji, Arunachal Pradesh	142.01	0.00	-do-
12	Distt. Sports Complex at Vupix Pupumpara, Arunachal Pradesh	142.372	0.00	-do-
13	Distt. Sports Complex Yangte, Arunachal Pradesh	144.112	0.00	-do-
14	Distt. Sports Complex at Dewas, Madhya Pradesh	150.00	0.00	-do-
2003-2004				
1	Distt. Sports Complex at Puri, Orissa	100.00	0.00	-do-
2	Distt. Sports Complex at Bhavani Patna, Orissa	100.00	0.00	-do-
3	Distt. Sports Complex at Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh	62.95	0.00	-do-
4	Distt. Sports Complex Bhanpura, Madhya Pradesh	60.65	0.00	-do-
5	Distt. Sports Complex at Sonari, Assam	144.43	30.00	Utilisation Certificate/ Completion Certificate to be submitted by the State Government
6	State Level Sports Complex at Guwahati, Assam	391.23	0.00	Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government
7	Distt. Sports Complex at Nagour, Rajasthan	43.00	0.00	-do-
8	Distt. Sports Complex at Sundargarh, Orissa	150.00	0.00	-do-
9	State Level Sports Complex at Shillong, Meghalaya	311.25	82.50	Utilisation Certificate / Completion Certificate to be submitted by the State Government
10	Distt. Sports Complex at Korapur, Orissa	150.00	0.00	Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government

1	2	3	4	5
11	Distt. Sports Complex at Senapati, Manipur	94.50	0.00	Progress Report/ Utilisation Certificate / Completion Certificate not received.
12	State Sports Complex at Aizawl, Mizoram	399.47	0.00	-do-
13	Distt. Sports Complex at Lunglei, Mizoram	84.45	0.00	-do-
14	Distt. Sports Complex at Attingal Trivandrum, Kerala	98.00	0.00	-do-
15	Distt. Sports Complex at Haflong, Assam	109.58	42.08	Utilisation Certificate/ Completion Certificate to be submitted by the State Government
16	Distt. Sports Complex at Smit, Meghalaya	108.68	26.93	-do-
17	Distt. Sports Complex at Jowai, Meghalaya	150.00	0.00	Progress Report to be submitted by the State Government
18	Distt. Sports Complex at Kolasib, Mizoram	150.00	0.00	-do-
19	Distt. Sports Complex at Diran, Arunachal Pradesh	109.50	0.00	-do-
20	Distt. Sports Complex at Champhai, Mizoram	150.00	0.00	-do-
21	State Level Sports Complex at Raipur, Chhattisgarh	400.00	0.00	-do-
22	Distt. Sports Complex at Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh	102.417	0.00	-do-
23	Distt. Sports Complex Nongatouni, Meghalaya	150.00	0.00	-do-
24	Distt. Sports Complex at Jhalawar, Rajasthan	93.00	0.00	-do-
25	Distt. Sports Complex at Saiha, Mizoram	150.00	0.00	-do-
26	Distt. Sports Complex at Langtlai, Mizoram	109.50	0.00	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
27	Distt. Sports Complex at Umbuda, Meghalaya	150.00	0.00	-do-
28	Distt. Sports Complex at Harda, Madhya Pradesh	140.54	0.00	-do-
2004-05				
1	Distt. Sports Complex at Mamit, Mizoram	150.00	0.00	-do-
2	Distt. Sports Complex at William Nagar, Meghalaya	150.00	0.00	-do-
3	Distt. Sports Complex Tura, Meghalaya	147.41	0.00	-do-
4	Distt. Sports Complex at Golaghat, Assam	150.00	0.00	-do-
5	Distt. Sports Complex at Tirurannamalai, Tamil Nadu	28.00	0.00	-do-

[Translation]

Online Report Lodging Facility

1892. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide online facility for lodging FIR with the police in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme for Modernization of the State Police Forces, all Police Stations in the country are proposed to be computerized by another three years. Facility for lodging complaints/FIR is expected to be integrated in the overall process of computerization and connectivity.

Hostels/ Ashrams/ Boarding Schools in Tribal Areas

1893. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRI KHIREN RIJJU:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels /Boarding Schools/ Ashrams at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated for setting up of these hostels/Boarding Schools/Ashrams during the last three years and thereafter till date, State-wise;

(c) the number of hostels/Boarding Schools/ Ashrams set up in Adivasi/ Scheduled areas for Scheduled Tribes boys and girls during the last three years and thereafter till date, State-wise;

(d) the number of beneficiaries as a result thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the number of hostels/Boarding Schools/ Ashrams proposed to be set up during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

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 is administering 2 different schemes called the Scheme of Boys/Girls Hostels and Ashram Schools for tribal areas. The number of hostels/Ashram Schools sanctioned State-wise and the funds released during last 3 years & the current financial year are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) Information is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) The targets for the Tenth Five Year Plan under the scheme of Boys/Girls Hostel & Ashram Schools were 522 and 243 respectively. These figures are for the entire country as a whole & state-wise projections are not made. However, these two schemes now stand transferred to the State Governments with effect from 1.4.2005 i.e. the next financial year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chhattiegarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	1	10.00	-	-	-	-	Arrear grant	65.12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Delhi	1	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		118	1557.52	168	1145.50	12	659.99	2	604.22

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05 (Till date)	
		No. of Ashram Schools	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)	No. of Ashram Schools	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)	No. of Ashram Schools	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)	No. of Ashram Schools	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	292.50	-	-	38	390.00	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Gujarat	43	157.30	-	-	-	-	Arrear	398.93
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	130	820.00	-	-	Arrear	300.00
9.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Tripura	1	50.00	-	-	-	-	Arrear	50.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Karnataka	9	128.00	5	130.00	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	JNU Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Chhattisgarh	46	400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	Arrear	217.00	-	-
Total		106	997.80	135	950	38	597.00	-	748.93

Statement-II

The no. of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Boys/ Girls Hostel and Ashram Schools during the last three years State-wise

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Beneficiaries of Ashram Schools		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	840	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-
3.	Gujarat	5160	-	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
5.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
6.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
7.	Kerala	-	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	7000	-
9.	Manipur	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
11.	Orissa	-	-	-
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
13.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
14.	Tripura	100	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
16.	West Bengal	-	-	-
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
18.	Karnataka	650	625	-
19.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
20.	Bihar	-	-	-
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-
22.	JNU Delhi	-	-	-
23.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
25.	Mizoram	-	-	-
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-
27.	Chhattisgarh	2430	-	-
28.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	-	-	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-
30.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
31.	Delhi	-	-	-
32.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-
Total		9180	7625	3800

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Beneficiaries of Boys/ Girls Hostel		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8315	819	2201
2.	Assam	-	-	-
3.	Gujarat	449	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
5.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
6.	Dadara and Nagar Havelli	-	-	-
7.	Kerala	300	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	7250	-
9.	Manipur	-	-	100
10.	Meghalaya	-	100	-
11.	Orissa	200	-	100
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
13.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
14.	Tripura	150	-	100
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
16.	West Bengal	-	100	180
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
18.	Karnataka	550	-	600
19.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
20.	Bihar	-	-	-
21.	Nagaland	-	-	200
22.	JNU Delhi	380	-	-
23.	Jharkhand	2800	-	1200
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	80	-
25.	Mizoram	-	-	-
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-
27.	Chhattisgarh	50	-	-
28.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	-	-	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-
30.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
31.	Delhi	-	-	-
32.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-
Total		13254	8349	4681

[English]

**Amount Released to Karnataka
Under IDSMT**

1894. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released to Government of Karnataka under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme till date;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Central Government to convert the loan released under IDSMT as 100% grant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Total Central assistance amounting to Rs.73.52 crore has been released to Government of Karnataka under the IDSMT Scheme till date.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. One of the suggestions of Government of Karnataka forwarded to this Ministry for consideration pertained to conversion of loan component into 100% grant under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme. As per the IDSMT guidelines, conversion of loan into grant is not permissible.

Coaches for Commonwealth Games

1895. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of coaches for various Games in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to employ expert coaches especially from abroad for the Commonwealth Games 2010; and

(c) the estimated cost of deploying coaches in various sports activities?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) No, Sir. There is a requirement for quality coaches in many disciplines for achieving excellence in international events.

(b) Government of India supplements the efforts of the National Sports Federation by engaging coaches from abroad in selected disciplines for training of the elite sports persons including sportspersons with medal prospects.

Presently, foreign coaches have been engaged for various disciplines for Commonwealth Games and Asian Games to be held in 2006. For Commonwealth Games, 2010, assessment of training inputs including engagement of foreign coaches in various disciplines will be made after assessing and analyzing India's performance in Commonwealth Games, 2006 and Asian Games, 2006.

(c) The estimated/ approximate annual cost for deploying Indian coaches comes between Rs.2 lakhs to 3 lakhs per coach. A foreign coach costs approximately between US\$ 2000-2500 per month in addition to free accommodation, travel and other facilities.

Water Supply in Dwarka

1896. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Jal Board has refused to take over from the DDA the work relating to water supply to Dwarka as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated February 3, 2005?

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the bottle-neck and ensure expeditious water supply to Dwarka which is already facing acute water-shortage;

(d) whether the Sonia Vihar Plant which is proposed to be functional shortly would be utilized to meet the water requirements of Dwarka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have informed that they have taken up the matter regarding the transfer of water supply in Dwarka sub-city with the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) who has intimated its policy to take over the network of the entire sub-city at one go i.e. after completion of all the six grids. 3 grids are already functional. It has also been reported by DDA that the issue of handing over of water supply system to Delhi Jal Board is pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(c) With a view to improve the water supply in Dwarka, the DJB has reported that planning has been done for a 40 million gallons per day (mgd) Water Treatment Plant in Dwarka and construction of lined carrier canal from Munak to Haiderpur for augmenting supply of raw water. The work of lining of the canal has begun.

(d) and (e) The Delhi Jal Board has informed that the

present water supply to Dwarka could be increased on account of displacement of water from South Delhi after Sonia Vihar Plant is fully functional.

Amendment to Article 371

1897. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government had urged the Centre to review its stand on amending Article 371 of the Constitution to provide reservation for backward regions; and

(b) if so, the response of the Centre thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Industrial Tariffs

1898. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether India is building consensus on industrial tariffs among other developing countries at the WTO;

(b) if so, the success achieved in this regard;

(c) whether India is proposing certain modifications in the Girard formula for tariff reduction on industrial goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) It is India's constant endeavour to build consensus amongst like-minded developing countries on negotiating issues, including industrial tariffs, in the WTO.

(c) and (d) Consensus building amongst like-minded developing countries on industrial tariffs, including the changes to the Girard formula for tariff reduction, is an ongoing process which has not reached a conclusion.

[Translation]

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Yojana

1899. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government had launched Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Yojana;

(b) if so, the main objectives of this scheme;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make this campaign a success;

(d) the amount spent by the Government till December, 2004 on this campaign; and

(e) the number of people benefited under this scheme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Government launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) on 2nd December 2001 for construction/up-gradation of shelters and toilets seats for the urban slum dwellers living below poverty line (BPL). A new Sanitation Project under the title of "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" is an integral subcomponent of VAMBAY.

The objective of VAMBAY is primarily to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for people living below the poverty line in urban slums and the objective of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is to provide healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets.

(c) The State Governments are persuaded from time to time to sent more and more projects proposals complete in all respects and to implement the scheme effectively and to accelerate its progress. Further, monitoring is done at the Central Level through Quarterly Progress Reports, review meetings and field visits.

(d) A sum of Rs.9104.68 lakh has been released so far for construction of toilet seats, from 2001-02 to 2004-2005 (till December 2004).

(e) During the current financial year 2004-2005 a sum of Rs.4025.00 lakh has been released for construction of 20139 toilet seats.

[English]

Allotment of Land to ICWAS

1900. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions including the amount for which the land was allotted by the Government to Indian Council of World Affairs Society;

(b) whether the land was allotted on lease basis, then the amount and the period of lease and whether the lease amount was paid regularly by the Society;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any financial assistance was given by the Government to the Council for construction of the building; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A plot of land measuring 1.996 acres was allotted to the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) in 1950 for a premium of Rs.9980/-. The land was given on Perpetual lease on yearly rent of Rs. 250/- up to 28.2. 1952 and Rs. 499/- thereafter.

The ICWA did not pay the lease amount/ground rent regularly and thereafter, the premises allotted to ICWA, was re-entered by the Government in 1996.

(d) and (e) No financial assistance was given by this Ministry for construction purposes.

[Translation]

New Pay Scale for Official Language Service Cadre

1901. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether pay scales of Assistant Directors/Hindi Officers and Senior/Junior Translators belonging to the Official Language Services Cadre have been revised from Rs.6500/- to Rs.7500/-; Rs.5500/- to 6500/- and from Rs.5000/- to Rs.5500;

(b) if so, whether these pay scales have not been implemented in Ministries/Departments outside the Official Language Service Cadre, though personnel of these Ministries/ Departments are governed by the same service conditions, same qualifications and same duties and they were having same pay scales in the past;

(c) if so, the reasons for such discriminations; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to end such discrimination?

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

scales of Assistant Directors; Senior Translators and Junior Translators of Central Secretariat Official Language Service have been upgraded with effect from 1.1.1996 on notional basis and 11.2.2003 on actual basis as follows:

Junior Translator	-	Rs.5500-175-9000
Senior Translator	-	Rs.6500-200-10,500
Assistant Director	-	Rs.7500-250-12000

(b) These pay scales have not been approved for Hindi Staff working in offices not participating in Central Secretariat Official Language Service including Subordinate Offices.

(c) The nature of work and responsibilities of the officials working in the Central Secretariat and Subordinate Offices being different, scales of pay are also different.

(d) The matter regarding upgradation of pay scales of Hindi Staff in the Subordinate Offices has been considered. It has, however, not been found feasible to allow parity in pay scale having due regard to the work in Ministries/ Departments and Subordinate Offices.

[English]

Pending Proposal of NGOs

1902. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by NGOs under welfare schemes of tribals during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals approved by the Project Screening Committee so far, State-wise;

(c) whether all the approved projects got grants-in-aid;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to receive Grants-in-aid?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (e) The State-wise details as to the number of proposals received and recommended by the Project Screening Committee during 2002-03 and 2003-04, are given in the enclosed statement. A total of 151 and 4 projects recommended by the Project Screening Committee were sanctioned during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. Grants-in-aid for sanction of new projects is, however dependent upon the availability of funds after meeting the committed liabilities on account of maintenance and running of on-going projects.

Statement

The State-wise details of the number of proposals received and the number of proposals approved by the Project Screening Committee during 2002-03 & 2003-04.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Proposals received upto 2002-03	No. of Proposals recommended by Project Screening Committee during 2002-03	No. of Proposals received during 2003-04	No. of Proposals recommended by Project Screening Committee during 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93	14	94	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	4	13	3
3.	Assam	34	5	23	6
4.	Bihar	4	1	1	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	9	2
6.	Gujarat	24	10	32	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	6	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	12	2
9.	Jharkhand	7	1	12	1
10.	Karnataka	67	12	45	8
11.	Kerala	11	2	4	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53	11	29	10
13.	Maharashtra	149	33	61	26
14.	Manipur	157	4	111	8
15.	Meghalaya	16	1	10	1
16.	Mizoram	78	7	21	3
17.	Nagaland	175	3	36	2
18.	Orissa	111	23	58	17
19.	Rajasthan	7	3	10	5
20.	Sikkim	1	1	2	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	16	3	7	2
22.	Tripura	8	2	5	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	51	1	2	0
24.	Uttaranchal	8	2	14	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	West Bengal	22	4	20	3
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	0
27.	Delhi	2	0	0	0
	Total	1147	151	637	117

[Translation]

Deployment to Troops and PMF in NE

1903. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the deployment of army and para-military forces in the disturbed North-Eastern States including Indo-Pak borders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide adequate security on these borders?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various steps have been taken to ensure adequate security on the borders which include setting up of new border outposts, introduction of modern surveillance equipments, fencing and flood lighting on borders, and strengthening of intelligence network.

[English]

Grants to Sambalpur University

1904. SHRI JUALORAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grants received by Sambalpur University in Orissa is not adequate to meet the financial requirement of the University;

(b) if so, whether the University also needs better management and upgradation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the University and to provide adequate fund so that the only University in the Western Orissa is rescued from financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The Sambalpur University is a State University and

the State Government of Orissa provides funds to the University for its maintenance and functioning.

The UGC only provides development grant to State Universities including the Sambalpur University and specific grants under various schemes on the basis of proposals received from State Universities.

Allotment of Government Accommodation

1905. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) the policy of the Government regarding allotment of Government accommodation to the persons other than Government employees;

(b) the details of persons to whom Government accommodation have been allotted indicating the reasons of allotment and the address of the accommodation so allotted in New Delhi;

(c) the details of shops belonging to Directorate of Estates lying vacant in New Delhi as on date indicating their reserve price and since when they are lying vacant together with reasons thereof;

(d) whether there is any policy of the Government to allot shops to retired Government employees on concessional rates;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any proposal to formulate such a policy as has been formulated in the case of residential accommodation; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Discretionary allotment to private individuals/Organisations, including Freedom Fighters, Artists etc. is made only with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation, if it is considered necessary in national interest or for meeting an international obligation. Besides Journalists/Press Information Bureau not owning a house in Delhi are also allotted Government accommodation based on the recommendations of the Screening Committee appointed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) Details are given in enclosed statement.

(c) As on date, nearly 107 shops are vacant in different localities of Delhi. The Minimum Reserve Price of these shops ranges from Rs.130/- to Rs.3532/- per month depending upon the area of the shop. These shops have

been lying vacant for a number of reasons, including poor response to repeated tenders, vacation by allottees on their won, eviction under Rules on account of breach of the terms of licence etc.

(d) to (g) There is no such policy proposal presently under consideration of the Government.

Statement

The details of persons other than Govt. officials who have been allotted Government accommodation.

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Category
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. Anand Vardhan	DII/89, Pandara Rd	Journalist/Press cameramen
2.	Sh. A.K. Kidwai	DII/317, Pandara Rd	Journalist/Press cameramen
3.	Sh. Arvind Ghosh	G-201, Nanak Pura (Type-D)	Journalist/Press cameramen
4.	Sh. B.K. Mathur	A-21/99, Lodi Colony (Type-D)	Journalist/Press cameramen
5.	Sh. D.K. Joshi	DII/201, Kaka Nagar	Journalist/Press cameramen
6.	Sh. K.V.S. Ramasharma	DII/53, Kaka Nagar	Journalist/Press cameramen
7.	Sh. M.L. Kotru	DII/83, Kaka Nagar	Journalist/Press cameramen
8.	Sh. P. Neelkantiah	DII/6, Pandara Road	Journalist/Press cameramen
9.	Sh. R.C. Pandey	DII/119, Kid. Ngr.(W)	Journalist/Press cameramen
10.	Sh. S. Venkatesh	DII/66, Kaka Nagar	Journalist/Press cameramen
11.	Sh. Subhash Chander	DI/99, Rabindra Ngr.	Journalist/Press cameramen
12.	Sh. Sumer Kaul	D-I/115_Rabindra Nagar	Journalist/Press cameramen
13.	Sh. Sharad Dwivedi	A-158, Pandara Road	Journalist/Press cameramen
14.	Sh. Upendra Vajpeyi	DII/315, Pandara Rd	Journalist/Press cameramen
15.	Sh. Virendra Prabhakar	C-11/32, Dr. Z.H.Marg	Journalist/Press cameramen
16.	Sh Nitya Chakravorthy	N-8 And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
17.	Sh. R.C. Pandit	D-6, MSF, Tilak Lane	Journalist/Press cameramen
18.	Maj. Genl. S.R Kumar	C-11, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
19.	Sh. Satish Jagran	J-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen

1	2	3	4
20.	Sh. Vijay Shankar	A-12 And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
21.	Sh. Vijay Sanghvi	C-12, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
22.	Sh. B.P. Agarwal	DII/346, Pandara Rd. & Garage No. 51, Pandara Road.	Journalist/Press cameramen
23.	Sh. Dipta Sen	DII/52, Kaka Nagar	Journalist/Press cameramen
24.	Sh. Pran Sabharwal	C-1/27, Pandara Rd.	Journalist/Press cameramen
25.	Sh. Girish Nikam	J-11, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
26.	Sh. V.B. Mathur	B-15, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
27.	Ms. Neelima Mathur	E-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
28.	Sh. V.V. Binu	K-5, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
29.	Sh. K. Sunil Thomas	Q-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
30.	Sh. Subhav Shukla	H-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
31.	Sh. Sanjay Bhatnagar	B-4, And. Ganj. Ext. (Type-4 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
32.	Sh. A.K. Bhatnagar	201/7, M.B. Road (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
33.	Sh. P.S. Sengupta	205/7, M.B. Road (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
34.	Sh. Ramesh Bhan	W-13, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
35.	Sh. S.C. Joshi	X-27, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
36.	Sh. M.K. Sinha	W-1, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
37.	Sh. D.S. Bisht	Z-1, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
38.	Sh. Ramesh Chand	Z-9, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
39.	Sh. Hanjeet Singh	T-3, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen

1	2	3	4
40.	Sh. R.K. Yadav,	Y-8, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
41.	Sh. Jitendra Rana	S-58, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
42.	Sh. Sanjeev Acharya	39, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
43.	Sh. U. Anand Kumar	U-8, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
44.	Sh. Ajay Tiwari	U-35, Hudco Place (Type-4 spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
45.	Sh. Akshay Kumar Joshi	S-22, HUDCO Place (Type-3 Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
46.	Sh. V.K. Dixit	U-23, Hudco Place (Type IV Spl.)	Journalist/Press cameramen
47.	Sandeep Chatterjee	540-A/S-3 R K Puram	Journalist/staff photographer
48.	Parveen Singh Rana	756/S-3 R K Puram	Journalist/Correspondent
49.	K C Dewevdi	21/73 Lodi Colony	Journalist/Correspondent
50.	Surender Singh Rawat	N-532/S-8 R K P	Journalist/ cameramen
51.	Pradeep Kumar	N-240/S-8 R K Puram	Journalist/ cameramen
52.	Deepak Kumar Arora	5	Journalist/Dy.Chief Bureau for National Herald
53.	John Birtles	405/S-8 R K Puram	Journalist/Spl. Correspondent
54.	C L Manoj	182/S-3 R K Puram	Journalist/Spl. Correspondent
55.	A. Thangavel	B-6 Nanak Puram	Journalist/Spl. Correspondent
56.	G P Pandey	561/S-3 R K Puram	Journalist/Spl. Correspondent
57.	Arvind Kumar Singh	128/S-8, R.K. Puram	Journalist/Spl. Correspondent
58.	Prashnath Pradhan	148/S-3 R K Puram	Journalist/ Cartoonist
59.	R .M. Thakur	B-148 Nanak Pura	Journalist/Correspondent
60.	S M Shams	576-A/S-3 R K Puram	Journalist/Correspondent
61.	N Prusty	B-119 Nanak Pura	Journalist/Correspondent
62.	Mans Banerjee	C-87	Nanak Pura Journalist/Correspondent
63.	Gyan Pathak	571-A/S-3	R K Puram Journalist/Correspondent
64.	Dikha Rajput	1329/S-12	R K P. Publication Officer

1	2	3	4
65.	Asad Ali Khan	97, A.G.V.C.	Artist
66.	Birju Maharaj	DII/23, Shahjahan Rd.	Artist
67.	D. Devraj	55, A.G.V.C.	Artist
68.	Ms. Geetanjali Lal	366, A.G.V.C	Artist
69.	Gulam Sadiq Khan	59, A.G.V.C.	Artist
70.	F. Washifuddin Dagar	379, A.G.V.C.	Artist
71.	H.K. Bahere	127, A.G.V.C	Artist
72.	Jayarama Rao	99, A.G.V.C	Artist
73.	Ms. Leela Samson	777, A.G.V.C.	Artist
74.	Ms. Sheila Bhatia	DII/7, Shahjahan Road	Artist
75.	Sabri Khan	764, A.G.V.C.	Artist
76.	S.H. Khan	141, A.G.V.C.	Artist
77.	Ms. Savita Devi	D-1/12, Bharti Ngr.	Artist
78.	Surjit Sen	361, A.G.V.C.	Artist
79.	Yugal Sharma	140, A.G.V.C.	Artist
80.	Ms. Bharti Shivaji	104, A.G.V.C.	Artist
81.	Jatin Das	93, A.G.V.C.	Artist
82.	Ms. Joy Micheal	121, A.G.V.C.	Artist
83.	K.N. Dakshinamurthy	56, A.G.V.C.	Artist
84.	Mayadhar Raut	360, A.G.V.C.	Artist
85.	P.V. Balakrishanan	122, A.G.V.C.	Artist
86.	Raja & Radha Reddy	DII/57, Kaka Nagar	Artist
87.	Ms. Vishalam Venkatachalam	372, A.G.V.C.	Artist
88.	Vilayat Khan	DII/55, Pandara Rd.	Artist
89.	Ms. S. Kanaka	DII/17/1, Ang. Ganj	Artist
90.	Dr. Sunil Kothari	94, A.G.V.C.	Artist
91.	Prof. Mohan Maharishi	135, A.G.V.C.	Artist
92.	G.R. Iranna	790, A.G.V.C.	Artist
93.	Ms. Rani Shinghal	DII/D-87, Gulmohar Park	Artist

1	2	3	4
94.	K.R. Subhanna	774, A.G.V.C.	Artist
95.	Ms. Kamalini Asthana	DII/211, Kid.Ngr. (W)	Artist
96.	Ms. Vyjayanti Mala Bali	C-1/10, Lodhi Garden	Artist
97.	Ms. Pratibha Pandey	D-1/112, Rabindra Nagar	Artist
98.	Sh. B. Kamesh	B-12/166 Dev Nagar	Artist
99.	Bhajan Sapori	21/79 Lodi Colony	Artist
100.	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	DII/3, Meena Bagh	(Freedom Fighter)
101.	Sh. B.S. Reddy	DII/73, Pandara Rd.	(Freedom Fighter)
102.	Ms. Satyawati	2, Telegraph Lane	(Freedom Fighter)
103.	Ms. Subhadra Joshi	DII/27, Kaka Nagar	(Freedom Fighter)
104.	Sh.Chatura Nand Mishra	D11/23, Meena Bagh	(Freedom Fighter)
105.	Sh. Ravindra Verma	DII/24, Kaka Nagar	(Freedom Fighter)
106.	Mir Qasim	6-Lodi Estate	(Freedom Fighter) (since expired)
107.	Sh. B.D. Gupta	C-1/20 Humayun Road	(Freedom Fighter)
108.	Sh. N.D. Tiwari	C-1/9 Tilak Lane	(Freedom Fighter)
109.	Dr. R.K. Caroli	9-G.R.G. Road	Social Worker
110.	Sh. K.N. Sahni	D- I/S12, Sector -X R.K.Puram	Social Worker
111.	Ms. Sarla Mehta	D-1/193, Bharti Nagar	Social Worker
112.	Ashwani Kumar	34-Lodi Estate	Security protect
113.	Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	35-Lodi Estate	Security protect
114.	Sh. K.P.S. Gill	11-Talkatora Road	Security protect
115.	Sh. M.S. Bitta	14-Talkatora Road	Security protect
116.	Ram Sunder Das	A-55 Pandara Road	(Freedom Fighter)
117.	M P Sinha	A-127 Pandara Road	(Freedom Fighter)
118.	Smt.Binda Rani Choudhary	A-199, Pandara Road	(Freedom Fighter)
119.	Bhogender Jha	A-16 Pandara Road	(Freedom Fighter)
120.	L P Shahi	763/S-8 R K Puram	(Freedom Fighter)
121.	R R Gupta	1043/S-8 R K Puram	(Freedom Fighter)
122.	Dutt Walia	53/S-8 R K Puram	(Freedom Fighter)

1	2	3	4
123.	T M Ram	E-139 N K Pura	(Freedom Fighter)
124.	Fateh Bahadur Singh	1093/S-4 R K Puram	(Freedom Fighter)
125.	Nageshwar Dwivedi	397/S-4 R K Puram	(Freedom Fighter)
126.	Virender Verma	629/S-4 R K Puram	(Freedom Fighter)
127.	D K Barooah	21/95 Lodi Colony	(Freedom Fighter)
128.	Sadiq Ali	23/189 Lodi Colony	(Freedom Fighter)
129.	G R Kar	23/145 Lodi Colony	(Freedom Fighter)
130.	Govind Narain Singh	23/159 Lodi Colony	(Freedom Fighter)
131.	B S Darbar	23/211 Lodi Colony	(Freedom Fighter)
132.	Kasuhalaya Devi	222 L B Nagar	(Freedom Fighter)
133.	D N Tara	911 L B Nagar	(Freedom Fighter)
134.	Mamta B Mehta	351 L B Nagar	(Freedom Fighter)
135.	Babna Nanad Rai	N-518/S-9 R K Puram	(Freedom Fighter)
136.	Kirti Bhushan Choudhary	C-37, Nanak Pura	(Freedom Fighter)
137.	Arjun Singh Bhadoria	C-221 N K Pura	(Freedom Fighter)
138.	Sita Ram Singh	4, UF Babar Place	(Freedom Fighter)
139.	Central Wakf Concil	DII/ 136, Kaka Nagar	Organisation
140.	Central Sectt. Club	DII/7-10, Park Street	Organisation
141.	Kendriya Bhandar	DII/321, Pandara Rd.	Organisation
142.	Mahila Dakshita Samiti	DII/45, Kidwai Nagar (W)	Organisation
143.	Ms. Santosh Yadav	DII/319, Chankya Puri	Private person (since cancelled)
144.	Prof. Vishwanath Mishra	DII/77, North Avenue	Private person (since cancelled)
145.	Vivekananda Rock Memorial & Vivekananda Kendra	DII/101, Kld. Nagar (W)	Organisation
146.	Sh. J.N. Mishra	12, Park street	Private person (since cancelled)
147.	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA)	Flat No.s 108, 119, 120, 125, 131, 132, 128, 137, 138, 143, 144, 221, 222, 227 & 796, A.G.V.C.	Organisation
148.	Indira Gandhi Museum	1-Akbar Road	Museum
149.	DMRC Project	18-Ashoka Road	Organisation

1	2	3	4
150.	DMRC Project	25-Ashoka Road	Organisation
151.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial	1-M.L.N. Place	Museum
152.	President, United Progressive Alliance	2-M.L.N. Place	Political Party
153.	British High Commission	2-Rajaji Marg	Organisation
154.	Indira Gandhi Museum	1 -Safdarjung Road	Museum
155.	Foreign Correspondence Association. Of South Asia		Organisation
156.	UNMOGIP	AB-1, Purana Qila Road	Organisation
157.	Rajmata Gayatri Devi	91-Lodi Estate	Private person (since cancelled)
158.	Indian Women Press	5-Windsor Place	Organisation
159.	All India Kashmiri Society	D-90, Sarojini Nagar	Organisation

*[Translation]***Utilization of Funds under AUWSP**

1906. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

SHRI VISHVENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various States have not completely utilized the funds released for providing pure drinking water under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme due to which the same has lapsed;

(b) if so, the details of States in terms of the full utilization, partial utilization and non-utilization of the funds allocated;

(c) whether a number of States have requested to extend the time schedule for the completion of these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) This Ministry has released the Central share of Rs.614.08 crore upto 31st March, 2004

under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme from the inception of the scheme in March, 1994. The State Govts. have furnished Utilisation Certificates for an amount of Rs.518.15 crore upto 7th March, 2005. While 4 States have reported full utilisation, the funds have been partially utilized by the remaining 24 States. A statement indicating the State-wise details of the expenditure is enclosed.

(c) No State Govt. has made any specific request for granting extension of time for completion of the approved water supply scheme under AUWSP.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State	Central share released upto 31.3.2004	Central share for which UC's received	Central share for which UC's are yet to be received (Col.3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1239.77	926.50	313.27

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42769	303.53	124.16
3.	Assam	1685.06	857.24	827.82
4.	Bihar	1112.47	686.42	426.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	1589.16	1572.81	16.35
6.	Goa	176.18	25.32	150.86
7.	Gujarat	3035.86	2558.89	476.97
8.	Haryana	2840.69	2651.62	189.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1201.59	1144.67	56.92
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	600.37	497.00	103.37
11.	Jharkhand	745.32	417.61	327.71
12.	Karnataka	4620.88	4620.88	0.00
13.	Kerala	1148.18	560.41	587.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6452.60	5246.35	1206.25
15.	Maharashtra	3722.86	2733.27	989.59
16.	Manipur	1349.27	1079.56	269.71
17.	Meghalaya	290.87	219.56	71.31
18.	Mizoram	567.36	567.32	0.04
19.	Nagaland	451.40	451.40	0.00
20.	Orissa	2118.66	1806.04	512.62
21.	Punjab	340.07	289.61	50.46
22.	Rajasthan	3727.82	2629.54	1098.28
23.	Sikkim	225.78	225.78	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4015.37	4015.37	0.00
25.	Tripura	1113.44	1047.38	66.06
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13325.25	12066.53	1258.72
27.	Uttaranchal	1946.37	1890.93	55.44
28.	West Bengal	1338.42	923.32	415.10
Total		61408.76	51814.86	9593.90

*[English]***Anti-Insurgency Operations in Tripura**

1907. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power delegation led by him has recently visited various parts of North Eastern Region to review anti-insurgency operation in the region;

(b) if so, the details of the problems discussed there, State-wise;

(c) the details of progress in regard to implementation of Assam Accord;

(d) whether problems relating to erection of barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangla border and revamping of rehabilitation scheme of the ultras who lay down arms were also discussed; and

(e) the remedial action taken by the Government to solve the various problems of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) Union Home Minister accompanied by Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of State for Home Affairs and senior officials of Ministry of Home Affairs visited Tripura, Mizoram and Assam from 30th Jan' 05 to 2nd Feb' 05. During the visit, the Home Minister discussed and reviewed specific issues relating to internal security, disaster management and development with the Governors, Chief Ministers and senior officials of these three States. A Conference of Chief Ministers of North Eastern States was separately held on 1st Feb' 05 at Guwahati for reviewing issues relating to internal security, disaster management and development of the North Eastern States.

During the visit of Union Home Minister to Agartala on 30th Jan '05, the officials of State Government of Tripura discussed, interalia, problems being faced by inhabitants of border villages which are located within 150 yards of Indo-Bangladesh border. In order to redress the problems of these inhabitants; the State Governments of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram have been advised to furnish further details in the matter.

For implementing the provisions of Assam Accord, action has already been taken. However, implementation of some of the clauses of the Accord needs continuous monitoring. Central Government has been holding tripartite meetings with representatives of Government of Assam and

all Assam Students Union (ASU) to review implementation of various clauses of Assam Accord. During his visit to Guwahati on 1st Feb'05, Union Home Minister further reviewed the implementation of various clauses of the Assam Accord at a meeting which was attended by Governor and Chief Minister, Assam, State Minister for implementation of Assam, Accord and senior official of Government of India and Government of Assam.

Bilateral Trade

1908. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into an agreement to expand bilateral trade with some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries with objectives;

(c) whether such expansion will hit the domestic market in any manner; and

(d) if so, the preventive steps to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is Government's endeavour to expand bilateral trade relations with all its trading partners. With this objective, bilateral agreements are concluded with trading partners for facilitating expansion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation on a long term and stable basis and to provide appropriate format for the trade and industry to identify economic opportunities and to develop business relations. India has such agreements with 67 countries namely Afghanistan, Argentina, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mongolia, Mauritius, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Enhancement of Funds for Tribal Regions in Karnataka

1909. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going tribal projects in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for more funds for the development of some tribal regions in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) A list of on-going programmes/schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of tribal people in the country, including in the State of Karnataka, is enclosed as statement.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has sought funds more than the allocations made to the State under the Schemes of Special Central Assistance to: Tribal Sub Plan, Development of Primitive Tribal Groups, Vocational Training Scheme, Post Matric Scholarship scheme and also under Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The proposals submitted by the State Governments under the various schemes of the Ministry are processed and sanctioned when they fulfill the eligibility conditions of the relevant schemes and subject to the availability of funds within the entitlement of the State concerned.

Statement

Major Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes in the country including in the State of Karnataka

1. Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching & Allied Schemes and award for exemplary service.
2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets
4. Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
5. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
6. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations

7. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students
8. Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys
9. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas
10. Research, Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others
11. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)
12. Grants-in-Aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

**Allocation of Funds to States
Under VAMBAY**

1910. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to various States particularly to Gujarat for construction of houses sanctioned under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana alongwith the share of the State-Governments during the last three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government plans to increase the allocation in Central subsidy under this scheme for the States;

(c) if so, the details of the same State-wise; and

(d) the time by which this increased allocation is likely to be given to the States including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMAR SELJA): (a) State-wise, year-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I to IV.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) is a demand-driven scheme and releases are made against proposals complete in all respects.

Statement-I

*State-wise Allocation and Release of Fund for the
Year 2001-2002 under VAMBAY*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GOI Subsidy Allocated	GOI Subsidy Released	State Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	671.48	1200.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.19		
3.	Assam	65.02		
4.	Bihar	296.68		
5.	Chhattisgarh	84.24	65.00	
6.	Goa	12.23		
7.	Gujarat	383.73	384.00	
8.	Haryana	112.35		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.01		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.86	87.00	
11.	Jharkhand	98.89		
12.	Karnataka	198.22	915.00	

Only after the States/UTs deposit the equal amount as State Share in the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) account, the Central subsidy is released

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	183.61	182.00	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	227.74	200.75	
15.	Maharashtra	1198.26	1198.00	
16.	Manipur	12.63		
17.	Meghalaya	12.96		
18.	Mizoram	12.90		
19.	Nagaland	6.80		
20.	Orissa	125.07		
21.	Punjab	211.33		
22.	Rajasthan	364.40	300.00	
23.	Sikkim	1.37		
24.	Tamil Nadu	486.43	1172.00	
25.	Tripura	9.97	10.05	
26.	Uttaranchal	43.02	36.00	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	817.42	443.45	
28.	West Bengal	734.13	690.60	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.71		
30.	Chandigarh	23.81		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.44		
32.	Daman and Diu	1.55		
33.	Delhi	363.45	50.00	
34.	Pondicherry	23.75	33.50	
35.	Lakshdweep	0.80		
	Total	6900.00	6,967.35	

Only after the States/UTs deposit the equal amount as State Share in the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) account, the Central subsidy is released

Statement-II

State-wise Allocation and Release of Fund for the Year 2002-2003 under VAMBAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GOI Subsidy Allocated	GOI Subsidy Released	State Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2499.55	5535.437	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.58		

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	242.04		
4.	Bihar	1104.37		
5.	Chhattisgarh	313.58	529.410	
6.	Goa	47.40		
7.	Gujarat	1428.82	3089.000	
8.	Haryana	418.22		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67.05		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	323.34	38.320	
11.	Jharkhand	368.12		
12.	Karnataka	737.87	1967.800	
13.	Kerala	683.48	2389.650	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	847.75	934.780	
15.	Maharashtra	4460.47	845.600	
16.	Manipur	47.03	7.875	
17.	Meghalaya	48.23		Only after the States/UTs deposit the equal amount as State Share in the Vaimiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAAY) account, the Central subsidy is released
18.	Mizoram	48.03		
19.	Nagaland	25.30	9.000	
20.	Orissa	465.59	61.200	
21.	Punjab	786.68		
22.	Rajasthan	1356.46	900.000	
23.	Sikkim	5.11		
24.	Tamil Nadu	1810.70	2846.500	
25.	Tripura	37.10	144.978	
26.	Uttaranchal	160.15	160.150	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3042.82	1104.055	
28.	West Bengal	2732.77	1160.850	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.27		
30.	Chandigarh	88.61		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.62		
32.	Daman and Diu	5.77		
33.	Delhi	1352.83		
34.	Pondicherry	88.41		
35.	Lakshdweep	2.99		
Total		25685.01	21,724.405	

Statement-III**State-wise Allocation and Release of Fund for the
Year 2003-2004 under VAMBAY**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GOI Subsidy Allocated	GOI Subsidy Released	State Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2320.97	5973.893	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.47		
3.	Assam	224.74		
4.	Bihar	1025.47	10.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	291.17	369.99	
6.	Goa	44.02		
7.	Gujarat	1326.56		
8.	Haryana	388.35	652.60	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	62.26		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.24	99.45	
11.	Jharkhand	341.82		
12.	Karnataka	885.15	3944.10	
13.	Kerala	634.65	1385.20	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	787.18	255.22	
15.	Maharashtra	4141.82	5286.467	
16.	Manipur	43.67	191.92	
17.	Meghalaya	44.79		
18.	Mizoram	44.59		
19.	Nagaland	23.49	172.35	
20.	Orissa	432.32	46.40	
21.	Punjab	730.48		
22.	Rajasthan	1259.55	40.00	
23.	Sikkim	4.74		
24.	Tamil Nadu	1681.34	2073.00	
25.	Tripura	34.45	219.60	

Only after the States/UTs deposit the equal amount as State Share in the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) account, the Central subsidy is released.

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttaranchal	148.71	205.20	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2825.43	1899.00	
28.	West Bengal	2537.54	159.41	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.75		
30.	Chandigarh	82.28		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.50		
32.	Daman and Diu	5.36		
33.	Delhi	1256.27		
34.	Pondicherry	82.09	77.20	
35.	Lakshdweep	2.78		
	Total	23850.00	23,061.00	

Only after the States/UTs deposit the equal amount as State Share in the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) account, the Central subsidy is released

Statement-IV

State-wise Allocation and Release of Fund for the Year 2004-2005 under VAMBAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	GOI Subsidy Allocated	GOI Subsidy Released	State Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2731.00	3360.900	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00		
3.	Assam	264.00		
4.	Bihar	1207.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	343.00		
6.	Goa	52.00		
7.	Gujarat	1561.00		
8.	Haryana	457.00		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73.00		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	353.00		
11.	Jharkhand	402.00	718.800	
12.	Karnataka	806.00		
13.	Kerala	747.00		

Only after the States/UTs deposit the equal amount as State Share in the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) account, the Central subsidy is released

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	926.00		
15.	Maharashtra	4873.00	11090.868	
16.	Manipur	51.00		
17.	Meghalaya	53.00		
18.	Mizoram	52.00		
19.	Nagaland	28.00		
20.	Orissa	509.00	4.400	
21.	Punjab	859.00		
22.	Rajasthan	1482.00	600.000	
23.	Sikkim	6.00		
24.	Tamil Nadu	1978.00	4515.630	
25.	Tripura	41.00		
26.	Uttaranchal	175.00		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3324.00	1991.950	
28.	West Bengal	2986.00		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.00		
30.	Chandigarh	97.00		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00		
32.	Daman and Diu	6.00		
33.	Delhi	1477.00		
34.	Pondicherry	97.00	83.800	
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00		
	Total	28058.00	22,366.148	

Only after the States/UTs deposit the equal amount as State Share in the Vaidiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) account, the Central subsidy is released

J.L.N. University

1911. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru University has tied up with the American Research Institute by launching the New Joseph fox '38 International fellowship programme to make the education global as per the news item dated 4 January, 2005 appearing in The Hindu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), the JNU has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Yale University, Connecticut for Fox International Fellowship Programme. The programme is a direct, two-way, one year student exchange partnership between the Yale University and leading Universities of the World including the JNU, in the areas like Economics, Political Science, International Relations Contemporary History and Law. At the JNU, the

programme is open to M.Phil, Ph.D, students and is fully founded by the Yale University. Academic record, leadership potential as well as the quality of research project are the criterion for selection of students for the fellowship.

New Projects for Development of Sports

1912. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any new projects for the development of sports from Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose, project-wise;

(d) the number of projects cleared so far; and

(e) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Sports Infrastructure project proposals received from Uttar Pradesh during the period 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005) under the "Schemes of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure" and "Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces" with status of each project have been indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) The details of admissible central assistance sanctioned in respect of approved cases have been indicated in the enclosed statement as referred to at (b) above.

(d) 19 projects have been approved by the Ministry from 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005)

(e) The Centrally sponsored schemes for creation of Sports Infrastructure have been transferred to state sector with effect from 1.4.2005. Thus, from 1.4.2005, the State Governments shall be responsible for funding the creation of various sports facilities for the development of sports in their state.

Statement

Status of Proposals received under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure for 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005)

Sl. No.	Project	Present Status
1	2	3
2001-2002		
1	Stadium at Ambedkar Nagar	Rejected on 3.4.2002
2	Stadium at Padrauna, Kushi Nagar	Rejected on 22.6.2001
3	Sports Hostel at Varanasi	Rejected on 2.5.2002
4	Multipurpose Indoor Hall (cat.III) at Vill. Chillupur, Azamgar	Central assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakh approved on 24.12.2003
5	Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Gudha Village, Distt. Lalitpur	Central assistance of Rs. 14.415 lakh approved on 11.2.2003
6	Outdoor Stadium at Pahargaon, Jaloun	Central assistance of Rs. 15.57 lakh approved on 11.2.2003
7	Sports Hostel at Jhansi	Central assistance of Rs. 28.65lakh approved on 14.5.2003
8	Outdoor Stadium Cat.I at Rooma, Kanpur	Central assistance of Rs. 18.00 lakh approved on 8.1.2003
2002-2003		
1	Shooting Range at Sports College, Lucknow	Deficiencies conveyed on 4.9.2002 and 31.1.2003
2	Proposal from Rajdeep Smarak Saarily, Kalnatl, P.O. Pachewara, Distt. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh for Outdoor Stadium, Cat.I	Central assistance of Rs. 15.215lakh approved on 30.9.2003

1	2	3
3	Indoor Stadium (cat.III) at Village Pinjokhera, Distt. Muzaffarnagar	Central assistance of Rs. 19.50 lakh approved on 31.3.2003 and Rs. 17.00 lakh released on 1.11.2004.
4	Swimming Pool at Barielly Cantt. Uttar Pradesh	Central assistance of Rs. 55.48 lakh approved on 24.9.2003
5	Stadium at Bhishkuri Distt. Mirzapur	Central assistance of Rs. 15.00 lakh approved on 29.7.2004.
6	Proposal of U.P. Badminton Association, Lucknow for Uttar Pradesh Badminton Academy at Lucknow	Rejected on 26.7.2004.
7	Construction of Indoor Hall for volleyball at Sports College, Lucknow	GIA Committee in its meeting held on 9.2.2005 had recommended for approval of these 4 projects. However, due to the recent decision regarding transfer of the sports infrastructure schemes to the state sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005, the case could not be considered for approval.
8	Indoor Hall for Judo at Sports College, Lucknow	
9	Swimming pool at Mirzapur	
10	Sports Hostel at Agra	

2003-2004

1	Indoor Stadium cat.II at Akkha, Mathura	Deficiencies conveyed on 19.8.2004
2	Indoor Stadium at Ghaziabad by the Indian Institute of Managements & Engineering Society, Ghaziabad	Central assistance of Rs. 60.00 lakh approved on 20.2.2004.
3	Indoor Hall cat.I at Safai, Distt. Etawah	Central assistance of Rs. 60.00 lakh approved on 17.12.2003
4	Outdoor Stadium cat.I at Safai Distt. Etawah	Central assistance of Rs. 18.00 lakh approved on 17.12.2003
5	Velodrome at Safai, Distt. Etawah	Rejected on 17.11.2003
6	Sports Hostel at Safai, Distt. Etawah	Central assistance of Rs. 30.00 lakh approved on 17.12.2003
7	Development of playfield at Safai, Distt. Etawah	Central assistance of Rs. 5.30 lakh approved on 17.12.2003
8	Shooting Range of Safai, Etawah	Rejected on 17.12.2003
9	Indoor Stadium at Mathura	Deficiencies conveyed on 1.3.2004
10	Indoor/ Outdoor Stadium at Village Simraboripur, Block-Kyara, Distt. Bareilly	GIA Committee in its meeting held on 17.1.2005 had recommended for approval of the projects. However, due to the recent decision regarding transfer of the sports infrastructure schemes to the state sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005, the case could not be considered for approval.
11	Swimming pool at Mathura by St. Paul Education Society, Mathura	GIA Committee in its meeting held on 9.2.2005 had recommended for approval of the projects. However, due to the recent decision regarding transfer of the sports infrastructure schemes to the state sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005, the case could not be considered for approval.

1	2	3
---	---	---

2004-2005

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Indoor Stadium at Sikahara, Distt. Etah by summer Memorial Rural Welfare Society. | GIA Committee in its meeting held on 17.1.2005 had recommended for approval of the projects. However, due to the recent decision regarding transfer of the sports infrastructure schemes to the state sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005, the case could not be considered for approval. |
|---|---|--|

Status of project proposals received under the Scheme of "Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surface" from 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005).

Sl. No.	Project	Present Status
2001-2002		
1	Laying of Hockey Astroturf in Bundelkhand University of Jhansi	Deficiencies conveyed on 4.10.2001.
2	Synthetic Hockey Surface at Dhyan Chand Stadium, Jhansi	Central assistance of Rs. 100.00 lakh approved on 3.11.2001.
3	Synthetic Athletic Track at Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Central assistance of Rs. 100.00 lakh approved on 11.2.2003.
2002-2003		
1	Synthetic Hockey Surface at SAI Sub Centre, Lucknow	Central assistance of Rs. 100.00 lakh approved on 26.5.2003.
2003-2004		
1	Synthetic Hockey Surface at Saffal, Distt. Etawah, Uttar Pradesh	Central assistance of Rs. 100.00 lakh approved on 20.1.2004.
2	Synthetic Athletic Track at Saffal, Distt. Etawah, Uttar Pradesh	Central assistance of Rs. 100.00 lakh approved on 20.1.2004.
2004-2005		
Nil		

*[Translation]***Proposals of Madhya Pradesh**

1913. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to number of proposals received, pending, cleared and grants-in-aid provided for supply of potable water, improvement of drainage system and development of slums in various towns of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2004-05; and

(b) the State-wise details of the grant sanctioned and released by the Union Government under urban development programmes during each of the last three years including the year 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND

MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Creches

1914. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of creches being run by the voluntary organizations/NGOs presently in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more creches during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the detail thereof State-wise especially in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) 679 Creches.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The opening of new creches in a State depend on number of good proposals recommended by State Governments and availability of funds. No time frame has been fixed.

Domestic Violence Against Women

1915. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) the number of cases/complaints received regarding domestic violence against women during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases solved so far, State-wise;

(c) whether National Family Health Survey (1998-99) says that 20% of married women between 15 to 49 years have been exposed to some form of domestic violence at some point in their lives;

(d) whether the trend of domestic violence has increased these days especially in Delhi and in other parts of North India;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether National Commission for women has written to Government seeking framing the guidelines to curb the menace;

(g) if so, whether Government is contemplating to enact a law to effectively curb this menace; and

(h) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) The statistical data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), relating to the number of cases reported, state-wise, under 'Cruelty by Husband or Relatives of Husband' (Section 498-A of India Penal Code) during 2001, 2002 and 2003, is attached at statement. Similar figures for the year 2004 are yet to be received by MHA from the States and Union Territories.

(b) The number of cases charge-sheeted is also shown in the Annexure referred to above.

(c) As per the key findings of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), 1998-99 at least 1 in 5 ever married women have experienced domestic violence since age 15.

(d) and (e) As per the data referred to in reply to part (a) above, the number of cases registered in North India (Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, and Delhi) was 9164 in 2001, 8679 in 2002 and 9934 in 2003.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) and (h) The Protection from Domestic Violence Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8 March, 2002. The Bill was examined and reported upon by the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, the Bill lapsed on the dissolution of the 13th Lok Sabha. The Government has initiated re-examination of the provisions of the Bill on the basis of recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the views expressed by the women's organizations before introducing it again in the Parliament. In this connection, inter-departmental consultations have been held. The various provisions of the Bill are now being finalized.

Statement

Cases registered (CR) and cases Charge sheeted (CS) under Cruelty by husband and relatives during 2001-2003

S.No.	Name of State/UT	2001		2002		2003	
		CR	CS	CR	CS	CR	CS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5791	4428	7018	5132	8167	5880
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	8	13	12	14	11
3.	Assam	1248	585	1694	1076	1808	1148

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	1558	1217	1577	1204	1880	1332
5.	Chhattisgarh	840	847	653	674	601	569
6.	Goa	11	11	8	6	24	14
7.	Gujarat	3667	3497	3321	3121	3684	3522
8.	Haryana	1513	963	1565	971	1618	985
9.	Himachal Pradesh	317	291	234	219	221	209
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	44	54	39	71	58
11.	Jharkhand	464	450	588	476	559	461
12.	Karnataka	1755	1605	1826	1466	1704	1521
13.	Kerala	2561	2061	2836	2355	2930	2311
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2562	2533	3117	3075	2938	2934
15.	Maharashtra	6090	6057	5353	5156	5452	5366
16.	Manipur	5	0	10	0	4	1
17.	Meghalaya	4	3	0	0	4	1
18.	Mizoram	16	0	3	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	1266	1186	1167	1109	1289	1308
21.	Punjab	1128	563	944	637	987	727
22.	Rajasthan	5532	3451	5691	3461	5733	3443
23.	Sikkim	0	0	3	2	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	815	685	1052	842	1555	1158
25.	Tripura	227	138	236	210	247	189
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7365	4843	5679	4557	2626	1920
27.	Uttaranchal	301	208	316	204	317	202
28.	West Bengal	3659	3176	4069	3780	4948	4991
	Total (States)	48976	38850	49027	39786	49385	40268
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	5	4	3	7	3
30.	Chandigarh	36	19	56	30	93	42
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2	3	5	2	1
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4	3	2	0	1
33.	Delhi	138	122	135	79	1211	314
34.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	1	0
35.	Pondicherry	3	4	9	6	4	3
	Total (UTs)	194	156	210	125	1318	364
	Total (All India)	49170	39006	49237	39911	50703	40632

Construction of Bridges in North Eastern Region

1916. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the implementation status of the construction of bridge over Lohit and Khabolu river, improvement of North Lakhimpur Kamalabari Road and strengthening of Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Science during the 10th Plan;
- (b) the funds allocated and achievement made so far;
- (c) the status of survey made on construction of bridge over Brahmaputra at Sadia, Assam;
- (d) the funds allocated and achievement made so far along with agency entrusted and target set;
- (e) whether the connecting road from Roing and Tezu to the proposed bridge is included in the survey;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) NEC has informed that the construction of bridge over Lohit and Khaboli river and improvement of North Lakhimpur - Kamalbari road are not included for implementation during the 10th Plan period.

DPR for strengthening of Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Science for Rs.14.96 crore has been submitted to NEC by the Government of Assam in October, 2004 for examination.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) M/s. Consultant Engineering Services, New Delhi was selected for the purpose. The Contract Agreement was signed on 20.12.2004. The study is scheduled to be completed within one year from the date of signing of Contract Agreement.
- (d) So far, no amount has been released. Full amount is proposed for the Budget of 2005-06.
- (e) No, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.
- (g) The feasibility study of the bridge includes immediate approach on both the banks. The connection of

Roing and Tezu is dependent on the feasibility of the bridge.

Utilization of Land in Safdarjung Airport

1917. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV:

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of land under utilization in Safdarjung Airport at present;
- (b) whether the Government has asked the Ministry of Civil Aviation to return the land allotted to Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi which is not in use for the last 50 years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has requested the Union Government for allotment of this Airport for setting up of an international arts and crafts centre on the lines of Delhi Haat;
- (e) if so, whether the Union Government has finalized any plan for utilization of surplus land of the Airport as such; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government had sought details regarding the present use of the land measuring 184.153 acres under Safdarjung Airport since it was reportedly not being utilized for aviation purposes any longer. The Ministry of Civil aviation has informed that the Airport is actively being used for aviation purposes and by VVIP and VIP aircraft including aircraft of several State Governments, air craft of Airports Authority of India used for calibration of Navigation Aids of all civil airports and by M/s Pawan Hans.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) and (f) Do not arise.

Border Dispute between Assam and Meghalaya

1918. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of long standing border dispute between Assam and Meghalaya;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to defuse the tension of such border disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Joint Committee of two States had identified areas of dispute in 6 Sectors.

(c) The Government has advised both the State Governments from time to time to resolve the issue through mutual understanding.

Enhancement of Funds for Development of Sports

1919. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests for enhancement of funds for development of sports from State Governments during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of proposals cleared alongwith allocation of funds, so far, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the records of the Ministry, requests from Manipur, Mizoram & J&K have been received during the last three years and current year (as on date) for enhancement in the pattern of Central assistance being provided to the states under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes being implemented by the Ministry for the development of sports. However, no such request has been received from the Maharashtra Government.

(c) State wise funds are not allocated under the scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure". The funds are released based on the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments. State wise details of funds released under the above mentioned scheme for creation of various sports facilities during the years 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005) have been given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The centrally sponsored schemes for creation of sports infrastructure have been transferred to State Sector with effect from 1.4.2005. In view of this fact, there is no budgetary allocation for these schemes w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and accordingly, no new proposals pending with the Ministry are being processed. Thus, from 1.4.2005, the State Governments shall be responsible for funding the creation of sports facilities for the development of sports in the country including completion of pending proposals.

Statement

State-wise details of Central Assistance Released under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 (As on 28.2.2005)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005 (As on 28.2.2005)	
		Amount Released	No. of Project	Amount Released	No. of Project	Amount Released	No. of Project	Amount Released	No. of Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.00	2	13.74	1	484.527	14	52.25	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.85	4	156.44	6	191.00	5	0	0
3.	Assam	50.00	2	73.50	3	17	2	130.06	5
4.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	3.89	2	0.00	0	0	0	20.00	1
7.	Haryana	37.00	2	1.20	1	40.17	2	102.72	13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.95	6	6.61	3	100.213	6	91.1365	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.409	1	5.02	5	26.823	18	0	0
10.	Karnataka	31.45	4	82.20	14	58.7	8	74.3	8
11.	Kerala	1.66	1	0.124	1	13.018	4	1.50	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58.83	5	62.40	4	152.27	13	115.40	6
13.	Maharashtra	100.00	4	165.00	7	236.437	13	135.50	5
14.	Manipur	33.04	3	62.50	5	0	0	4.50	2
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.11	5	109.43	2
16.	Mizoram	0.00	0	57.75	11	136.323	21	30.00	1
17.	Nagaland	107.62	29	194.00	8	962.463	21	105.66	11
18.	Orissa	0.00	0	15.50	2	0.05	1	0	0
19.	Punjab	162.52	11	10.00	1	48.00	1	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0.04	1	10.71	2	28.00	2	8.725	1
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	79.05	5	97.011	8	170.366	22	55.72	10
23.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	35.56	2	16.29	1	48.94	3	42.33	4
25.	West Bengal	10.00	1	28.00	2	20.07	16	2.70	2
26.	Delhi	2.52	1	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	78.50	4	0	0
28.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.00	1
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.00	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Total		872.509	86	1057.995	85	2906.863	182	1169.2715	86

[Translation]

**Utilization of Funds for Tribal
Development Schemes**

1920. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have not utilized Central funds allocated for tribal development schemes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the States along with reasons therefor, State-wise particularly from Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the steps 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) Funds released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are to be utilized within 12 months from the date of sanction. The utilization position submitted by the States show that most of them including Chhattisgarh have utilized more than 75% of the amount released within the stipulated time limit.

(c) Government has taken several measures to monitor timely and purposeful utilization of funds, which include:-

- (i) Receipt of Utilisation Certificates as a pre requisite for further release of funds.
- (ii) Periodic progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes.
- (iii) Central Government Officers undertake on the spot visits to the States/UTs for ascertaining the progress of implementation of schemes.
- (iv) Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central level with the State Secretaries of Tribal Welfare Departments to ensure timely submission of proposals, speed up implementation of schemes, and review physical & financial progress.
- (v) At the State/field level, the agencies like Tribal Advisory Council, Project implementation committees of ITDPs and Panchayat Samities also monitor timely spending of funds and effective implementation of schemes.

(vi) To avoid delays in disbursements of funds by the State Plan/Finance and Tribal Welfare Departments, to the line departments/ implementing agencies, the guidelines for allocation and utilization of SCA to TSP has since been revised with the provision of ITDA/ITDP wise earmarking of SCA funds. It has been provided in the guidelines that all States/UTs should ensure that assessment of actual programmes/schemes implemented under TSP on the socio economic conditions of the tribal covered under ITDPs, MADAs Clusters, PTGs as the case may be, should specifically be undertaken.

(vii) In the case of schemes implemented through the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), funds are released after an assessment of the standing of the NGO, past performance etc. Apart from the periodic progress reports, the NGOs are required to furnish annual accounts and audited reports and utilization certificates on the basis of which further release of funds are made. Inspection of NGOs is also undertaken through State Governments/UT officials and other authorities, and also by the Central Government officers.

[English]

Indo-Myanmar Trade

1921. SHRI M. K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Myanmar have relaxed currency norms for smooth conduct of exports and imports;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to boost border trade with Myanmar; and

(c) if so, how far the exports and imports across the said border have increased compared to that during the year prior to relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) As per current guidelines under FEMA, member countries in the Asian Clearing Union (except Nepal) namely Bangladesh, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka can make payment for all eligible current transactions by debit to the Asian Clearing Union dollar account in India of a bank of the member country in which the other party to the transaction, is resident or in any; permitted currency in all other cases. Further, the RBI has issued a circular in 2004 to all banks, authorized to

deal in foreign exchange, which allows trade transactions with Myanmar to be settled in any freely convertible currency, in addition to the ACU Mechanism.

(b) With a view to boosting the border trade with Myanmar, a border trade agreement was signed in 1994 and operationalised in April, 1995. The border trading point at Moreh-Tamu in the Manipur sector has been operating since April 1995. A second border trading point at Zowkhatar-Rhi in Mizoram sector has been opened in January 2004.

(c) The details of the exports and imports across the border with Myanmar during the last three years are given below:

Year	(Value in lakh Rupees)		
	Exports	Imports	Total
2001-02	125.07	812.50	937.57
2002-03	392.20	1262.10	1654.30
2003-04	985.30	884.50	1939.80

Car Exports

1922. SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cars from India progressively increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total number of cars and the names of countries to which cars are exported, model-wise;

(c) whether the Government is expecting further increase of export of cars during the next two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and measures taken therefrom?

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

(b) The total number of cars exported during the last three years are as under:

Category	Number of cars exported		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Passenger Cars	50,088	70,828	126,249

Source: Society for Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

Major countries to which cars have been exported during the last three years are Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium,

France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Nepal, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, the United States of America, Denmark, Moldavia and Saudi Arabia.

Source: Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Engineering Export Promotion Council is implementing various export promotion activities approved by the Government. The car exporters are also entitled to various export incentives under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government for promoting exports.

Illegal Constructions

1923. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1746 and 3375 dated 20 July, 2004 and 21 December, 2004 respectively and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(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) Yes, Sir. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that its building department has identified 217 properties in the period 1.8.03 and 30.11.04 for illegal constructions and has booked them under the department's policy for further necessary action including demolition.

Christian Population in North-Eastern Region

1924. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Minorities has observed that there has been abnormal growth of Christian population in the North Eastern Region;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government on the said observation;

(d) whether the Government has found out the reasons for such hike in Christian population; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the answer to part (a) of the question.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Export Infrastructure

1925. SHRI K. C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for development of the existing export infrastructure of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the financial assistance given under assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and other activities (ASIDE) during the last three years to every State particularly Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Government of India provide financial assistance to all States and Union Territories including Tamil Nadu, under the Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme for development of export related infrastructure based on their export performance. The details of financial assistance given under State Component of ASIDE to all States and Union Territories and Tamil Nadu during the last three years are as follows:-

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Financial Assistance to All States/Union Territories under State Component of ASIDE Scheme	Financial Assistance to Tamil Nadu under State Component of ASIDE Scheme
2002-03	241.00	28.00
2003-04	252.00	30.00
2004-05 (as on 9.3.2005)	299.12	39.19

[Translation]

Scholarship for ST Students

1926. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether scholarships and banks loan are being provided to the students for getting higher education in the country;

(b) the amount allocated under various pre matric and post matric scholarship/loan schemes for the Scheduled Tribes students during each of the last three years and thereafter till date, State-wise;

(c) the number of students benefited under the schemes so far state-wise;

(d) the amount allocated during the current financial year for providing free education to the students of Scheduled Tribes, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to add the scholarship amount being given to the students of Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of calculating price index; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is administering a scheme of Post Matric Scholarship under which maintenance and some other allowances are provided to the ST students apart from reimbursement of compulsory course fees. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has got no scheme of arranging bank loans for higher education for ST students.

(b) to (d) The amount allocated under the Post Matric Scholarship scheme for ST students during the last 3 years and the current financial year is as follows:

(Rs. in cores)

S. No.	Financial Year	Amount allocated
1.	2001-02	63.00
2.	2002-03	66.00
3.	2003-04	54.00
4.	2004-05	64.50

The allocations under this scheme are not made state-wise.

The Ministry of Tribal affairs is not administering any Pre-matric Scholarship/Loan Scheme.

The number of students benefited under the Post Matic Scholarship scheme statewide during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) No. Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Beneficiaries during the last three years and current financial year under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarships for ST Students.

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	Name of State/UT	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
		Actual Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58060	60652	69427	72625
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1130	3544	8190	13347
3.	Assam	44965	0	57850	58998
4.	Bihar	2257	1929	1796	2982
5.	Gujarat	59417	62600	162446	106687
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3955	2280	2956	4950
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2899	5116	993	2542
8.	Karnataka	37458	24455	31892	35081
9.	Kerala	3555	4624	5200	5707
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36746	40032	41649	46000
11.	Maharashtra	54286	55403	55449	47609
12.	Manipur	31746	32152	30274	34512
13.	Meghalaya	36251	39876	41869	43962
14.	Mizoram	13590	14190	17612	20413
15.	Nagaland	21898	24753	27615	31757
16.	Orissa	30545	35526	*35000	35000
17.	Rajasthan	61872	65199	68404	83416
18.	Sikkim	370	689	672	1511
19.	Tamil Nadu	418	589	1545	1778
20.	Tripura	6217	5462	6157	7827
21.	Uttar Pradesh	378	354	468	3996
22.	West Bengal	12391	13323	11135	16370
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	171	199	*210	250
24.	Daman and Diu	0	107	19	24
25.	Uttaranchal	8117	8582	9839	12052
26.	Chhattisgarh	44147	46907	54645	60109
27.	Jharkhand	30221	27272	8187	10585
28.	Goa			262	290
	Total	603060	575815**	751761	760380

* Anticipated beneficiaries

** The number of beneficiaries during 2002-03 was less than those in 2001-02 because the State Govt. of Assam could not disburse the scholarship amount during the year 2002-03 & reported 'Nil' number of beneficiaries during that year.

Revival of Sick/Closed Industries

1927. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial units closed by BIFR during each of the last two years, and thereafter, State-wise;

(b) the number of units recommended for revival during the above said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of sick units for which recommendations of revival are pending with BIFR;

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive policy for the revival of the sick industrial units; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOAN): (a) to (d) Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) considers revival of sick industrial units registered with the Board under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act 1985 (SICA). As per the information received from BIFR, during the last two years i.e. 2003 and 2004 and in the current year i.e. upto January 2005, the total number of sick industrial units, recommended by the Board for winding up are 236. During the above period, revival schemes have been sanctioned in 103 cases, state-wise and year-wise winding up and number of schemes sanctioned are given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively. Besides, as on date revival schemes have been circulated in respect of another 52 cases, state-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-III. The Draft Schemes for revival of sick industries are circulated for approval of all concerned parties and their suggestions/objections are invited during a stipulated time limit. Thereafter the objections/suggestions are considered by the concerned Bench of the Board and the revival schemes are finalised. As there is no Bench functional at present, no definite time frame can be given for finalisation of these draft revival schemes.

(e) and (f) The Government provides a policy regime that facilitates and foster growth and development of industries. The Government has taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial-units in the country which, *inter alia*, include guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, amalgamation of sick industrial units, with healthy units,

setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act 1985 etc. Wherever feasible, rehabilitation schemes are sanctioned for revival of these units registered with the BIFR which, *inter-alia*, include restructuring, of the capital, induction of the fresh funds by the promoters, including Government assistance for public sector units, merger with other companies, change of management, relief and concessions by Financial Institutions/Banks, and relief and concession by the state and the central Government in the Form of rescheduling of the dues.

Statement-I*State-wise winding up recommended cases*

S.No.	State	2003	2004	2005 (As on 31.1.05)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	8	1
2.	Bihar	-	1	-
3.	Gujarat	14	8	-
4.	Haryana	4	2	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-
6.	Jharkhand	1	1	-
7.	Kerala	1	3	-
8.	Karnataka	6	3	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5	7	-
10.	Maharashtra	28	15	1
11.	NCT Delhi	10	8	-
12.	Orissa	6	2	-
13.	Punjab	6	3	-
14.	Rajasthan	6	2	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	24	12	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9	4	-
17.	Utranchal	-	1	-
18.	West Bengal	12	7	-
19.	Assam	1	1	-
	Total	145	89	2

Statement-II**State-wise scheme sanctioned cases**

S.No.	State	2003	2004	2005 (As on 31.1.05)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	3	-
2.	Goa	1	-	-
3.	Gujarat	5	3	-
4.	Haryana	1	1	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-
6.	Jharkhand	-	3	-
7.	Kerala	1	1	1
8.	Karnataka	5	1	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	8	12	-
11.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
12.	NCT Delhi	-	8	-
13.	Orissa	1	-	-
14.	Punjab	-	2	-
15.	Rajasthan	1	-	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	8	3	-
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2	5	1
18.	West Bengal	7	4	-
19.	Assam	3	-	-
Total		54	46	3

Statement-II**State-wise Draft Scheme cases as on 31.1.05**

S.No.	State	2005 (As on 31.1.05)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Chandigarh	1
3.	Gujarat	3

1	2	3
4.	Kerala	3
5.	Karnataka	5
6.	Maharashtra	9
7.	Meghalaya	1
8.	NCT Delhi	4
9.	Punjab	3
10.	Rajasthan	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	10
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2
13.	West Bengal	3
14.	Assam	1
Total		52

*[English]***Child Abuse**

1928. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child sex abuse in our country is frightening and increased day by day in the country;

(b) if so, whether the child sex abuse comes under the category of rape or outrage of modesty; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to form a legal expert committee along with NGO's who deals with the child sex abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) and (b) A large number of incidents of child sex abuse are being reported in the country. There is a rising trend in child abuse cases which is reflected in the number of child rape cases as informed by National Crime Records Bureau. The total number of child rape cases reported in the country during 2001, 2002 and 2003 are 2113, 2532 and 2949. Such cases are covered under different sections of India Penal Code.

(c) Efforts are being made by the Government to strictly implement the relevant laws and to review the existing laws for amendment in consultation with NGOs, if required.

Incentive to Tea Industry

1929. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Tea Association of India to withdraw the additional excise duty of Re. 1 per Kg. on tea;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the revenue collected from Tea has been utilised for the development of the industry and labour welfare works;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether tea industry is facing difficulties as the cost of production has gone up whereas auction cost has come down;

(f) if so, the measures taken to remedy the situation;

(g) whether the Government proposes to give concessions to exporters exporting tea to Egypt and Arabian countries; and

(h) if so, the details thereabout?

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

(b) In the Union Budget for 2005-06, the additional duty of excise of Re.1 per kg on tea has been withdrawn.

(c) and (d) A special fund has been set up with collections of additional duty of excise of Re.1 per kg on tea collected during 2003-04 and 2004-05. Various schemes to be financed out of this fund are under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f) Economy of the tea industry has been affected due to continuous fall in prices starting from mid 1999 to April 2004. However, the all India average auction prices for tea had shown an increase from Rs.56.03 per kg in 2003 to Rs.64.57 per kg in 2004. Government has taken a number of measures to help the tea industry. These 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, withdrawal of the additional duty of excise of Re.1 per kg on tea in the Union

Budget for 2005-06, implementation of a Special Tea Term Loan. (STTL) for the tea sector which envisages restructuring/ rephasing of irregular portion of outstanding term/working capital loans in the tea 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 with a view to ensure that the small growers get a reasonable share of the price obtained by the manufacturer for made tea, implementation of an IT based Information Dissemination Plan for the tea industry, including conversion of manual auction centres into electronic auction centres, reduction in the import duty on items of machinery used to improve productivity and quality of tea, including value addition to an all inclusive rate of 5% etc. Besides, a number of developmental schemes are also being implemented by the Tea Board during the 10th Five Year Plan for enhancing productivity, quality and marketability of tea produced in the country.

(g) and (h) Government does not propose to provide any concessions to exporters for exporting tea to specific destinations like Egypt and Arabian countries.

Collapse of Daman Ganga Bridge

1930. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLBHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Daman Ganga Bridge renovation and reconstructed by NBCC in August, 2003 had collapsed within one year of its reconstruction;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted to fix responsibility in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the findings thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Daman Ganga Bridge which was renovated and reconstructed by NBCC and opened for traffic in June, 2004 again collapsed on 3-8-2004.

(b) and (c) An administrative inquiry has been instituted to inquire into the circumstances which led to the collapse of the bridge. The terms of reference of the inquiry are:-

(i) Investigate and ascertain as far as practicable the reasons for the collapse of the newly constructed bridge;

(ii) Whether there were any inherent defects in the design of the newly reconstructed bridge;

- (iii) Whether the design took into account the likely pressure which would be brought to bear on the foundations and superstructure of the bridge because of normal flood in the river as well as abnormal discharge because of floods, flash floods, tidal waves based on observed data over a period of time prior to the occurrence;
- (iv) Whether the executing agency M/s National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) carried out all required surveys, investigations, including water current velocity tests as well as investigations to assess the structural stability of the existing portion of the bridge as a whole in accordance with their contractual obligations;
- (v) Whether all agencies/consultants/contractors engaged by M/s National Building Construction Corporation for execution of the work had the requisite expertise of bridge construction and were reputed/recognized as mandated by the contractual agreement;
- (vi) Whether the construction of the bridge was strictly in conformity with the approved plans, designs and specifications, and, whether the material used was in accordance with the approved standards;
- (vii) Whether M/s RITES as techno-economic Consultants for the work, carried out all their consultancy obligations for checking and constructions supervision as per the approved agreement and, whether they had certified the structural stability as a whole of the bridge before it was opened for public use;
- (viii) Whether M/s RITES ensured that the bridge construction took into account all the data necessary in terms of current velocity, tidal variations and such other factors keeping in view the past history of collapse of the said bridge; and
- (ix) Fix responsibility of officials/agencies for their acts of commission and omission, if any.

(d) The inquiry is still in progress.

Pension to Beneficiaries of Hyderabad

1931. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved enhancing the number of beneficiaries of Hyderabad Liberation Movement from 11,000 to 15,000;

(b) if so, whether 'Samman Pension' under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 was among others given to freedom fighters who suffered from merger of former Hyderabad State with Union of India by participating in Camps organized to fight against Nizam; and

(c) if so, total number of pensioners who will be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India has approved enhancement in the estimated 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; with the 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.

(b) Yes Sir. Border Camps had been established on the borders of the then Nizam State to secure the merger of the Nizam State into the Union of India. The then Nizam had issued a general Firman for arrest of all those persons who were connected with the organization and activities of these Border Camps.. The sufferings in the border Camps for carrying out struggle for merger of the Hyderabad State with the Indian Union were approved, in 1985, to be at par with the underground sufferings of the freedom fighters for grant of Samman Pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

(c) The enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries will benefit about 4,000 additional applicants; the total number of beneficiaries will be about 15,000.

India to Host G-20 Meet

1932. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to host the next meeting of the Group of 20 developing countries on agriculture in March, 2005; and

(b) 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. India will be hosting at New Delhi from 17-19 March 2005, a Ministerial Meeting of the G-20 countries which will be preceded by a meeting of G-20 Senior Officials. The G-20 will also hold consultations

with the country-coordinators of some developing country alliances and regional groupings, namely, the G-33, Africa Group, Least Developed Countries, ACP (African Caribbean and Pacific Countries) and CARICOM (Caribbean Community) to discuss issues in the agriculture negotiations underway in the World Trade Organisation. The G-20 will also brainstorm on other areas of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, including on non-agricultural products, services and development issues.

India – Canada Trade

1933. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have a proposal to expand trade relation with Canada;
- (b) whether any agreement has been signed with Canada to expand Indo-Canada trade relation;
- (c) if so, the areas identified for the expansion of Indo-Canada trade relation;
- (d) the programmes drawn up thereon for 2005-06 financial year; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) Expansion of India's trade is a sustained' and continuous effort of the Government.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Attempts are being made to consolidate India's position in the existing areas and to expand further specially in areas like chemicals & pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, gems & jewellery, telecom and information technology, power & energy, roads & infrastructure etc.

(d) and (e) In the financial year 2005-06, a programme is being drawn for participation in trade promotion activities like trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets etc. Exchange of high level delegations of the two countries are also being arranged to facilitate and enhance economic and commercial cooperation for mutual benefits.

Safety Measures in Coastal Areas

1934. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tsunami effected States are considering to construct concrete wall across the coastal area to safeguard it in any future disaster;

(b) if so, whether concerned State Governments have sought financial assistance from Central Government/ Prime Minister's Relief Fund in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu had, in their memoranda for financial assistance submitted to Ministry of Home Affairs, inter-alia requested for Central assistance of Rs. 372.88 crore and Rs. 345 crore respectively for construction of walls in the coastal areas as a safeguard against future disasters. Release of funds for such long term measures has so far not been considered. The Government have constituted a Core Group under the Planning Commission to plan and make provisions for long term rehabilitation and infrastructure reconstruction in the Tsunami affected areas.

Demands Raised by Employees of Chandigarh, U.T.

1935. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the employees of Chandigarh UT Administration and Municipal Corporation have been raising certain demands for the last many years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) response of the Government thereto and action taken, if any, by the Chandigarh Administration?

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

(b) and (c) The major demands raised by the employees of Chandigarh Administration relate to extension of the terms and conditions of service on the pattern admissible to Central Government Employees to them and payment of bonus. Both these demands were considered by the government but it was not found possible to accede to either of the two demands.

The major demand of the employees of the Chandigarh Municipal Corporation was for grant of 'deemed deputation' status to such employees who were transferred from the Chandigarh Administration to Chandigarh Municipal Corporation. However, after discussions of their Association with the Secretary, Local Government, Chandigarh Administration they have agreed to be treated as employees of the Corporation provided their pensionary benefits are paid by the Chandigarh Administration and their GPF A/cs etc. are maintained by the Accountant General, Punjab

Accordingly, the Chandigarh Administration have made a proposal on these lines which is under consideration of the Government.

Growth Rate

1936. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promising more exporter friendly policies to step up India's overall growth rate;

(b) if so, whether exporters led growth would help create 25 million jobs in the manufacturing sector by 2015; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the exports expected to increase as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGOVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Recognizing that the primary purpose of trade is stimulation of greater economic activity, the Foreign Trade Policy 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) and (c) 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 for agriculture, handlooms, handicrafts, gems & jewellery and leather exports in the Foreign Trade Policy. It is expected that given the concerted efforts to promote exports, India's merchandise trade will reach US \$150 billion by 2008-09.

[Translation]

Removal of Encroachments by NDMC

1937. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Council had removed encroachments from Shastri Market, Nirman Bhavan and Yashwant Place in February, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position in this regard;

(c) whether the New Delhi Municipal Council is

not taking any action to remove encroachments from the pavements along the roads in front and the back of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, and from the pavements in front of Udyan Marg, Central Secretariat, Bhai Veer Singh Marg, Gole Market, K-Block, H-Block and P&T Quarters;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the above encroachments are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has reported to have conducted 56 raids and made 62 removals from Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road (Shastri Market) in February, 2005.

(c) to (e) NDMC has reported that there is no 'pucca' encroachment in the areas under reference. Action for removal of squatters is taken regularly as an ongoing process.

[English]

I.I.A.S. Report

1938. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs.1.38 crores study undertaken by the Indian Institute of Advance Study report has been shelved by the Ministry;

(b) if not, the details of works undertaken by the Institute and the reports submitted to the Government; and

(c) the manner by which the Government proposes to implement the recommendations made under the Project?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla, eight books have so far been published, one book is under publication and manuscripts of ten more books have been received for publication under the 'Project on Study of Indian Civilization'.

(c) Government of India in October, 2004, have appointed a one-man Committee to review the working of the IIAS, Shimla, including the 'Project on Study of Indian Civilization', to hold enquiry into the affairs thereof and to report thereon. The Committee has submitted an Interim

Report, wherein it recommended for reassessment of the Project by the present Governing Body of the IAS Society. The Government have sent the recommendations to the Chairperson, IAS for necessary corrective steps.

I.C.H.R.

1939. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bandopadhyay Committee enquiring into the affairs of the Indian Council of Historical Research, has submitted its interim report to the Government;

(b) if so, the facts in details and recommendation made therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Bandyopadhyay Committee enquiring into the affairs of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has so far submitted two interim reports, one on "non-publication/ stoppage of volumes of 'Towards Freedom' Project by ICHR" and the other on "non-submission of research work by scholars, who were given Fellowship by the ICHR during 1995-96 — 2000-2001, as highlighted in the report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India for 2002-2003.

(b) The Committee in its interim report on 'Towards Freedom' Project noted that attempts, including stoppage of funding and interruption in publication of volumes under the 'Towards Freedom' Project were made to scuttle the project. The Committee has recommended for completion of the project within 24 months and constitution of Editorial Board with appointment of eminent historian as General Editor. The Committee further recommended for streamlining of the processing and publication procedure and suggested to take a view regarding the present Council including the Chairman.

The Committee, on the issue of 'non-submission of research work by scholars', observed that there were irregularities in award of Senior Research Fellowship and National Fellowship and that proper representation of different regions of the country, SCs/STs, women and minorities was not given. The committee recommended for a Standing Search Committee to award National Fellowships, institution of a system of nomination to Senior Research Fellowship and computerisation of fellowship and travel grant programmes. The Committee also recommended for

appropriate remedial measures and recovery of fellowship grant from defaulters.

(c) While the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee in the interim report on "non-publication/ stoppage of volumes of 'Towards Freedom' Project", the interim report of the Committee on 'non-submission of research work by scholars' is under examination.

A.I.C.T.E.

1940. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether AICTE is focusing mainly on inspection, approval and extensions and not on measures to promote quality in education, and to coordinate in development of technical education in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps the AICTE is taking to activate its actual role and objects to promote professional skills and leadership in the field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI) : (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken a number of initiatives for promoting quality in technical education. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes in technical institutions based on stringent norms and standards. So far, about 1700 programmes have been accredited. Further, grants are released to deserving institutions for upgrading the infrastructure and replacing obsolete equipment under the Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence Scheme (MODROBS) and to encourage research in technical education under the Research Promotion Scheme (RPS). Many faculty development schemes are offered by the AICTE. To encourage use of internet and digital library, schemes like INDEST, DELNET and ERNET are offered.

Financial Assistance to Nehru Yuva Kendras

1941. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocated to NYKS during 2004-05 and thereafter till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated to these Kendras during the last three years have been utilised;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to set up new Kendras in the country;

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

(f) the details of NYKS in Gujarat and Orissa and the area covered by these Kendras location-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to increase the involvement and expansion of Sangathan's in solving the national problems?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Details of funds allocated to District level Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) during last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Details of funds utilized by NYKs during last three years are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The details are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(g) Apart from implementing regular and special

programmes for youth development activities the following steps have been taken to increase the involvement and expansion of Sangathan's in solving national problems:-

(i) To improve the outreach of youth related programmes of various Ministries by involvement of NYK volunteers such as Self Help Groups under Swaran Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana projects under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Polio and Malaria eradication, HIV/AIDS projects etc.

(ii) Recognition of registered youth clubs as non-governmental organizations for seeking assistance under programmes of various Ministries being implemented by NGOs. Ministry has also sanctioned programmes to Youth Clubs through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan under schemes of National Integration, Vocational Training, Development and Empowerment of Adolescents etc.

(iii) Gandhi Gramodaya Sankalp Abhiyan has been launched with a view to adopt one village each in 500 districts for enabling them to become self-reliant.

(iv) Outstanding voluntary work was done by youth clubs under NYKs in Tsunami affected areas.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds allocated during the year 2001-2002 to 2004-2005

S.No.	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana	9073170	3729833	9865760	9687360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6700017	3255441	8255855	7395240
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	7936036	3787371	9008952	8627780
4.	Punjab	7776291	3384928	8800900	8476440
5.	Rajasthan	16080392	7016845	19299246	18163800
6.	Chandigarh	574603	396718	1207832	605460
7.	Delhi	1779695	851274	2502508	1816380
8.	Andhra Pradesh	11402295	11112183	13609691	13925580
9.	Karnataka	8989853	10772471	11942346	12109200

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kerala	7416898	7671764	9810854	8476440
11.	Tamil Nadu	15631780	16761734	19225668	17558340
12.	Pondicherry	1504935	1639732	1515644	2421840
13.	Uttar Pradesh	35640393	33292244	37019478	33300300
14.	Uttaranchal	5001864	4480022	5222247	5546430
15.	Assam	11137967	11854714	13104075	15757940
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1369989	1730002	1556321	2465080
17.	Manipur	5291821	4709161	5930596	5546430
18.	Meghalaya	2694206	2279983	2616343	3081350
19.	Nagaland	3590493	3510503	3626548	4313890
20.	Mizoram	1385950	1573568	1429353	1848810
21.	Tripura	1888136	1874601	2173139	1848810
22.	Bihar	21444928	23286750	22109370	20585640
23.	Jharkhand	8442854	8254853	8384140	9687360
24.	Orissa	6530360	9850329	9184423	9081900
25.	Gujarat	9634523	10421915	10407682	11503740
26.	Madhya Pradesh	21679955	24074700	26688757	24218400
27.	Chhattisgarh	4373041	4624983	4706804	4843680
28.	Maharashtra	16443273	18109399	18433130	18163800
29.	Goa	1097664	755944	1284608	1210920
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	313220	323280	349045	605460
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3966209	4133533	4049997	3632760
32.	West Bengal	15007320	15860207	15896427	13320120
33.	Sikkim	1583522	1648609	1892904	2465080
34.	Lakshdweep	270866	271868	181121	605460
35.	Daman and Diu	743349	863441	853711	1210920

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds utilised during the year 2001-2002 to 2003-2004

S.No.	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana	8851517	3451279	8754783
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6174372	2952680	8121247

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	7642906	3487271	8895965
4.	Punjab	7958587	3110446	8061353
5.	Rajasthan	13999213	6896642	18450226
6.	Chandigarh/UT	144860	313847	1446435
7.	Delhi	1768081	808122	2562458

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Andhra Pradesh	11316513	10726990	13597692	22.	Bihar	20469206	22854334	21642578
9.	Karnataka	8873705	10299194	11630714	23.	Jharkhand	7756244	8175329	8161976
10.	Kerala	7277729	716117	9839953	24.	Orissa	6192801	9746732	9073738
11.	Tamil Nadu	15123049	7160117	9839953	25.	Gujarat	8468717	10082791	10075185
12.	Pondicherry	1310866	921141	1452384	26.	Madhya Pradesh	19332940	22758059	25692945
13.	Uttar Pradesh	35640393	31934101	35736403	27.	Chhattisgarh	3960192	4209483	4021351
14.	Uttaranchal	5001864	4123458	5020135	28.	Maharashtra	15949163	16915416	17383087
15.	Assam	10565737	11787492	1294170	29.	Goa	906540	717541	807483
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1306441	1661861	1516250	30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	309046	282946	349045
17.	Manipur	5424461	4691821	5729260	31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3608572	3828253	3796562
18.	Meghalaya	2662433	2364376	2595831	32.	West Bengal	14663329	15612985	1554773
19.	Nagaland	3540745	3438841	3540460	33.	Sikkim	1568223	1604000	1857477
20.	Mizoram	1374905	1571545	1412136	34.	Lakshdweep	215105	98920	148599
21.	Tripura	1883791	1886418	2169461	35.	Daman and Diu	699077	767377	740163

Statement-III

Details of NYKS in Gujarat and Orissa and the area covered by these Kendras location-wise

Location of Zonal Office	Location of Regional Office	Location of Kendra Office
1	2	3
Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	(Gujarat) 1. Baroda	1. Bharuch 2. Nadiad (Kheda) 3. Godhra 4. Sabarkantha (Himmatnagar) 5. Valsad 6. Surat 7. Ahmedabad 8. Baroda 9. Dangs 10. Gandhinagar 11. Daman(UT) 12. Silvasa (Dadra Nagar Haveli)

1	2	3
	2. Rajkot	13. Junagarh
		14. Mehsana
		15. Surandra Nagar
		16. Jamnagar
		17. Bhavnagar
		18. Kutch (Bhuj)
		19. Rajkot
		20. Diu (UT)
		21. Amreli
		22. Palanpur
	Orissa	
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	1. Behrampur	1. Behrampur
		2. Korapur
		3. Kalahandi
		4. Naupada
		5. Bolangir
		6. Phulbani
		7. Puri
		8. Khurda
	2. Sambalpur	9. Sambalpur
		10. Sundargarh
		11. Keonjhar
		12. Mayurbhanj
		13. Balasore
		14. Cuttack
		15. Dhenkanal
		16. Kendrapara

[Translation]

India-Italy Trade

1942. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRIMATI ANURADUA CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

SHRI K. S. RAO:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the bilateral trade between India and Italy during the year 2004-05;

(b) if so, the percentage increase or decrease in the bilateral trade as compared to the increase or decrease registered during the last year, alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the areas in which the bilateral trade was maximum during 2004-05;

(d) whether trade was below the target in these areas alongwith reasons therefor;

(e) whether any new trade agreements have been signed between the two countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any meeting of India-Italy Business Forum was recently held; and

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

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

Period	Value (in US \$ million)	Percentage increase over the corresponding period of previous year
April-Nov., 2004-05	2074.25	22%
April-Nov., 2003-04	1698.14	27%
April-Nov., 2002-03	1336.32	--

While the value of trade has been increasing, there is a slight decline in percentage increase in bilateral trade during 2004-05 due to decline in imports and exports of some commodities.

(c) The top five items of India's exports to Italy during April-November, 2004-05 were primary & semi-finished iron & steel, cotton readymade garments including accessories, cotton yarn/fabrics/made-ups, transport equipments and manmade yarn/fabrics/made-ups. The top five items of India's imports from Italy during the same period were machinery, electronic goods, organic chemicals, machine tools and iron & steel.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) A Memorandum of Understanding on fishery- and aquaculture products has been signed between the two countries on 14th February 2005. This MoU, inter-alia, provides for bilateral exchange of information, assistance in professional education and training, development of monitoring programmes etc. in the fishery & aquaculture sector.

(g) and (h) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and the Confederation of

Indian Industry (CII) in partnership with Confindustria (Confederation of Italian Industries), Italian Institute of Foreign Trade and Association of Banking Industry organised the India-Italy Business Forum in New Delhi on 15 February 2005 during the visit of President of Italy and the accompanying business delegation. This meeting provided a platform for the business communities of the two countries to exchange views on potential sectors of cooperation to further expand trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

[English]

Increase in Lal Dora Area

1943. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Lal Dora' (residential area) of the rural villages of Delhi was fixed in the year of 1908;

(b) if so, whether the area under 'Lal Dora' was expected to get increased after every 30 years in order to accommodate the increasing population of these villages as per the provision of Delhi Land Reforms Act;

(c) If so, the number of time the process of increasing this 'Lal Dora' limit has taken place till 2004;

(d) whether some dwelling units have been constructed in order to fulfil the requirements of natural increasing population of these villages the limits of 'Lal Dora' has not been increased;

(e) whether the Government has acquired some constructed area in some villages under 'Lal Dora';

(f) if so, whether the Government is considering to free the area so acquired; and

(g) if so, the time by which the acquired area is likely to be returned?

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

[Translation]

Development of Sports in Rural Areas

1944. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

SHRI V. K. THUMMAR:

SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA:

SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for development of sports during the last three years and thereafter especially in rural areas, State-wise;

(b) whether any stadia have been constructed in States during the said period;

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

(d) whether any registered club get any facilities from the Government for the development of sports and games; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Specific State-wise funds are not allocated under the sports infrastructure schemes for development of sports in the country including rural areas. Depending upon the receipt of viable proposals from State Governments, schools, colleges etc., admissible grant is provided under the following Sports Infrastructure Schemes:

(i) Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure;

(ii) Grants to Rural Schools for purchase of sports equipment and development of playground;

(iii) Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities & Colleges; and

(iv) Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces,

(b) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of stadia completed under the scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure" from 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 28.2.2005) with Central assistance have been given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Details are given in (b) above. It is for the State Government to send proposals for construction of stadium and to expedite completion of the stadia approved by the Central Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Registered Non Government Organizations including clubs who are active in the field of sports are eligible for seeking central assistance in accordance with the approved pattern subject to the receipt of viable proposals from them for construction of stadia, swimming pool, playfields etc. for the development of sports and games. However, this Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being transferred to State Sector with effect from 1.4.2005.

Statement

Number of Stadia completed under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 (as on 28.2.2005)

Name of the State	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005 (as on 28.2.2005)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	7	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0
Delhi	1	0	0	0
Haryana	0	1	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1
Gujarat	0	0	0	1
Karnataka	2	11	3	3
Kerala	1	0	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0
Maharashtra	0	0	1	1
Manipur	0	0	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	1	0
Nagaland	0	1	0	3

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	8	1	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	1
West Bengal	0	0	1	0
Total	14	15	27	15

[English]

**12th Finance Commission Suggestion
on Natural Disasters**

1945. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to include pest attacks, landslides, avalanches and cloud bursts as natural calamity disasters;

(b) if so, whether the 12th Finance Commission has also suggested to widen the scope of a natural calamity; and

(c) the time by which the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission regarding natural calamity will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Financial assistance to the States in the wake of natural calamities is provided in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commissions appointed from time to time. The Twelfth Finance Commission in its report has also specifically included pest attacks, landslides, avalanches and cloud bursts as natural disasters in addition to cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood and hailstorms.

(c) The recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, which have been accepted by the Government of India, are for a period of five years effective from 1st April, 2005 to 31st March, 2010.

Mining and Metal Trading Corporation

1946. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mining and Metal Trading Corporation (MMTC) has been working as the strategic partner of the Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL);

(b) whether MMTC has also been participating with other companies in the production and export trade;

(c) whether it is a part of MMTC's diversification programme; and

(d) if so, the details of the main objective for which MMTC has established and new areas where MMTC has entered in its diversification programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) MMTC Limited (formerly known as Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited) is the managing promoter of Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited.

(b) MMTC Limited offers marketing services, logistics and financial support to facilitate production and export trade.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) MMTC Limited was established in 1963 with the main objective of international trading in minerals and metals. MMTC Limited, over the years, has diversified into trading of Fertilisers and Fertiliser raw materials, Precious Metals, Coal and Hydrocarbons and Agro products besides undertaking special trade arrangements covering, inter-alia, Barter trade, Counter-trade and Merchanting trade.

[Translation]

People Living Below Poverty Line

1947. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data relating to the number of people living below poverty line in the Urban Areas are worked out separately;

(b) if so, the total number thereof, and their ratio to the Urban Population in percentage; and

(c) the number of years during which poverty is likely to be eradicated in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the population living below poverty line at national and State level both from the urban and rural areas separately, from the large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The latest two such surveys relate to the period 1993-94 (50th round) and 1999-2000 (55th Round).

(b) As per the 55th Round of NSSO Survey, the total number of urban poor in 1999-2000 is 67.1 million, which is 23.62 percent of the total urban population.

(c) Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012 has been fixed in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Effect of Chinese Presence in Indian Market

1948. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Industries are being adversely affected with China's strong presence in Indian market;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken or propose to take any step to tackle the situation arising out of impact of increased supply of foreign goods in Indian market; 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) As per the latest trade statistics (April-October 2004-05) compiled by the Department of Commerce, India's commodity exports to China (in dollar terms), have grown at 73.11% compared to growth in commodity imports into India from China which is 69.29% during the same period. Industrial growth of India measured in term of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) base year 1993-94=100, and as compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has been 9% during the first nine months (April-December) of 2004-05 in comparison to 7.2% during the same period last year.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The Government has been monitoring the imports including those from China. If there is sudden surge in imports, then in order to ensure that imports do not have adverse effect on domestic industry, action is taken through appropriate use of mechanisms including anti-dumping and safeguard duty.

[English]

Environmental School Curriculum

1949. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have prepared any agreement for developing education programmes and training to teachers for school environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new curriculum has been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to be prepared and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) No agreement has been executed between RCI & NCTE concerning the area of "School Environment" or "Environmental School Curriculum".

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

Fake Drugs Racket

1950. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has unearthed Inter-State fake drugs racket recently;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and the quantity of fake drugs recovered there from; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against them and manufacturers of fake drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Crime Branch of Delhi Police has recently unearthed an inter-state racket of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs in which eight persons have been arrested and five lakh fake tablets of various brand names recovered.

(c) The steps taken to prevent manufacturing and sale of spurious drugs include (a) regular inspections of the drug manufacturing premises and sale outlets; (b) purchase of drugs through decoy customers for testing their genuineness; (c) prompt investigation of complaints received in regard to sale of spurious drugs; (d) surveillance of persons suspected to be involved in manufacture/sale of spurious drugs; (e) close liaison with the manufacturers and

dealers of repute with a view to obtaining information about movement, if any, of drugs of doubtful quality; and (f) setting up an advisory committee to encourage public participation for efficient enforcement.

Corruption of DDA Officers

1951. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the CBI has booked DDA officers for corruption;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of ill-gotten wealth seized from them during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether the DDA officers are reluctant in removing illegal encroachments/constructions from green areas in Delhi particularly in Palam;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there is any proposal to take any action in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority has reported that during the last three years CBI has registered 13 cases against 18 of its officers. The details of money seized by CBI during the last three years is as under:-

2002-03	Rs.6000/-
2003-04	Rs. 37.09 Lakhs
2004-05	Rs. 10,000/-

(c) No, Sir. Action is taken by DDA under the relevant sections of Delhi Development Act as and when illegal constructions/encroachments are detected.

(d) to (f) Question does not arise.

Welfare of Tea Labourers

1952. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any measures are taken by the Union Government for the health care and education of the tea labourers and their children working in the tea industries in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken against the tea industries for

violation of the statutory mandates for the protection of the working class therein; and

(d) the total number of tea industries in Karnataka which have been penalized for violating the provisions of payment of Bonus Act, 1965 during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) The Plantations Labour Act enacted by the Government of India in the year 1951 provides for the welfare of plantation labour and regulates the conditions of work in plantations, including tea. This Act covers various welfare measures including health care and educational facilities required to be provided by the tea garden management. The concerned State Government, including the Government of Karnataka, is the appropriate authority under the said Act to monitor the implementation of the various provisions in the Act. The Act also empowers the State Governments to make appropriate rules in this regard. Tea Board also supports some welfare programmes and activities for the benefit of tea plantation workers and their dependants such as education (stipends, construction & extension of schools and colleges, etc.) and health care (purchase of medical equipments, construction & extension of hospitals, etc.) through their regular plan schemes.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected.

Funding of Education in Rural Areas

1953. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government are releasing funds to NGOs who are working for educational purposes in rural areas in build school buildings and hostel buildings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the criteria and regulations for releasing the fund;
- (d) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the State during the last three years and thereafter State-wise, especially from Government of Gujarat;
- (e) the number of proposals cleared so far, State-wise; and
- (f) the steps being taken by the Union Government to clear the remaining proposals?

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

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

12.01 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3305 DATED
21ST DECEMBER, 2004 REGARDING WOMEN
DESKS IN POLICE STATIONS**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT) : In reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.3305 answered on 21st December, 2004, pertaining to the number of incidents of crimes reportedly committed against women in the country, reply to part (a) of the answer was given as under:

"(a) As per statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, the number of incidents of crimes reportedly committed against women in the country for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 were 141373, 143795 and 147678 respectively."

In place of the above answer the following may be substituted:-

"(a) As per statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, the number of incidents of crimes reportedly committed against women in the country for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 were 141373, 143795 and 143034 respectively."

12.01 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

**Manner of taking up of Questions
for Oral Answers**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I would like to say that from next week, I may not be bound by the serial numbers of the questions. I may take up any question. Therefore, all the hon. Members who are putting questions should be alert and also the Ministers.

Hon. Members, for your information and for record, beginning today, I propose to make statements every week, briefly recapitulating the business transacted by the House, and the time, if any, lost due to unscheduled adjournments.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let there be order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what have you said with regard to taking up questions just now?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I may take up any question from the list.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, the questions will be asked from the question list? Wouldn't you follow the list?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it may not be serial wise.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It means that the question at serial number 20 can be taken up as number one.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Every Member as well as the Minister should be ready.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us experiment this. Why not?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Please discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I say, 'I may'. I have not decided yet.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you want to do so, then I suggest you to please stop the balloting of questions. The questions should be put straight from 1 to 20 and their balloting be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it appears that only

Members whose names appear in the first three or four questions happen to be present and so many are absent also. Therefore, I may do this in order to make them remain present, and the Ministers also come ready with the answers. It is because after four Questions, nobody is ready also.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I suggest you to kindly restrict the number of questions to 10 instead of 20. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I doubt if you are intending to take away the privilege of a Member by doing so. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have just said that it is being considered. I will seek everyone's advice in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will take your advice in an appropriate manner.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we give notices at 8.00 hrs. in the morning. ...(Interruptions). Still we do not get an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please sit down. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): New Members will be treated like this. ...(Interruptions) Sir, we need your protection.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate. If you have something to say, please come and tell me. Otherwise, it will not be recorded.

(Interruptions) ...*

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to give respect to every hon. Member. This is not the way. Please cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Business transacted in the previous week

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramdas Athawale, please take your seat.

In the three days that the House met during the previous week, that is, from 9th to 11th March, 2005, 11 of the 60 Starred Questions admitted could be answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with the replies to 614 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

One matter of urgent public importance was raised during the period after the Question Hour, with as many as 11 hon. Members associating themselves with it. Also, 30 matters were raised under Rule 377.

The Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was discussed and passed by the House during the week. The discussion lasted for over 11 hours, with as many as 47 Members participating therein. The House also spent over six hours on the combined discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2005-2006, the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2005-2006 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2004-2005. The discussion is yet to be concluded.

One Government Bill and 29 Private Members Bills were introduced during the previous week. Further discussion on one Private Members' Bill was taken up on 11 March, 2005, which remained inconclusive.

The Departmentally Related Standing Committees presented eight Reports to the House.

While we lost 40 minutes of valuable time due to adjournments last week, the house worked extra for six hours by dispensing with lunch hour on one day and sitting late on 9th and 10th March.

I would like to urge the hon. Leaders of all Parties and each and every hon. Member of the House to continue to cooperate with the Chair in smoothly conducting the proceedings. Thank you very much.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

{English}

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th March, 2005, issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Bihar, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 162 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 2005, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th March, 2005 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 2005.
- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Bihar dated the 6th March, 2005 to the President.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1717/05]

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. 8 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2005 making certain amendments in the recruitment regulations relating to the posts mentioned therein, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1719/05]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1997-1998 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1720/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) (A & N Islands) Rules, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 183/2003/F.No. 3-14/96-LSG in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 17th October, 2003, issued under section 23 of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1721/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the National Security Guard (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2004 under subsection (3) of section 139 of the National Security Guard Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1722/05]

- (2) A copy of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 85 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 2005 under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1723/05]

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 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority of Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority of Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2001-2002.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L T 1724/05]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority of Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2002-2003, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority of Meghalaya, Shillong, 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. L T 1725/05]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2003-2004.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L T 1726/05]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, for the year 2003-2004.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L T 1727/05]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala (District

Primary Education Programme, Phase-I and II), for the year 2002-2003, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala (District Primary Education Programme, Phase-I and II), for the year 2002-2003.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1728/05]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:-

- (i) The University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the First Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 published in Notification No.23 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 2004.

- (ii) The University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the Master's Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 published in Notification No.23 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1729/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 161 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 under sub-section(2) of section 3 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1730/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E. V. K. S. ELAN-GOVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical

Indications, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1731/05]

- (2) A copy of the Indian Boiler (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.32 in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 2005 under sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1732/05]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-

- (i) The Newsprint Control Order, 2004, published in Notification No. S.O. 1105 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 2004.
- (ii) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2005, published in Notification No. S.O. 66 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1733/05]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1104 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 2004 containing Order rescinding the Newsprint Control Order, 1962, under sub-section (6) section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1734/05]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-

- (i) The Export Inspection Council (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 2004.
- (ii) The Export Inspection Agency (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R.45 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2005.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1735/05]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, 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. L T 1736/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andaman and Nicobar Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 206/2003/F.No. 4-198/DSW 2003 in Gazette of Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 15th December, 2004, under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T 1737/05]

...(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM (Calcutta - North East): Sir, the hon. Minister Shrimati Kanti Singh laid on the Table a copy of the Rules of 2003 which were published in December, 2004. This is of a Union Territory governed by the Government of India, the Union Government. This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There should be an explanatory note for the delay in submitting it.

12.09 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Second Report presented to the House on 23 December, 2004 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 D.V. Sadanand Gowda | 1.12.2004 to
23.12.2004 |
| (2) Dr. Rajesh Kumar Mishra | 7.12.2004 to
23.12.2004 |

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.

12.09 ½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS**

Fourth Report

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to present a copy of the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2004-2005) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

12.10 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Sixty-Seventh to Sixty-Ninth Reports

[English]

SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL (Beed): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce:

- (1) 67th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in Sixty Second Report on Functioning of State Trading Corporation;
- (2) 68th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in Sixty Fourth Report on Export of Tea; and
- (3) 69th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in Fifty Fourth Report on Foreign Direct Investment.

12.11 hrs.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to present the following petitions:-

- (1) A petition signed by Shri Rakesh Kumar, Conve-
nor, Co-ordination Committee of Government
and Municipal Corporation Employees &
Workers, U.T. Chandigarh and others requesting
to consider all employees transferred to
Municipal Corporation in U.T. Chandigarh as on
deputation.
- (2) A petition signed by Shri Bhuban Ch. Paramanik,
Secretary, Bhojudih Coal Washery, Thikadar
Sramik Union, Village & Post Santaldih, Distt.
Purulia, (West Bengal), requesting for regulari-
zation of contract workers working in Bhojudih
Coal Washery, a unit of Bharat Coking Coal
Limited.

12.12 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED
QUESTION NO. 294 DATED 21.12.2004 REGARDING
ATROCITIES ON MINORITIES**

AND

**GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING
THE REPLY***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, in the
answer given on 21.12.2004 to the Lok Sabha Starred
Question No. 294, the following corrections may be kindly
noted:

"In the Annexure mentioned in the Statement referred
to in the Reply to parts (a) to (e) of the Question
regarding the figures for the year 2004 (upto
September) pertaining to the State of Maharashtra:

- (i) Under the Column 'No. of persons killed' in place
of '1025' please read '10'.
- (ii) Under the column 'No. of persons injured' in place
of '19' please read '225'."

The errors are unintentional and due to typographical mistake and are regretted.

Sir, the errors came to notice immediately after the reply was given and action has been initiated to correct the errors. Hence, no undue delay has occurred in processing the correction.

Now, the aforesaid papers are proposed to be laid on the Table of the House during the current Session of the Parliament.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta - North East): On this point, I would like to say*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): He is talking of typographical error. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Some hon. Member has taken the trouble of reading the rules and giving me notice. Md. Salim, there is no notice from you.

Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to all of you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, this is a matter of urgent importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you on this? Just now, we will come to it. I am fully conscious of your problems.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has just made a statement regarding the atrocities against minorities, persons belonging to minority communities are feeling unsafe in the entire country. From the last budget to the present. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You just ask one supplementary clarification.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: They are very much scared and no arrangements have been made for the security is.. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to take effective steps to stop the atrocities being committed against minorities in the entire country. Another thing is that he should take some specific step as has been suggested in the statement made by the hon. Minister on this subject just now.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion for action.

12.14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—(GENERAL), 2004-2005

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of my senior colleague, Thiru P. Chidamabaram, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1738A/05]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, may I seek your cooperation?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will make one-minute preface. There are many important issues. I will try to give you one hour. Since the Railway Minister has to reply, there will be no lunch hour today. At two o'clock, we want to start general discussion on the General Budget. Therefore, I will request all sides that let any hon. Member speak and if anybody else has to respond, he will respond. It should not be that everybody is speaking together. That is my earnest appeal to all the hon. Members.

Shri Yerrannaidu. Shri Ananth Kumar, I will come to you also. Have you given notice today?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Yes. I have given notice.

12.15 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Need to name the International Airport at 'Shamshabad' in Rangareddy district of Andhra Pradesh after Dr. N.T. Rama Rao

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has decided shifting of Hyderabad Airport to Shamshabad. The Hyderabad Airport was named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Dr. N.T. Rama Rao. The whole country knows that he was Chairman of National Front. Dr. N.T. Rama Rao was pride of the people. He was affectionately called Annagaru. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening? I made a special appeal to everybody.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is going tomorrow to lay the foundation stone of this international airport. ...(Interruptions) Yesterday, the Cabinet has taken a decision to name it after Shri Rajiv Gandhi and ignore Dr. N.T. Rama Rao. The UPA Government has created a new precedent in this country. In the whole country, there are so many airports after the names of legendary leaders. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You all please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am appealing to all sections. I am trying to control. Please sit. I will give you an opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not right. Please sit. Please co-operate. You cannot speak together. Even two Members cannot speak together. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This method will not work.

[English]

I am on my legs. Shri Yerrannaaidu, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. Why are you shouting? Nothing will be recorded unless permitted by me. Please sit. I will give this side also the opportunity.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER.: Nothing is being recorded. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Please co-operate. Let us have some semblance of order so that every hon. Member has the satisfaction of saying what he wants to say.

Shri Yerrannaaidu, please be brief because there are so many items which the hon. Members want to raise.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please have order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief. You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not criticising anybody. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There will be no 'Zero Hour', if it happens like this. I will call the Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh Government had taken a decision in the year 1998. ...(Interruptions) Shri Ananth Kumar was the Civil Aviation Minister. The Union Cabinet of NDA Government took a decision in the year 1999 to name it after Dr. N.T. Rama Rao. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will give you opportunity. I have said that. Why are you talking now?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am again and again appealing to all the hon. Members to develop the art of listening. You please listen. They will listen when you speak and then you give your replies.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to do it.

[English]

You come here and do it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I reprimand them also.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please finish now. You have mentioned the matter. Please have order in the House, Shri Ramdas Bandu Athawale.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the country, there are so many airports which are named after legendary leaders. Mumbai airport is named after Chhatrapati Shivaji and Kolkata airport is named after Subhash Chandra Bose. What happened to Hyderabad airport? Dr. N.T. Rama Rao is the pride of Telugu people. It was the decision of the previous Government. We are not asking for taking away the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, but that *status quo* should be maintained. Otherwise, the House will not function. I am asking what is wrong with the name of Dr. N.T. Rama Rao. Even Chennai airport is named after Anna Kamraj. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to speak, but you cannot say that you will not allow the House to function.

Mr. Yerrannaaidu, I have allowed you to speak first because of the sentiments expressed by you on this issue. But, this is not correct.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you have already made your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, this issue relates to nearly 700 crore Telugu people, and I am representing all of them. ... (Interruptions) I would request the Government to respond on this issue. (Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more will be recorded. Mr. Yerrannaaidu, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Sir, the *status quo* should be maintained. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned my name in this issue. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have made an appeal to all sections of the House to allow him to speak. I have requested him to speak, and he has made his point forcefully. Let us hear whether anything can be said on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned my name. Therefore, kindly allow me to speak on this issue. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on this issue? There is no question about it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I want to associate myself. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you on a different matter to be raised by you, and you know about it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the views of the Government on this issue. Does anybody want to respond on behalf of the Government? Okay, let us hear the Government on this issue. The Leader of the House wants to respond on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, he has taken my name in this issue. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, maintain silence in the House. The Leader of the House wants to respond on this issue. Let us hear him.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I would like to clarify the position with regard to this issue. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tripathy, please do not give running commentary. You are a distinguished Member.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the response of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, the actual position should be placed before the House. The name of

* Not recorded

* Not recorded

Hyderabad Airport was named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Thereafter, that name was altered. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: No, Sir. It is not true.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it is not correct.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): He is giving a wrong answer and misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: After 1989 the name was altered, and a part of it was named after Shri N. T. Rama Rao, and another part was known as the Rajiv Gandhi Airport. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, the name of the airport, which has been proposed for creation, is named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But the existing airport, which is continuing to operate for quite some time, will bear the names of both Shri N. T. Rama Rao, and Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, this is not true. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is the factual position with regard to this issue. It would be wrong to say that the original name of the Hyderabad Airport was given after the name of two persons. It was named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi, which was altered. The name of Shri N. T. Rama Rao was inducted later on, and that correction has been made. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will there be the name of a single family and no other name? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, this is not correct.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: Sir, it is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Next, Shri Ananth Kumar. It is regarding your very important matter, which you wanted to raise in the House.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, regarding the N. T. Rama Rao Airport. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What can be done about it? I cannot do anything. He has already given his reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, can there be two names for an airport? ...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, he was the Minister concerned at that time. An allegation has been made that the previous Government has changed the name. Let him speak on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Shri Ananth Kumar, kindly speak only on your issue.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Yerrannaidu has mentioned my name. Therefore, kindly allow me to speak on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: If there was some allegation against you, then you could have given a personal explanation..

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, I was the Civil Aviation Minister at that time. The Leader of the House has misled the House. The domestic terminal of that airport was named as N.T. Rama Rao Airport.

Shri N. T. Rama Rao was a legendary figure, and he was a popular Chief Minister. The new international airport should be named after Shri N. T. Rama Rao. This is the demand of the people of Andhra Pradesh, and this is the demand of everybody here.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, kindly come to the subject that you wished to raise here.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the Government should come forward, and say something on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has already given his response on this issue. What is this going on in the House?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the Government should say something on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a great insult to the Telugu people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar, kindly raise your own issue here. Only Shri Ananth Kumar's statement should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Regarding Rajolibanda diversion scheme, no injustice has been done to Andhra Pradesh from the side of Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER: Only the statement of Shri Ananth Kumar will be recorded.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Karnataka is losing water that is due to it on account of the Award. We are not using excess water. Whatever hydel project has been constructed there, that will generate 4.5 MW of power. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yerrannaaidu, I appreciate your sentiments and the sentiments that you have mentioned. You have made your position very clear and it has been made very forcefully. I have called you first because it is my duty to give an opportunity to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way you are helping me?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to them. The Government has given its response. I cannot do anything. We cannot do anything here by shouting.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar wanted to give an explanation and he has given the same. Now, he has also a very important matter to raise and, therefore, I have called him. Please cooperate with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before walking out in protest, I wish to say that this is a great insult to Telugu pride and to Telugu-speaking people. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, instead of changing the name like this, they can as well rename 'Andhra Pradesh' as 'Rajiv Pradesh'! ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)...*

12.27 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaaidu and some other hon. Members left the House.)

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You belong to the Treasury Benches. The Leader of the House has spoken. I have given an opportunity to him and he has given a clarification on their views. What more can be done here?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter of Andhra Pradesh is very serious. Smt. Sonia Gandhi has no constitutional status yet she is going there to inaugurate. We walk out in protest of the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.28 hrs.

(At this stage Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and some other hon. Members left the House)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us come back to our business. Now, I give the floor to Shri Rajaram Pal.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): If you want to boycott the speech of Shri Lalu, then say so clearly. Is there any need to pretend for it? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Member to maintain order? This is your House and your valuable time.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): We had walkout over that issue for some time. We had not stayed a permanent walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It will be recorded that you walked out and came back.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Pune): What is the position of the Opposition? Have they walked out or not? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I can only appeal to all the sections to maintain order.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Dhindsaji, please take your seat.

* Not recorded

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether you really want anybody to be in the Chair because you are deciding everything from there. I am giving opportunity to everybody to speak. I felt that Shri Yerrannaaidu had an important issue to raise and gave him the opportunity. I promised Shri Ananth Kumar yesterday that I would allow his issue to be raised in the House and I called him. If anybody wants to respond, I am giving the opportunity. This is how we can know each other's views. Only shouting will not help anybody. I again and again appeal to all of you to please cooperate. This is your House. Your valuable time is being lost. It is not right.

Shri Ananth Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday the issue of Rajolbanda Diversion Scheme was raised in the House. ...(Interruptions) In that Scheme, it was said that injustice has been done by Karnataka to the State of Andhra Pradesh. ...(Interruptions) The farmers of Karnataka, especially the farmers of Mandvi Taluka. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please maintain order in the House.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: The power project that is being constructed there can generate 4.5 megawatt of power. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is not speaking on the airport. He is speaking on a different subject and you are interrupting him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You do not listen; you only shout. What is the matter?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. He is speaking on a separate subject.

[Translation]

You will also be called.

Please have some patience and listen to him.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, there is a power project which is going to generate 4.5 megawatt of power which is very useful for the State of Karnataka. Karnataka is rightfully using its share of water through the RDS canal. I want to clear the misconception that injustice has been done to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the people of Andhra Pradesh. We support the stand of farmers of Karnataka and we are putting forth that stand. Not only that, there is one more thing. It is very well known that in any hydroelectric project, the water used again flows down to the lower riparian areas. Therefore, I want to make it amply clear that through this power project - which generates 4.5 to 5 megawatt of power - no injustice is being done to Andhra Pradesh. More justice should be done to the people of Karnataka, farmers of Karnataka and the farmers of Mandvi Taluka. I am raising this issue here on behalf of the farmers of Karnataka and the farmers of Mandvi Taluka.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: Sir, he is misleading the House. Waters of Tungabhadra are being diverted. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You raised an issue relating to Andhra Pradesh and he has also raised an issue relating to Karnataka. Hon. Members are entitled to express their views.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: People of Andhra Pradesh will do what is needed to be done. Congress party will die in Andhra Pradesh because of their views. ...*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Please sit down now. Shri Rajaram Pal will speak now. Nobody else's observations will be recorded.

12.34 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaaidu and some other hon. Members left the House.)

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur): Sir, I have an important issue to raise.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask me at any time you want. I will call you if there is a notice. If you have not given a notice, I would not call you.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He says, he has given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I am informed that there is no notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow those who will call me 'Sir', 'Sir'. Do not interrupt like this. This bad habit should go.

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

This is not fair.

[English]

It seems all the Special Mentions have to be abolished because it is becoming a free for all.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the wrong policy of the Ministry of coal, a large number of industries are on the verge of closure in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* A very large number of workers are employed in those industries on daily wages. There are talks of supply of coal by the Ministry of Coal in Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad, Jharkhand through e-auction. The supply of coal made by the coal company to the people of non-core sector at notified rate earlier, is now being made to them at a price of Rs. 1500 instead of Rs.900 and in north-east coalfield, at a price of Rs.2100 instead of Rs.1300 showing the dearth of coal. The Ministry of Coal itself is engaged in blackmarketing of coal by curtailing its supply due to which lakhs of industries of non-core sector are now on the verge of closure. It clearly shows that the Ministry of Coal, Government of India has not exercised any control over the activities of the officers and the Coking Coal Limited Company, Dhanbad who are forcing closure of small scale industries of the non-core sector by curtailing or stopping the supply of coal. Through you, I would like to state that supply of coal should be made at notified rate in order to save the existence of small scale industries of non-core sector so that the workers engaged in this sector, do not face starvation.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, the position of our country in various sports at international level, is deteriorating day by day. I think that the reason behind the lack of talented players in such a vast country is that there is lack of proper talent search in this field and lack of training of players. Around 75 per cent population of the country reside in villages but the fact is that most of our players belong to the urban areas.

Sir, there are many talented players in villages. However, there is a need to identify them and to impart training to them. For this purpose, sports coaching centres should be set up at block level in the country. Sir, the playgrounds in the villages namely Raigaon, Kothi, Rahikwara, Singhpur, Kotar, Khamharia, Maihar, Bhismapur and Chhiwara, Jaso, Vela, Ramnagar etc. under my parliamentary constituency Satna should be converted into mini stadiums. In this connection, necessary approval should be accorded.

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you towards Bermo, Dhori, Beri, Kathara, Chalkari, Kuaira etc. under the Gomia block, Tulbul, Dende Chitsa, Islamtola, Hosid, Chatniatola, Lalbandh in the district of Giridih proper. Baniadih, Pachamba, Budiakhad and Bokaro under the parliamentary constituency of Giridih in the State of Jharkhand where the water level has receded immensely due to mining of coal. Besides, there is a great crisis of potable water in many parts of Katras, Panchagarhi, Chhatabad, Bewabad etc. in the Waghmara area of Dhanbad district as a result of which lakhs of people of this area are facing a lot of difficulties.

Therefore, I would like to put a demand through you that potable water should be supplied in the above areas without delay.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Saidpur): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the irregularities in allotment of petrol pumps under the rural petrol pump scheme in Varanasi district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The policy of the Government of India is to allot 22 per cent of the total allotment of petrol pumps in rural areas to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is often seen that only two or two and a half per cent of allotment has been made to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is totally against the declared policy of the Government. The intention of the Government has been to upgrade the socio-economic conditions of these people under this declared policy but this is not being done by the concerned department. Through you, I would like to request the Government to ponder over this matter and do justice to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the declared Government policy.

SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems of those three thousand workers who are engaged in Hindustan Cables Limited, Durgapur, Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Works Limited and Burn Standard Company Limited. Sir, these workers have not got any payment on account of their salary for the last five months due to which their families are on the verge of starvation.

Therefore, I request the hon. Prime Minister to ensure payment of salary to them at the earliest. Moreover, the environment should be made conducive enough to work there and the production be continued.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SINGH (Bikramganj): There are reports of hailstorm on 10th of the last month in my parliamentary constituency Bikramganj. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very important matter about hailstorm and damage caused to the crops. Please allow the hon. Members to mention this.

[Translation]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SINGH: Last year half of the Bihar State was affected by the floods and the other half was affected by drought. On 10th of the last month, the Rabi crop e.g. pulses, oil-seeds and potato was badly affected due to hailstorm in my constituency. I request you to kindly ask the Government of India particularly the Ministry of Agriculture to send a team there without delay so that the relief can be provided to farmers at the earliest.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have also received notices on this important matter from hon. Members Shri Ram Singh Kaswan, Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas, Shri Rahuveer Singh Koshal and Dr. Karan Singh Yadav on the same issue in Rajasthan. You may please associate with this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL (Kota): It is a different issue in Rajasthan. It is a different State.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright. If you want to speak on same matter, you can do so. First of all, I am giving an opportunity to Shri Ram Singh Kaswan to speak. I was just helping you. However, you all want to speak on the same subject one by one and if you all think that it will benefit you, then do so. It will take some more time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to say that the Government should respond to this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If I receive such cooperation, then where should I get time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to hailstorm in 1536 villages in 18 districts of Rajasthan, the crops worth around Rs. four billion have been damaged. The Government of Rajasthan have extended much support in this regard and for the first time the performance of the State Government has been excellent. Despite this it is not possible for the State Government to pay an amount of Rs. four billion. The district of Churu has been facing severe famine for the last five years. The crops produced there

have been ruined. I would like to appeal to the Government of India through you that in view of the seriousness of the matter, proper assistance and relief should be provided to the farmers there.

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, sir, not only there was hail storm but the reason of winter before the crop was also less cold than the required. Later on, the season was very chilly which damaged crops. Then hailstorm caused stormy winds ruining the whole crop. Therefore, this damage should be treated as calamity caused by famine and flood and the Central Government should provide compensation to the farmers there immediately.

SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are reports of hailstorm in our Harauti area and in a major part of Rajasthan. At one hand, the Rajasthan is famine struck while on the other, there are reports of hailstorm. It has not only damaged the crop but also caused the death of number of people. When I visited my constituency during the last Saturday and Sunday, I noticed that there was extensive damage to the opium crop in Jhalawar and Chittor. There were no seeds in mustard crop and the crop was totally damaged. The same story is with the coriander and wheat crops are badly damaged. The norms of the Union Government are that the compensation would be given to the marginal farmers only and that too, to the tune of Rs. two thousand five hundred per hectare which would be an irrigated land. There is a provision for an amount of Rs. one thousand per hectare for non-irrigated land while the cost involves the same amount.

The hon. Minister of Finance says that the farmers would get loan three times more. Will the farmers be provided any relief for their sustenance in view of the fact that they have lost their crops. This is the situation under which the farmer commits suicide. The crop insurance has been started and the crops of the farmers have been insured. The banks have taken compulsory instalments from each one of them. Whoever has taken loan from two banks, is paying instalments of both the banks.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: You are happy today and allowing everyone to speak. I am going to conclude my speech in a minute. The crop insurance has been started and the instalments for the insurance are being charged. However, nobody is going to get the insurance because of the condition that the amount under the insurance scheme would be given only if the crop in entire tehsil is totally damaged. This is the agony of poor farmers. The insurance claim for ten percent crop left, will be paid after

the procurement of the crop. But, there is not alternate provision. Therefore, I urge that the norms for the crop insurance scheme should be changed so that the farmers get adequate compensation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): There has been heavy downpour in my parliamentary constituency Alwar. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhindsa, please. I do not know why you are standing every time.

MR. SPEAKER: No notice has been given by you, and suddenly you are standing up.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sukhbir Singh Badalji, please sit down. I wanted that five member should be associated with it so that it may save our time but you have not give notice.

[English]

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL (Faridkot): We have given a notice. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. I am trying to give you full opportunity. But let me know what your notice is.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL: There is no democracy in Punjab. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would have made a comment on the Government to look into this matter but you did not permit me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, suddenly you are standing up without any notice!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL: Sir, ours is a very important issue. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: Farmers were happy to see the good yield of mustard crop but the hail storm destroyed all the crop of this season and the farmer of Alwar are in a pitiable condition. I request the hon'ble Minister to provide compensation to farmers after conducting survey for loss and also request to take "Famine Relief" measures.

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should also be allowed to express my views. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not pressurize me. I will not surrender to pressure. Cooperate with me, I would give you full opportunity.

Mr. Dhindsa you are a senior Member. You have also been a Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate. I will not allow you Mr. Kriplani. Other hon. Members have also given notices. There are 49 notices of matters of urgent public importance with me. I have got your notice. Your deputy leader is asking me to give opportunity to him. This is not the way to cooperate with the Chair. I am trying to give everybody an opportunity.

You are saying that some workers have come to protest. They are entitled to protest. But is it the way to shout in the midst of the discussion without a notice? I would have respected your sentiments had you followed the simple procedure.

Shri Dhindsa, you may start and you have to complete within two minutes.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. I am earnestly appealing to everybody for cooperation. You are all showing temper to me.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, more than 10 thousand workers of the Shiromani Akali Dal are sitting on Dharna. They demand that violence during the three by-elections in Punjab. ... (Interruptions) We raised our voice about it but nobody listened. Shri Prakash Singh Badal alongwith all the MLAs was going to the Governor in Chandigarh to make a request in a peaceful manner. But

water was thrown on them, water cannons were used against them. Their turbans were removed, they were insulted. He has been the Chief Minister of Punjab for three times. Today he has come to Parliament House to sit on Dharna. Since, Chandigarh is a Union Territory, we want that the Central Government should give a statement about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not be treated as a precedent in future. I will not allow this to happen again in future. Let all the hon. Members know this. You cannot steamroll the Chair. Shri Mahtab.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Sir, we always cooperate.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You are not cooperating. I am very sorry to say this. I have been requesting all of you.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: We always cooperate.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I will try to explain. I have been requesting you. I do not know why suddenly you are all standing. I have no idea of what is happening.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: The Government should give a statement about this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter to be raised just like that. You know, so many hon. Members have taken the trouble of giving notice before 10 o'clock everyday, which is the procedure. You did not do that and you are only steamrolling the Chair.

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are entitled to raise the issue because you have given a notice. But if everybody wants to speak at the same time, I cannot do it.

Now, Shri Mahtab.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel them to reply. You know that very well. You were a Minister also.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Nothing else will be recorded except what Shri Mahtab says.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. SPEAKER: Except what Shri Mahtab says, nothing will be recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, go to that Assembly.

Now, Shri Mahtab. Nothing else will be recorded. Nothing is being recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Sir, protesting against this we are walking out.

12.53 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa and some other hon. Members left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not hold the House to ransom. You are only prejudicing your cause. Now, Shri Mahtab.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, it is a very serious matter which has occurred very recently. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, including the Chief Minister, has come out with a very damaging statement, saying that whatever would be the cost, Neredi Dam would be constructed and they are going ahead with that project. They have already issued tenders worth about Rs.200 crore for canal. For resarvair project worth Rs.500 crore, tender has already been notified. That is on the inter-State river called 'Vansadhara'. There has been an agreement earlier, a decade ago, that whatever construction will be done relating to River 'Vamsadhara', it would be done on an amicable settlement between both the States. Now, without taking the Orissa Government into confidence, the Andhra Pradesh Government is going ahead with this Project, violating the basic provisions of the Constitution.

I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to this and request that they should intervene immediately, ask for an explanation and also for a report from the Andhra Pradesh Government. Similarly, the Central Water Commission should also intervene in the matter and immediately stop the work that is going to start in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: You are associating with it. All Members from Orissa are associating with it.

* Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate. I would appeal to the hon. Leaders on all sides. What more can be done?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You all are associating with it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to hailstorm in Hadoti region. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Here is one very energetic Member. I would like to give him the opportunity to speak. Please do not interrupt him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: There has been hailstorming our the fields of opium farmers in Jhalawar, Baran, Chittorgarh district. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody, who is disturbing, will not be given the opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Not only in Rajasthan but in Mandsaur and Neemuch districts of Madhya Pradesh also opium crop has been damaged due to hailstorm. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to listen to the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, farmers' crop in Neemuch region has been damaged due to hailstorm. Every year, Mr. Finance Minister frames an opium policy. But this time the Government have framed an anti-farmer policy. The farmers were given '20 aree on lease earlier which has been reduced to 10 aree after the UPA

Government came into power. I urge upon the Government that an individual survey should be conducted of the crop damaged due to hailstorm and after that farmers may be provided with relief.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kriplani has to associate with it.

[Translation]

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak . . .

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not waste your time. Had the Members cooperated, you would have got the opportunity earlier.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir, towards Chittorgarh, Jhalawar, Kota districts of Rajasthan and Neemuch and Mandsaur districts of Madhya Pradesh. This time these districts faced cold wave, hailstorm and opium crop of farmers got damaged. Recently, Mr. Finance Minister had framed an opium policy and the farmers have been given 10 ari patte instead of 20 ari patte and five ari patte of village have been discontinued. On the one hand, the declaration by the Finance Minister had affected the farmers and on the other, the opium crop of opium growers in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh was destroyed by natural calamities. Besides this, mustard and coriander crops have also been destroyed. I request the Government, through you Sir, to pay heed to it. As the hon. M.P. Shri Kaushalji has said that irregularities in Corp Insurance Scheme should be removed and the Government should grant compensation to the farmers of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh so that the farmers may get relief. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are facing drought situation. Under this situation, farmers would have to face a further loss. Farmers are looking up the Central Government. I request you that the Central Government should pay attention to it.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have allowed me to speak. ... (Interruptions) I want to bring an important issue, through you Sir, before the House. Revenue Stamps are out of stock in Post Offices in Delhi. This is a matter concerned with general public. Payment of an amount of more than five thousand rupees requires to be made on revenue stamp. People have to go to Tis Hazari to purchase the revenue

stamp. They will have to spent 30 rupees to get one rupee revenue stamp. One does not know what is the reason behind this that no Post Office is having revenue stamp. I would request the Government through you Sir, to make available revenue stamps in all post Offices in public interest so that general people can avail this facility.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you and request you to shower your kindness on me as well as RJD.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to just ask yourself as to why all these problems are there. We could have taken up at least ten matters more had the hon. Members cooperated.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Thank you for giving me the opportunity at the fag end of 'Zero Hour'.

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to be as brief as possible.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Thank you for giving me the privilege to speak though at the fag end. The problem I am raising merits more attention. The question is that the country is facing a series of strike.

13.00 hrs.

I would appeal to the House to listen to me. The whole country is facing a series of strikes within a week. On 22nd of March, there is going to be a strike by seven lakh bank employees of the country. On 23rd and 24th March, there is going to be a strike in the General Insurance. The coal workers are agitated because their over due wage settlement has not been sorted out by the Government. They are also planning to go on strike. The power workers are protesting against the Power Act which was passed earlier. This is a serious situation. This is a Government which is committed to the people to look into the problems of the workers and peasants. In a situation like this, the Government cannot remain completely indifferent. I am constrained to say that despite the strike notice being given, the hon. Ministers do not have time to talk to the workers and unions. Is it the alternative economic policy which has brought you to the power defeating BJP? Is it the same? We shall discuss rest of the things in the Budget. But this is surely not in consonance with the mandate that you have received in the elections.

I call upon the Government to have talks with the unions and create a situation where the legitimate demands of the workers can be normally and fruitfully settled. Please do not create a situation of confrontation with the trade unions and workers of the country. It will neither be beneficial for the workers nor for the Government.

13.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Matters under Rule 377 be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

- (i) **Need to reconsider the proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh to build a canal on river Vansaadhera near Katraguda in Orissa**

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Recently Andhra Pradesh Government has initiated a process for construction of a canal on River Vansaadhera near Katraguda. After covering around 153 k.m. in Orissa on upper stream then the river enters in both Andhra Pradesh and Orissa border. As per the inter State water sharing agreement, any construction on the river should be on mutual understanding. But the A.P. Government violating the agreement norms initiated the process for canal construction such as calling tenders etc. The people from Guderu Gunapur, Paralakumudi of Orissa State shall be affected very badly by this and they have protested against this decision. So through, you, Sir, I request the Hon. Union Minister of Water Resources to interfere and direct through the Central Water Commission Authority to stop the process till a mutual understanding is reached between both the Governments as per the earlier agreement of water sharing. Immediately a committee be formed including technical and public representatives of both the States to resolve the issue.

- (ii) **Need to upgrade four lane National Highway No. 9 between Hyderabad and Vijayawada**

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the National Highway Authority for upgradation of Hyderabad-Vijayawada National Highway No. 9 as four-lane highway for length of about 1180 kms. This stretch of NH-9 is very important. It links to most important cities in the State, viz. Hyderabad and Vijayawada. The traffic on this road is the heaviest. Moreover, this is required for road safety as the number of accidents has increased in the past.

Sir, I request the Union Government that National Highway Authority of India may be asked to immediately take up the work for four laning of the Highway.

- (iii) **Need to construct a helipad and an air strip at Chuddhar in Himachal Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. COL.(RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL: (Shimla):

* Treated as laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government through you towards that place of Sirmour region in Himachal Pradesh which is an ancient religious and historical place. This grand and beautiful place is situated in high mountain ranges between Himachal and Uttaranchal. This scenic spot is known as "Chuddhar". This place is rich in forest resources. In the dense forest here, various species of wild life move freely in beautiful and natural ambience. The animals such as leopard, tiger, bear, deer and monal are found in great number here. A fair is organised at this place every year in the name of Shrigul Maharaj.

Sir this beautiful place has huge potential in terms of developing tourism there. Provisions can be made for watching wild life in its natural habitat by setting up rope ways thereby bringing improvement in facilities for tourists at this place.

I would like to request the Central Government to construct a helipad and a small air strip on priority basis with a view to developing tourism in this area. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Tourism to kindly send a central survey team for completing this work.

(iv) Need for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House and the Government towards the deplorable condition of more than 30 lakh poor, lower middle class people living in more than 1500 unauthorised colonies of Delhi. One fifth of the total population of Delhi is living without access to basic civic amenities and is quite uncertain about their future. It is not only moral and humane obligation but also constitutional and democratic obligation of the Government to bailout 30 lakh people from this deplorable condition. I request the august House and the Government to immediately accept justified and acceptable proposal of regularising all unauthorised colonies of Delhi, unanimously passed by elected Legislative Assembly on the basis of the policy declared in 1976-77 during the Prime Ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and accordingly regularisation process should be initiated.

I request the Ministry of Urban Development to immediately take necessary action.

(v) Need for four-laning National Highway No. 215 in Orissa

[English]

SHRI ANANT A NAYAK (Keonjhar): Out of a total length of 270 km of National Highway No. 215 from Panikolli and

Rajamunda 198 km passes through my Parliamentary Constituency Keonjhar. Remaining portions come under my neighbouring Sundergarh and Jajpur districts. This road is the backbone of all economic activities of my State as the major deposits of minerals in Orissa which are found in Keonjhar district are transported to Paradip Port for export purpose by trucks which is the only means of transporting freight available in that part of Orissa at present. The plying of truck loads of iron ore has damaged the National Highway extensively. The movement of trucks has resulted in traffic congestion and passenger traffic has almost come to standstill.

Unless immediate steps are taken for fourlaning the NH 215 the condition of the road will further deteriorate and the road accidents causing in large number at present almost daily cannot be curbed.

As such, I demand that the NH 215 be upgraded and made four lanes as early as possible.

(vi) Need for construction of an under-bridge near Shiggaon Central Bus Stand in Karnataka

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (Dharwad South): Sir, I wish to bring to your kind notice that the people of Shiggaon Town have been demanding the construction of an under-bridge near Shiggaon Bus Stand. There is a flyover coming up at Shiggaon Town in front of Shiggaon Bus Stand. Now, it has become absolutely necessary to either expand the proposed Flyover Bridge or to construct a separate underbridge in Shiggaon Town. There are thousands of farmers engaged in agricultural activities, educational institutions, hospitals and Housing Boards in Shiggaon Town.

A number of educational institutions, hospitals and Housing Boards belonging to the Karnataka Government are coming up in the Southern part of the town. There is a 400 acres of irrigation tank called as Naganoor Tank, which has been useful for the entire Shiggaon Town. Farmers are facing a lot of difficulty in bring cattle, fodder and fuel to the Town with the present facilities available and their problems would not be solve with the flyover at Shiggaon Bus Stand but only an under-bridge near Shiggaon Central Bus Stand will solve the problem.

I request the Hon. Minister to issue orders for the construction of an underbridge near Shiggaon Central Bus Stand which is connecting Shiggaon Town and Naganoor Tank immediately.

(vii) Need to provide compensation to the opium cultivators of Hadoti region of Rajasthan for damage caused to their crops due to hailstorm

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): The people of

the Hadoti region are very much agitated due to the destruction of their opium crop due to hailstorm. This region where opium is grown in Hadoti region comprises of Jhalawar, Barar and Chittorogarh districts.

Every year opium policy is made for the opium farmers by the Finance Ministry. Last year stringent policy was made for the farmers such as:

- (i) Opium pattas were reduced to 10 acres as compared to the previous year's of 20 acres.
- (ii) The cultivator had to tender an average yield of 56 Kg/per hectare.

There is no suitable provision made for farmers in case of natural disaster such as hailstorm or torrential rain.

I urge upon the Government to carry out individual survey of the farmers, who are affected due to severe hailstorm in the region, so that the marginal farmers involved in Opium cultivation get adequate compensation for the destruction of the opium crop.

(viii) Need to open a Computerised Railway Reservation Counter at Maharajganj, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the residents of district, Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh in my Parliamentary Constituency are facing a lot of problems due to lack of computerised railway reservation Centre. This district is situated between the border of Nepal on the one hand and the border area of the State of Bihar on the other. All offices of the State and the Central Government and other factories, schools and colleges etc. are there in the district headquarter and also from commercial point of view it is emerging as an important centre. People in large number commute by train from this place.

Therefore, I request the Central Government that keeping in view the strong demand of the people, a computerised railway reservation centre should be opened at district headquarter Maharajganj.

(ix) Need to formulate new guidelines to make the Targetted Public Distribution System effective

[English]

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): The Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is by far largest food entitlement programme in India. It is accessed by more than a third of the total population in India and BPL families remain the single most important beneficiaries that the PDS serves. It is also the critical part of the procurement chain of the

Government - both the Centre and State - which provides a minimum support price to farmers for their produce and helps check prices of agriculture commodities. In order to bring transparency and accountability and reduce leakages, I request Government that actions could be taken to include; posting publicly at the Fair Price Shop (FPS) and gram panchayat offices the official entitlements; the list of BPL/AAY beneficiaries; sale and stock positions; enabling Panchayat Raj Institutions and community groups to take a greater role in monitoring and overseeing the operations of the TPDS at the community level. Instead of physically distributing foodgrains, alternative mechanisms, such as food stamps or coupons, could be introduced.

(x) Need to expedite payment of compensation to the farmers towards acquisition of land for developing the Amausi airport in Lucknow, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Mohanlalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Amaushi airport falls in my Parliamentary constituency. It has been constructed by acquiring the land from the farmers of Amausi, Rahimabad, Chillawa and Behsa villages. The issue of providing compensation to a few farmers for their land is pending for years.

Therefore, I request the Government to take cognizance of these pending cases of compensation and ensure quick action for their disposal.

(xi) Need to nominate the children of Manjhi community of Bihar to Physical educational colleges of physical education with a view to develop their sports potential

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR MANJHI (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Manjhi or Bhulya are one of the scheduled castes living in Bihar. They are well built, active and strong. However they are often short of money and food to eat. If the children of this caste are provided coaching in Wrestling, Boxing, Judo, Kabaddi, Archery, etc. from children then in future they can win medals for the country in Olympics, Asiad or Common Wealth Games and emerge as talented sportsperson in above said games.

Through this House, I urge upon the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to make such arrangements for these children. At least 20 students should be selected every year and registered with S.A.I., Lucknow and RAI.

(xii) Need to develop Lonar Crater in Buldhana Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra as a tourist resort

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldhana): A

large section of population living in my constituency of Buldana hail from the Backward, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. There is no industry in my constituency. Sir, due to lack of industries, the economic condition of the people of my constituency is very poor.

The unique crater at Lonar in Central Maharashtra is a spectacular spot and is one of the five largest such craters in the world. The Lonar crater is the only natural impact crater in basalt rock in the world. At the bottom of the crater a lake has formed around on which small settlements have been established. This unique geological site is home to an impressive list of migrant and resident birds including kingfishers, orioles and minivets. It is also home to a unique peacock sanctuary. The temples built in the Hemadpanti style are situated inside the crater. The structure are in a dilapidated condition.

Lonar Crater, which is situated in my constituency, could not get worldwide publicity due to lack of proper infrastructure. Sir, there is an urgent need to develop Lonar Crater as international tourist place to attract foreign as well as national tourists.

I would request the Central Government to kindly develop Lonar Crater as International Tourist Centre so that the local people get job opportunities and the backwardness of this area can be removed.

(xiii) Need to declare Cuttack - Chandball State Highway in Orissa as a National Highway

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to the urgent need for declaring Cuttack-Chandball State Highway in Orissa as a National Highway. This is a 150 km stretch of state road passing through the four coastal districts of Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jajpura and Bhadrak. As this road passes through a thickly populated area of about 15 lakh people, it experiences a heavy traffic congestion round the year. From strategic point of view also, this is a very important state road because it provides a shorter connectivity between Dhamar Port and Paradeep Port. This State highway provides a very vital infrastructure to the area commercially as it provides a link to the coast-line or Orissa to the commercial capital of Cuttack. Being a very narrow road, it causes a lot of inconveniences to traffic, during peak hours not only to vehicles but to other users also. This State highway is the most important lifeline of the small and medium farmers, fishermen, small traders of the agriculturally rich Mahanadi delta through which it passes. From the point of view of tourism also this road provides a link to Bhitara Kanika, which has occupied an important spot in the tourism map of Orissa.

(xiv) Need to remove the precondition of knowledge of Hindi language as essential for recruitment of 'Cabin Crew' in Air India and Indian Airlines

SHRI M. APPADURAI (Tenkasi): The reputed public sector organizations of India - both Air India and Indian Airlines - are recruiting 'Cabin Crew' through Advertisements in leading newspapers all over the country for different regions namely, Northern region, Western region and Southern region. While selecting the staff for the above mentioned post, they give importance to the people of region concerned so that they may effectively communicate with passengers in their regional language. But while recruiting the cabin crew members for Southern Region, knowing of Hindi language is prescribed as an essential qualification. Due to this Hindi belt candidates are grabbing the posts in the slice of Southern Region posts. This results in our Southern Region (Tamil Nadu) people being deprived of employment opportunities and are deprived from entering the service.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to remove this pre-condition making knowledge of Hindi language as an essential requirement, if need be let them be taught Hindi while in service. A separate selection process may be conducted exclusively for Southern people especially of Tamil Nadu region. It must be made mandatory to have a proof of nativity either academic or ration card that must be produced at the time of selection, so that the quota would be filled up by local candidates of region concerned strictly ending the encroachment in the appointments by the Hindi belt applicants.

(xv) Need to take suitable steps to make C.G.H.S. Dispensary No. 54 at Shakurbasti, New Delhi functional

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE (Barasat): The C.G.H.S. Dispensary No. 54 at Shakurbasti (Rani Bagh), New Delhi was disbanded during September, 2004, i.e. on 17th September 2004 due to fall of Shades etc. and was declared dangerous and not fit for use. The Dispensary was merged with other adjoining Dispensaries, which are far away and the beneficiaries have to travel more than 4 to 5 kms from Rani Bagh. The Pensioners and Senior Citizens and their families are facing a great hardship and spending a lot of money on conveyance etc. Sometimes the cost of conveyance is more than the cost of medicines which are being supplied by the Dispensary. Tenders for accommodation was called for during the last week of September, 2004 upto 12-13 October 2004. The case for selecting a suitable accommodation has yet not been finalised and the case is pending with CGHS Authorities. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare

to expedite the matter and reopen and make functional the C.G.H.S. Dispensary No. 54 at the same place by demolishing the dangerous structure and make new building thereupon or to take a suitable accommodation at Shakurbasti (Rani Bagh) itself so that the hardships being faced by the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries, particularly Pensioners and Senior Citizens, may come to an end.

13.02½ hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 2005-06
—GENERAL DISCUSSION
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNTS - (RAILWAYS) 2005-06

AND

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS -- (RAILWAYS), 2004-05- *Contd.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to the final stage of Railway Budget discussion. Those hon. Members who could not lay their written speeches on the Table earlier, can do so now. Shri Basu Deb Acharia would speak for only five minutes. You just mention the points because we are running against time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the industries of West Bengal are facing a crisis. During the last four to five years, a large number of iron ore and steel industries have come up but the rakes are not being made available, as a result of that, these industries are not getting raw material like iron ore and coal. Due to this, many of these units are now on the verge of closure. Even most of the thermal power plants in the State of West Bengal have less than one week stock of coal.

I urge upon the Railway Minister to take urgent steps to provide rakes for the movement of coal and iron ore to the industries of West Bengal. The Minister has announced 46 new trains. There was a demand for a train connecting North Bengal with Kolkata. Siliguri is the fastest growing city in North Bengal. From New Jalpaiguri to Siliguri, a metre gauge line has been converted into a broad gauge line. There is a demand for a fast train like Jan Shatabdi from Sealdah to Siliguri. When the Shatabdi trains can run from Delhi to Bhopal and Patna to Howrah, why can there not be a Jan Shatabdi between Sealdah and Siliguri?

The suburban passengers of both Sealdah and Howrah Divisions are facing problems. All the EMU trains are overcrowded. There is a demand to convert these EMU trains to 12 coaches EMU trains. The acquisition programme which is there in the next year's Railway Budget, it is for only 350 EMU coaches.

This will not solve the problem of the suburban commuters. Thirty per cent of these coaches are over-aged. There is need not only for additional coaches for increasing the number of coaches in the EMU trains, but also for replacement of the over-aged coaches.

Sir, MEMU trains have been introduced. These trains are meant for short-distance travel. But these trains are running for more than five hours without its coaches having any toilet facilities. How can passengers, particularly, lady passengers travel in such coaches without toilet facilities? Now, to travel from Adra to Howrah, it takes six hours. I participated in the last Budget discussion and had pointed out that toilet facilities should be provided in such long-distance MEMU trains, or the rakes used in these trains should be changed to the conventional mode.

Sir, there is an acute shortage of staff in the Railways. The hon. Railway Minister has announced that he would fill up around 80,000 vacant posts in the Railways. As a result of shortage of staff, the maintenance of rakes are not being properly done at present. Therefore, immediate steps should be taken to fill up the existing vacancies.

Sir, there is now a problem of congestion at the Howrah station. There was a proposal to increase the number of platforms. We also are expecting that construction of at least five new platforms would be sanctioned in the next year's Budget to help ease out the congestion at Howrah Station. Delhi has five coaching terminals; Mumbai has six coaching terminals but Kolkata has only two coaching terminals. Now, a new coaching terminal at Chitpur has been proposed. But funds allocated for this project is only Rs. 13 crore. I do not know as to what work would be done with a meagre amount of Rs. 13 crore.

Sir, there was a proposal sent by the State Government for construction of a new coaching terminal at Majerhat. That coaching terminal was proposed for the South Eastern Railways so that trains running in that sector could directly go to Kolkata and from there to Majerhat which would help in the dispersal of passengers. The proposal to have a terminal at Shalimar was conceived in the 80s. After more than 20 years, two platforms only have been built. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister that this terminal should be completed and made functional at the earliest.

Sir, finally I would like to submit that there is a need for recognition of the unions in the Railways. ...*(Interruptions)*
The hon. Minister mooted the idea. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I thought he was very friendly to you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am sure he will accept my proposal.

[Translation]

There are two federations. It should be adopted by secret ballot. He had given this suggestion, it would be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, this is your last point. You said, 'finally'.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, my last point is about Purulia. I would like to request the hon. Minister to start a new line from Jhargram to Purulia. This will connect three districts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Coming from the State of West Bengal, I cannot allow you to monopolise.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, there are tribal people who have not seen trains and railway lines.

[Translation]

Jhadgram-Purulia rail line be laid at the earliest for the welfare of Adivasi people.

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): MR. Speaker, Sir, the railway budget presented by the hon'ble Railway Minister has not done justice to the entire country. This budget has not treated all the states equally in regard to providing railway facilities and development.

No consideration has been paid towards the demands related to development of my constituency falling under Vidharba region of Maharashtra. There are lots of problems and demands in regard to railways in both Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts.

The Ministry of Railways talks about giving priority to inaccessible adivasi areas having abundant natural resources. However, our demand for introduction of rail service and conductive survey of area from Ballarshaha to Surjagarh and rail service from Vadsa to Gadchiroli have not been acceded to even though district Gadchiroli has abundant of iron ore, lime stone and other mineral resources and also abundance of saagwan of higher quality in its forest areas and other mineral resources which can be utilised for the development of this area and the nation. Hence I request that our demand should be met immediately. Large number of poor tribal people live in this region. Due to absence of industries in these areas the youth may join naxal activities. Therefore, it is utmost necessary to provide rail services in these areas.

* Speech was laid on the Table

Only 1-2 trains are being run on Chandafort-Nagabhid line, the gauge conversion of which was done recently. I am making a demand to cover Banaras, Gorakhpur, Hyderabad and Bangalore in the route of the trains running from South via Chandafort on this newly converted line and also to run train from Howrah to Hyderabad or Bangalore. This route will reduce the distance also. Similarly, Bhagyanagri train, starting from Hyderabad should be extended upto Chandafort.

Chandrapur city of Maharashtra is adjacent to Andhra Pradesh border. A district train should be introduced from Ballarpur or Chandrapur station to link this industrial district with Mumbai. There is also a need to construct rail over bridge in many areas of this city. Railway overbridge should be constructed on Varoda City, Babupet railway station of Chandrapur City, Chandrapur-Rajua Road, Bhandak station and Babupet station and Gadchiroli district centre.

Through you, I would like to demand to make more provisions in rail budget for maintenance and cleanliness of Chandrapur, Ballarshah, Bhandak, Varora and other stations as well as for development of stations, shed on platforms, availability of stall and water, and stand shed for trains.

In this budget, justice has not been done with my parliamentary constituency, Chanderpur, Gadchiroli and Maharashtra. I am distressed over this treatment and national interest has not been kept in view in this budget, I oppose it and I request that my demands may be included in this budget.

*SHRI SURESH CHANDEL (Hamirpur, H.P.): Sir, I oppose the rail budget.

Rail, the symbol of country's unity

Sir, the railways is life line of the country. Railways is symbol of social harmony. Railways connects one part of India to another. While passing from one state to another from north to south and from east to west, the railways integrate the country. The people speaking various languages, all sections and rich as well as poor travel by rail.

New facilities for the welfare of people

Sir, the hon'ble Railway Minister has announced introduction of 46 new trains, extension of 27 train routes and increase in number of rounds of ten trains. In addition to it, the announcement has been made to increase the capacity of trains by attaching 400 passenger coaches in popular trains running across the country. He has proposed to

* Speech was laid on the Table

[Shri Suresh Chandel]

increase the speed of more than 30 trains and convert Chennai Express into Superfast Express. The time of computerised reservation has been increased. The people will definitely get relief by this. Whereas the hon'ble Minister of Railways has tried to please the people by not increasing the passenger fare and freight charges, at the same time he has done nothing about the safety. The issue of safety is directly related with the modernisation of railways.

Negligence towards security in Railways

Sir, the present Railways Minister and former Railways Ministers have ignored the safety aspect by blindly announcing the introduction of new trains, as a result of it the number of rail accidents has increased during the last few years. In rail accidents, the public property worth billions of rupees get destroyed and many passengers lose their life and their families get ruined. There is no fool-proof way of providing compensation or employment to the ruined families of deceased. Usually it is seen that if people belonging to the home state of Railway Minister die in an accident their families get all facilities and if people belonging to other State die in rail accident, they do not get that much facilities.

More than 60 percent of the accidents due to human error

Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways towards human error, the main reason for more than 60 percent accidents taking place. A minute study of all the accidents which took place recently would lead to the same conclusion. Although, causality is higher in road accidents than that of the train accidents, however, it is massive in the latter hence there is much hue and cry. The railways is a part of the Union Government. Whenever there is any train accident it is followed by routine and stereo typed issues like the statement by the Minister of Railways, failure of the security system, demand of resignation of Minister of Railways, inquiry of the accident by the Railway Ministry and announcement of strict action against the officers held responsible are raised. It has neither been able to nor would be able to check the train accidents.

Increase in the number of accidents owing to the pressure of senior officers on the railway working force

Out of approximately 14 lakh employees working in the Railway Ministry approximately 8.5 lakh employees are part of that working force who are directly associated with the operation of railways and are normally class III or class IV employees. It is the coordination among this task force which makes the safe operation of trains possible. The actual execution of the rules, orders, directions from the Railway Board to Class II officers are implemented by this category.

Wherever there is any minor error, negligence or haste shown by any part of this working force the result is an accident. Nobody commits this kind of error deliberately, despite that accidents do occur. So, it is natural to raise this question that why after all such mistakes are committed.

Accidents occur owing to excess passengers and haste in transportation of goods

Sir, the Railway Ministry and employees of all the departments concerning safety are updated by regular training and refresher safety camps and seminars on safety measures in addition to the information given through various circulars in regard to changes in rules and regulations. The Railway safety is a nodal department of the Railways but ironically, it is a toothless tiger. It owes the responsibility of framing safety rules but does not have the power to execute them. It can make rules for modern safety norms but the onus of implementing those safety norms lies on the departmental chiefs whereas these departmental chiefs have to prove their capability by achieving the fixed target of transportation of goods and passengers in minimum time at minimum cost. As such safety norms are violated or are by passed and the result is train accidents.

Accidents occur as a result of ignoring and by passing safety norms

Sir, the pressure of bypassing the railway safety rules or adopting a short cut method can be seen daily in the railway operation. This kind of pressure is exerted almost by officers of all the departments. The Class III and IV employees working on the line are forced to follow the instructions of their senior officers be it in violation of rules since these officers are their overall incharge. These officers not only have the power to decide about their transfer-promotions but also have the power to decide about any departmental action against them. If any employee refuses to comply with the orders of his officer, he might even be punished for his non compliance. These kinds of employees are now numbered for it is a common belief that the basis of recruitment and promotion of employees is not their qualification or efficiency but various kinds of quota system and corruption. Above all the decision of 10 per cent reduction of staff strength as per the recommendations of third pay commission has wreaked havoc upon the employees, particularly on Class III and Class IV employees.

Important suggestions to check train accidents

Sir, as per the railway experts, to prevent train accidents it is necessary that all the employees associated with the railway operations and safety get freedom to work in compliance with the rules without any fear or pressure. All safety equipments should be supplied immediately. The

strength of the work force should be decided as per the operational and safety requirements of the Railways, not as per the dictates of the World Bank. It is most important that the safety system of the Railways is sufficiently empowered to ensure the compliance of rules framed by it.

Railways is a pollution free means of transport

Sir, Railways is the best, inexpensive pollution free means of transport. The more it would be expanded the better it would be in the interest of the country. The expansion of railways does not result in deforestation rather it would maintain ecological balance. The expansion of railways in the country would be eco-friendly.

Trains in Himachal Pradesh

Sir, now I would like to talk briefly about the discrimination to my state Himachal Pradesh by Railways. No specific progress has been made in the expansion and development of Railways ever since the time of Britishers, even after 57 years of independence.

Sir, owing to the negligible development of Railways in the state of Himachal Pradesh the people are compelled to think that the Union Government perhaps is taking undue advantage of their naivety and peace loving nature and are forcing them to adopt the path of extremism on the lines of Jammu-Kashmir. The main reason for extremism in Jammu-Kashmir is under development of Railways, so the railway route from Jammu to Srinagar is being constructed on priority basis. Similarly, Himachal Pradesh should also be given priority for the development and expansion of Railways so that the people of the state may feel that their needs are being looked after by the Union Government and that the Union Government is actually willing to extend railway facility to the hilly, backward and frontier state of Himachal Pradesh.

Need to develop Railways for the construction of infrastructure in Himachal.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Railways, the House and the people of the country at large towards the main factors highlighting the necessity of Railways in Himachal Pradesh.

1. Development of Railways is necessary for the fruits and off-season vegetables of Himachal Pradesh.
2. Expansion of railways is necessary in Himachal Pradesh in view of, social welfare.
3. Development and Expansion of Railways is necessary in Himachal Pradesh from strategic point of view.

4. Development of Railways is necessary to give impetus to tourism in H.P.
5. Comprehensive development of Railways is necessary since only two railway lines have been sanctioned in H.P. after independence.
6. Railways is necessary for industrial development in H.P.
7. Necessity of trains for the development and expansion of Cement industries in H.P.
8. Extension of Railways is necessary for the welfare of people displaced from Bhakra dam of H.P.

A railway line should be constructed from Kalka to Nalagarh in Solan district of Himachal Pradesh. Dehradun-Ponta Saheb-Yamuna Nagar Railway line should be constructed.

Railway crossing should be constructed at Nandpur Bhatoli and Trippal on Pathankot-Jogendra Nagar narrow gauge rail line. The goods like foodgrains, sugar, kerosene oil, wood and coal to be sent to Himachal Pradesh should be unloaded at Rai Maihatpur or Nangal railway stations of Himachal area instead of Kiratpur Saheb station.

Una should be linked to Hoshiarpur though broadgauge.

The Unchahar train that presently run between Allahabad and Ambala Cant should be extended upto Una.

Train No. 1. SUN/2 SUN that presently run between Nangal dam and Saharanpur should be extended upto Una.

Ample space is available in Una. So a workshop should be set up there for the repairing of Shatabadi and Jan Satabadi Express trains so that the people of Himachal Pradesh may get employment.

The meter gauge line from Pathankot to Nurpur should be converted into broad-gauge. The repair work of meter gauge trains presently being done in Pathankot should be transferred to Nurpur.

The arrival time of train No 4645 Shalimar Express in Pathankot is 4.10 AM in the morning while the departure time of the train running from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar is 4.00 AM in the morning. It is on account of this that the Himachal people are not able to board Joginder Nagar bound train after getting down from Shalimar Express Train and they have to wait for three hours as the next train is at 7.00 o' clock, so the arrival time of Shalimar train at Pathankot should be rescheduled to 3.30 AM in the morning so that people of Himachal Pradesh may take Joginder Nagar bound train.

[Shri Suresh Chandel]

4717/4718 Unchahar Express train running between Allahabad-Ambala should be extended up to Una via Sarhind so that the people of this area may be benefited of the facility of long distance train during day time after electrification of the route. A/C coaches of the train should be removed and ordinary class GS coaches and the train should be run after converting it into a rake of 24 coaches by adding ordinary class GS coaches and it should be extended to Allahabad. This policy will also facilitate the development of smaller stations.

The proposed rail line between Una-Pathankot should be constructed at the earliest to replace the branch line so that alternate strategic rail line may be made available for Jammu by way of connecting it to major cities and the economic development of the area may take place and the volume of goods trains for Jammu may be increased.

The construction work of Jammu-Baramula double broad-gauge rail line should be completed at the earliest and the rail line should also be electrified so that cost effective and pollution free transportation facility may be provided in the state by way of using electricity available in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Himachal Pradesh 4553/4554 should be extended to Nimach via Delhi, Mathura-Bayana—Kota in day time so that the State may be linked to the cement producing area of Madhya Pradesh and the terminal part of Delhi can be reduced and the train should be run by converting it into a rake of 24 coaches.

A railway crossing gate should be constructed at Nandpur-Bahtoli on Pathankot-Jogindra railway line.

A computerized ticket booking centre should be established in Jawalamukhi, district Kangara, Himachal Pradesh.

Permission should be given to cross all types of vehicles under bridge No.286 of narrow gauge from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar and a railway crossing should be constructed at km 68/2-3 in village Nandpur Bhatoli.

A gate should be constructed on railway crossing near village Trippal on Kangra valley narrow gauge.

Direct railway service should be provided from Una to Mumbai and vice versa.

A computerised railway reservation centre should be set up at Himachal Mitra Mandal Office in Mumbai.

Lucknow-Chandigarh Express No 4231 should be extended from Chandigarh to Kalka.

The construction work of Kalka Parwanu broad gauge rail line should be completed at the earliest.

Chandigarh-Jagadhari-Paunta Sahib -Dehradun rail line; should be constructed.

Nalagarh Bachhi rail line via Ghanaoli-Pinjaur should be constructed.

Kumar Hatti Himachal Pradesh , Dehradun rail line should be constructed.

40 route km. rail line between Kalka and Nalagarh should be constructed.

A new rail line should be constructed between Una-Talwada-Pathankot so that it may share the load of the branch line and decentralise the traffic. The office of the Chief Engineer of the project should be set up in Una in place of Chandigarh.

Express train running between Jammu and Haridwar should be extended to Dehradun-Rishikesh.

Manali (Kullu) should be linked by broadgauge rail lined.

A computerised railway reservation counter should be set up at Rikangpio of district headquarters Kinnaur.

311/312 Meerut-Ambala shuttle should be again extended to Una via Sarhind and again from Meeru upto Hathrus Fort via Khurga-Hapur.

Sir, I oppose the budget.

*SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV (Khalilabad): Sir, Indian Railway plays an important role in the sustainable development of the economy of the country. The decision of not increasing passenger fare in Railway Budget for the current financial year in view of the interests of economically weaker section of society is favourable for the common people and the people of entire nation have welcomed it.

While introducing the Railway Budget for the year, hon'ble Minister of Railways have announced to introduce 46 new trains, to extend the route of 27 trains, to increase the frequency of 10 trains along with the speed of three dozen trains for streamlining the railway system and making it more useful for the passengers. After the implementation of the above announcement, the railway journey will be more convenient and reliable.

The steps taken towards conducting survey for some important rail lines, gauge conversion, doubling of some important rail lines, modernisation of railway tracks and maintenance system, bridge management system, signaling system, modernisation of electricity and disaster management

system are commendable. Rs. 24000 crore (twenty four thousand crore rupees) are to be spent in the current Rail Budget for the modernisation of railway. Even without increasing the passenger fares during the last two years the performance of railway has been better in comparisons to the last 8 years.

A proposal has been made in the Railway Budget to provide 50 percent concession for taking the dead bodies of the patients dying in course of treatment in government hospitals to the nearest Railway stations, 75 percent concession in second class fare to the students of government schools in rural areas for educational trips once in a year and 75 percent concession in second class fares to the girl students of government schools in rural areas to attend national level entrance tests for medical, engineering and other professional courses. I appreciate this proposal. An impartial enquiry was held regarding the Godhra episode and the report was made public and the people could know the reality. I would like to extend my thanks to the hon'ble Minister of Railways for this.

Poorvanchal is an important region of Uttar Pradesh. Most of the Bihar and north eastern states bound trains pass through Lucknow-Gorakhpur route and the volume of traffic on this line is very heavy. Till now, Lucknow-Gorakhpur line has not been electrified. If the Lucknow-Gorakhpur rail line is electrified the speed of the many trains can be increased by way of introducing electric engines for the trains and it will also help in reducing operational costs of trains. So, I urge upon the government to electrify the Lucknow-Gorakhpur rail line at the earliest. The doubling work of Lucknow-Gorakhpur Rail line is going on at a very slow pace for many years. If the doubling work of the said rail line is undertaken with the present pace it will not be completed in several of the coming years. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Railways and request him to make arrangement for the completion of doubling work of Lucknow-Gorkhapur rail line at the earliest.

Sir, volume of railway traffic on Lucknow-Gorakhpur rail line is very heavy. There are many railway crossings on this route at various places in Poorvanchal region. The road traffic get disturbed on account of closure of gates at railway crossing at the time of passing of trains. It is on account of the closing of gates that traffic jam is a common sight as the movement of trains on these routes continues unabated. The National Highway no. 28 crosses Lucknow-Gorakhpur rail line near Sihapar halt and also at Khalidabad in my parliamentary constituency. Daily there is heavy traffic jam at both the said railway crossings. So I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Railways that overbridges should be constructed on National Highway no. 28 at Sihapar crossing and at Khalilabad crossing on Khalilabad-Ghanghata road so that the problem of heavy traffic jam can be solved.

Sir, till now Rajdhani or Shatabadi Express could not be introduced on Lucknow-Gorakhpur line. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to introduce Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Hazipur via Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

The hon'ble Minister of Railways announced to that the Gorakhdham Express running between Gorakhpur and New Delhi would be run daily. Gorakhdham Express passes through the district headquarters Sant Kabir Nagar, however there is no halts of the said train at Khalilabad railway station of the district headquarters Sant Kabir Nagar. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to provide halt of Gorakhdham Express at Khalilabad railway station.

*DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA (Rajkot): Sir, after going through the Railway Budget, to me it seems that the hon'ble Minister of Railways could not give sufficient time to give twist in the Budget on account of elections in Bihar. Only he has increased 10-20 percent on various heads of the earlier Budget of the N.D.A government. As a routine railway infrastructure, up gradation, telecommunication system and all such areas have been given priority. However, no any special attention has been paid to the physical expansion of railway network, geographical condition, revenue generation, work load and future development – only a populist Budget has been prepared.

Regarding the said Budget, I would like to put some points only about my own constituency and hope the hon'ble Minister of Railways will seriously ponder over it and incorporate it in the Budget even at this stage.

First thing is that most of the new trains that have been introduced all over the country are local trains and only few of them are long distance trains. Such trains can be introduced.

Not even single long distance train has been introduced in Western Zone (Western Railway) for Gujarat where as the Western railway is the highest revenue generating area. Even today there are only three trains (fast) running for last 27 years from all over Saurashtra to Mumbai. Presently, the volume of passenger traffic has increased to such an extent that there is waiting list for 20-30 days. I would like to submit that after the previous year Rajkot-Somnath meter gauge line was converted into broadgauge. Presently goods train and local trains are running on this line for last one year. Only one train (Jabalpur-Rajkot) has been extended to Somnath-Verawal while Somnath is historical place. There are many industries along this route. Many of cities like Somnath, Verawal, Junagarh and Rajkot are connected through this route. The NGOs, Chamber of

* Speech was laid on the Table

[Dr. Vallabhbhai Kathiria]

Commerce and Industries, passenger association and myself have been trying for last one year to bring it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister of Railways through letter and personal meetings for connecting Somnath with the different parts of the country. The requests have been made from different quarters, however, not even a single new train has been introduced for the said region in this Budget. The extension has been made neither from Rajkot nor from Ahmedabad. Still there is possibility to link Somnath-Verawal with the various parts of the country like Mumbai, Delhi, Haridwar, Jagannathpuri, Hawrah, Chennai, Hyderabad, etc. Through you, I would like to request that the government should reconsider on it and justice should be done to the people of Saurashtra.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Railway Minister to reply the debate.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, Shri Lalu Prasad ji had told that he was not going to attend the sitting of the Cabinet. I thought that he might have resigned from his post but he is sitting here in the House. So we walk out from the House.

13.11 hrs.

(At this stage Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and some other hon'ble Members left the House)

[English]

*SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY (Anantapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Railways for the year 2005-06. I may be permitted to lay a copy of the speech on the Table of the House so that the entire details are brought on the record.

I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasad, for his dynamic and people-friendly Budget in which he tried to accommodate the demands and aspiration of all sections of the people.

Sir, it may be a fact that in the Railway Budget presented on 26th February, 2005 the fares were not hiked which is a welcome feature for the common people all over the country who whom Railways is the only mode of transport. I would like to appreciate and welcome this aspect when the Hon'ble Minister of Railways has not put any burden on the common people. It is a good Budget in that sense. He has given a lot of subsidies to the rural people, 75% fare concession to the girl students of rural areas who travel for attending interviews

* Speech was laid on the Table

etc., 50% concession to the milk vendors etc. The Minister of Railways has done a great favour by abolishing the selection of Group 'D' people through Railway Recruitment Board and allotted the powers of recruitment to the local authorities. It is a welcome measure.

Sir, I would like to submit that in Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema region is the most backward region and more so the backwardness of Anantapur district is known to all. The Guntakal division in South Central Railway, which earns an estimated amount of Rs. 4,000 crore per year, which is the third largest Division in the country, falls in this district. A number of important junctions and the diesel loco shed at Gooty are in my constituency. I can say that Railways is the main source of revenue and also a necessity for the people of my district.

But this Guntakal division has been sanctioned a meagre sum for its all-round development and further activities. The allocation of funds for the on-going projects is on a nominal scale and not a single work or project is likely to be completed in this financial year with these allocations.

I would like to bring to your kind notice the following important factors which have been side-stepped by the Hon'ble Minister of Railways in his proposal for the year 2005-06 and I would humbly request him to kindly give his personal attention to the same and come to the rescue of the people of this region.

There is an urgent need for conversion from meter gauge to broad gauge the segment between Pakala and Dharmavaram. This would provide a direct link to the people of Anantapur and nearby places to go to Tirupati and further to Chennai. Now, there is only a passenger service on metre gauge which takes quite a lot of time. This work is pending for quite a long time and allocation of funds and taking it up on priority basis is needed.

The segment from Kallur to Guntakal needs to be converted from metre gauge to broad gauge. Currently all trains from Anantapur to Guntakal have to take a long route via Gooty because the Kallur-Guntakal section is not converted into broad gauge. A number of goods trains take a lot of time and are stopped at various places in between since there is only a single line and priority is given to passenger traffic. Movement of goods to Hospet and Bangalore and further is delayed by hours and also it involves more than 40 kilometres of excessive travel. If there is a broad gauge line from Guntakal to Kallur, it would greatly help in reduction of journey time and save enormous amount in freight charges. This proposal is also pending for long time and needs immediate priority of the Railway Board.

There is no train service between Anantapur and

Hyderabad in the day time. The train from Bangalore mostly passes through Anantapur district and yet there is no train and reservation is less for the people of this district. The Prashanti Niyalam to Secunderabad train which was serving the needs of the people of Anantapur is also now extended to Yeshwantpur thus depriving the people of this region the reservation facility from the Station in the district. The Tungabhadra Express which runs between Kacheguda and Kurnool should be extended upto Guntakal or Dharmavam as it is a day train and it will greatly help the people of Anantapur district to go to State capital.

There is a long-pending demand for extending the Bangalore-Jaipur train upto Ajmer. This would greatly facilitate the people of Anantapur district to visit religious places in Ajmer like Darga of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti and also Puskhar near Ajmer. I am sure the revenues of railways would greatly improve by this extension of line.

There has been a long-pending demand to stop the 2627/2628 Karnataka Express at Gooty at least for one minute. Gooty is an important junction in the zone and the diesel loco shed is situated here. Thousands of people from the surrounding areas who wish to go to Delhi are suffering a lot as they have to go to Anantapur or Guntakal to board this train. Similarly the Cennai-Mumbai Chennai Express should also be given a stoppage for at least one minute at Gooty. This will greatly facilitate the people of Gooty and surrounding areas to go to Chennai and Mumbai.

Similarly, Tadipatri is an important station in the district. A large number of medium and large industries are located in Tadipatri like cement, slab industries etc. The Hazrat Nizamuddin-Secunderabad Sampark Kranti Express has been extended now upto Tirupati. It serves Kurnool and Cuddpaah districts with stoppages in those districts. But though the train passes through most of the places in Anantapur district, there is not a single stop proposed in this district. It will greatly hamper the transport needs of the people of Anantapur district. It is requested that stoppage, at least for a minute, should be given to this train at both Gooty and Tadipatri which will greatly benefit the people of this area.

There is one train running from Bangalore to Secunderabad which passes through most of the places in Anantapur district. It was serving mostly the passengers of either Bangalore or Secunderabad. For the benefit of the people of Anantapur district, earlier there was one train (7603/7604) between Kacheguda to Guntakal which was first extended to Prashanti Nilayam and in this Budget again to Bangalore (Yeshwantpur). This has resulted in deprivation of direct train from the Anantapur and Guntakal passengers in this train. Moreover, there is no AC 2 tier coach in this train

which is greatly affecting the passengers. Hence it is requested that three coaches may be reserved in the above train for passengers of Anantapur district in addition to provision of one AC 2 tier coach.

There is an urgent need for survey work of Rayadurg-Tumkur line via Kalyanadurg and Madakasira. This will provide direct link to Tumkur and further places in Karnataka. The people of Anantapur district as also those in neighbouring Karnataka would greatly be benefited by this line. Hence there is an urgent need to take up the survey work of this line. This could be done in the Budget now.

At Gooty junction, which is an important station having a diesel loco shed where good number of trains cross the station, there is no proper drinking water facility. In the hot summer season, the passengers are facing innumerable problems as they do not have drinking water at the station and are forced to buy mineral water bottles. In Telugu district it is said 'not Gooty station but Utty station' namely it is just a station for the name-sake without any facility. This problem should be rectified immediately.

Sir, these are but some of the very important and top priority needs of the people of Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh which I have been raising with the Ministry of Railways for quite some time. I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways that despite every need and despite being raised by the Members of Parliament of this region about the same, the Minister of Railways could not consider these things in his Budget speech. I would humbly request you, Sir, to kindly look into the above genuine needs of the people of this backward district and immediately take appropriate action for directing the Railway Board to take up and complete the above works on an expeditious and priority basis.

I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity to bring before the notice to the Railway Board some of the genuine concerns and needs of the people of Anantapur district and would earnestly request him to attend to these problems at the earliest.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD):
Sir, 187 hon. Members have participated in the discussion on the budget which continued till 12 o'clock in the night and they have given many important suggestions and have praised the work I have done for the railways. I express my gratitude towards all the hon. Members who have given their valuable suggestions orally as well as in writing regarding their areas during the discussion on the railway budget of the financial year 2005-06. I am happy that the hon. Members have appreciated the fact that there is no increase in the passenger fares. The hon. Members have

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

also appreciated the concessions given to the unemployed persons, farmers, milk producers, and students from rural areas travelling in the Second Class. Moreover, the hon. Members have also given many valuable suggestions. I would like to assure the House that valuable suggestions given by the hon. Members would be taken into consideration. I have listened carefully the opinions expressed by the several learned Members regarding the railway budget particularly that of one leader from the Bharatiya Janata Party. He has put a question mark on the important role played by the Indian Railways in the economy of the country and has denied the significance of a separate budget for the railways. We should not forget that Indian railways is still the lifeline of the country's economy, the leaders of Bhartiya Janata Party who used to raise the slogan of 'Feel Good' and who used to travel by chartered planes and helicopters have not yet learned lessons from their defeat and they are still weaving dreams:

"Dil ko behla le izazat hai lekin itna na ud
roz spane dekh magari is kadar tare na dekh

Sir, it is not wrong to talk about feel good or weave golden dreams. But it would not be acceptable to the House that the Members who travel by helicopter should question the justification of railway budget and undermine crores of people of the country who travel by trains. The UPA Government has established a record of sorts during the current year by not increasing the railway fare thus not adding the burden on the public. Sir, Hon. Member Shri Ramji Lai Suman has expressed his concern about gradually decreasing contribution of Indian Railways in freight transport. I have given suggestion to make Indian Railways as competent as the railways of China in every field. It is a matter of pride for us that Indian railways has increased its contribution in the market of freight transport by achieving growth rate which is more than the growth rate of our economy. Keeping this in view I have increased the target for freight loading from 580 million tonnes to 600 million tonnes during the current financial year.

Sir, regarding passenger travels in this year, growth rate of 6 percent has been registered which is two times the target of 3 percent fixed in the budget. Similarly regarding total earnings 8.3 percent growth rate has been registered which is two times the growth rate of 4 percent that was registered last year.

Sir, due to this remarkable growth achieved in the area of railway transport the operating ratio has reached 91.2 percent without increasing the passenger fare's which is the best moment after implementation of recommendations of the fifth Pay Commission. We should not be satisfied with

this achievement because we have to make the long journey of achieving competence similar to that of China in the field of operating efficiency. It would perhaps not be reasonable to compare Indian railways with Chinese railways on several counts due to different conditions but I would like to assure the House that we are making efforts to make Indian railways touch the bench mark in every field of operation on the lines of the best railways in the world.

Sir, I have adopted several measures to reduce the turnover round of goods trains from seven days to five days which I have mentioned in my budget speech. I am happy to inform the House that the period of turnover round of goods trains has been reduced to 5½ days during February and March. We would make all out efforts to bring it to 5 days and to make the services of Indian railways at par with international level.

Sir, while presenting the budget I have announced several schemes of public participation including computerised train enquiry system for mobilising additional resources from non conventional sources for the development of Indian railways and for providing better amenities to the passengers. Hon. Sir, Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan is amazed as to how would this scheme be implemented next year in the country without any financial provision. I want to inform the House that under the new scheme of public private participation, the private participant would bear the expenses of setting up and running the call centre and Indian railways would have to make all information regarding trains available through its computerized network. Moreover the telecom companies running the call centres would have to offer a part of the earnings from the telephone calls to Indian railways. The share of the Indian railways would be decided by open tender and the company offering maximum per call ratio would be permitted to run call centres. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited gives 15 paise per call to the railways from the earnings by call centres set up in Bihar. Sir, this set up of public private participation proves this saying:

"haldi lage na fitkari aur rang chokha aa jaye."

Sir, now I would like to talk about the annual plan. The hon. Members have expressed their concern about cuts made in the budgetary provisions and transportation in the annual plan of the year 2005-06 and they want to know how would the funds be arranged for railways modernisation schemes. In this regard I want to inform the House that the Indian railways have been provided Rs. 8,857 crores as budgetary assistance as per the revised estimates of current year. Next year as per estimates, only Rs. 7,231 crores are to be provided but in the revised estimates of the current year, Rs. 700 crores for the new railway line of Udhampur-

Srinagar-Baramula are also included while in the coming year's projected schemes, Rs. 1365 crores likely to be received for the new railway projects for the North East and for the projects announced for Jammu and Kashmir have not been included. The Ministry of Finance would allocate additional funds for these schemes after monitoring their progress during the current year.

Planning Commission may allocate additional 3 thousand crore rupees during the current year through special purpose vehicle for profitable schemes. Moreover, 4718 crore rupees instead of 3775 crore rupees are likely to be generated from the internal resources of plan outlay due to improved financial performance of the railways. Not only this, as compared to budgetary estimate of Rs. 715 crore in development fund for 2004-05 we have made provision of 1725 crore rupees under revised estimates and appropriation of 1853 crore rupees during the year 2005-06. The Development Fund is likely to have 1953 crore rupees by the end of the year 2005-06 which could be used as per requirement for throughput augmentation schemes taken up during the year.

Sir, I would like to assure the House that we would not let plan outlay of 2005-06 remain less than the current year in any condition and paucity of funds would not impede the implementation of the modernisation schemes of the railways.

Some hon. Members have expressed their concern over provision of insufficient funds for the Protection and safety of Railways. The Protection and safety on Railways is one of the top priorities of our Government. We have taken several vital measures for Railways safety as a result of which there has been a sharp decrease in the number of train accidents.

Sir, provision to the tune of Rs. 3522 crore and Rs. 711 crore has been made in the special Railway Protection Fund and Railway Protection Fund respectively i.e. a total provision of Rs. 4233 crore has been made which is equal to 28 per cent of the total plan outlay. In addition to it, arrangement from sufficient outlay has been made from the internal sources for plan heads of Railway Safety. As far as the safety of passengers and their luggage is concerned the recruitment campaign to fill up vacancies in the Railway Protection force and the modernisation scheme of the Railway Protection Force is going on in full swing.

Sir, some Member have expressed their apprehensions over allocation of funds for the projects that certain states have been ignored in this Railway budget. In this regard, I would like to clarify that no state has been discriminated against as far as provision of funds for projects

is concerned and that the disbursement of fund for the ongoing projects in various states has been as per the pre-determined policy, which is based on the demography and the area of the states. As the House is aware of the fact that the Railways needs approximately Rs. 46,000 crore to complete its ongoing projects.

Sir, the timely completion of the pending scheme does not appear to be possible with the funds provided every year for the completion of the said schemes. This year we have made a provision of approximately Rs. 3000 crore, a part of which is utilised for meeting the escalation in cost owing to increased depreciation of inputs. These schemes which we have inherited from the NDA Government have been pending for a long time. Railways are making every possible effort to allocate sufficient funds for maximum number of projects, but hon. Members would agree with the fact that it is not possible either to take up or complete all the projects all at once. We will have to evolve a new strategy to complete these schemes and funds from all the conventional and non conventional sources will have to be mobilised in such a manner so that these schemes could be completed in the next five years. In view of completing these pending projects within five years we have taken a decision to launch a Remote Area Rail Link Scheme (Sudur Khetra Rail Sampark Yojana).

Sir, hon. Members have expressed their concern over the non-introduction of certain Sampark-Kranti Express and other trains so far as announced in the last budget. Sir, the House is aware that certain trains could not be introduced owing to the code of conduct enforced in the Legislative Assembly elections which concluded recently in certain states. Some of these trains have been introduced last week and the rest of the trains will be introduced during this month. Other suggestions of the hon. Members are mainly relating to the requests for introducing new trains either for their constituency or for any particular place, stoppage of some particular trains on some particular station.

As far as introduction of new train is concerned, I have made a provision of introducing 54 additional trains in this budget. Besides, the routes of some of the trains have been extended while the frequency of several others have been increased. Speed of 30 trains has been increased. Approximately 400 additional passenger coaches will be attached to more popular trains.

As far as the demand to introduce more trains is concerned, hon. Members will agree to this fact that the enhancement of capacity is also necessary for introducing each new train, which is not possible on immediate basis.

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

For the moment, I propose to introduce a mail express train from Kanpur to Mumbai in view of the requests from hon. Members.

Several hon. Members and hon. Chief Minister of Kerala have drawn my attention to the neglect of the interest of the state. I would like to assure the House that interests of the State of Kerala will be safeguarded and the funds due to the State as per the fixed policy will be provided. In view of the sentiments of hon. Members of Kerala I announce the following proposals for the State.

2625/2626 Kerala Express shall ply as per its earlier schedule from Delhi to Trivandrum and shall not be extended upto Chandigarh. On the demand of people of Punjab and Haryana, the Kerala Sampark Kranti Express starting this month from Delhi to Trivandrum will be extended upto Chandigarh. A weekly train will be introduced between Ernakulam and Bangalore. 6603/6604 Trivandrum-Mangalore Maveli Express is proposed to be plied three days instead of two days a week.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): It is running for only one day-a-week. You increase the frequency to four days-a week.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The *status quo* of your prime train will be maintained. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have succeeded in your efforts. You should be happy.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No running commentary please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have effectively put forward your State's case and he has conceded to your demand.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The work of gauge conversion of Quillon-Punnilur line will be completed in 2005-2006. In view of the demand to introduce more trains from Trivandrum the doubling work of three single lines from Ernakulam to Kayamkulam via Kottayam is already in progress. In addition to these, two new 50 kilometre long doubling works are being sanctioned on this route.

[English]

Every demand of your State has been fulfilled. Work in respect of 52 ROBs in the State of Kerala is going on. In addition, 5 new ROBs have been sanctioned. In all, a total of 57 ROBs have already been sanctioned for Kerala and I will complete them according to time schedule,

[Translation]

The said number is the maximum in respect of Kerala. Although, I have tried to include all the issues raised by hon.

Members in this reply but it is possible that some negligible issues might have been missed. I will send the written information about the existing situation and status of the local issues raised by them. Sir, the Railway Budget enjoys the mandate and wide support from the hon. Members for which I express my gratitude to everyone.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): What about the capital of Jammu?

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The Udhampur one on seventh?

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Seven lakh passengers travel to Jammu every year, they face enormous difficulties.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Allright, I will see to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Go to your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, 50 percent concession in fare for taking the deadbodies of patients died in course of treatment in government hospitals to the nearest railway stations as provided the Budget, has been extended to hundred percent i.e. now deadbodies can be transported free of cost.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Unless permitted no other intervention will be recorded. Hon'ble Minister to continue.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Two daily trains should be introduced for Vaishno Devi. I am requesting the Ministry of Railway for last eight-ten months for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, let him conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are standing will have to suffer.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not speaking from your seat. Please sit down. This is a very bad habit.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting all of you, after the hon. Minister concludes, if there is time, I shall permit some hon. Members, if any valid questions are there. But do not interrupt in this way, it is not a responsible behaviour.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, during budget speech, hon'ble Members demanded for the introduction of Rajdhani Expresses at various routes. Whether it is Jammu and Kashmir or Gorakhpur, we will take into account all those things. It is our responsibility. The railway is a commercial organisation and it is our duty and responsibility to provide maximum facilities to the people. If I announce without pondering on the suggestions of hon'ble Basu Dev Acharia and if it is not implemented in coming years. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please run Sealdah Express via Siligudi.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: How can I make promise. I will talk to you in this regard then I will do. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: In 35 years, I have not seen any Railway Minister who has satisfied everyone.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, during the budget speech one wrong information was given due to official or clerical mistake that I have corrected. While giving the details about the progress of gauge conversion works I had submitted in my speech that the gauge conversion works of Rupsa-Bangri, Posi, Rupsa-Baripada have been completed during the

current year. It is located in Orissa. However, it was not correct. There is need to make some correction in the details. The gauge conversion works of Rupsa-Bangri, and Rupsa-Baripada of Posi are in the last stage of completion and the said works on this section are likely to be completed till the end of the month. I regret for the inconvenience to the hon'ble Members due to this mistake. I am glad to inform the House that gauge conversion work of Ranchi Lohardaga line has been completed. I will also find out some ways after consultation with the hon'ble Members to fulfil their demands regarding introduction of popular trains in their respective constituencies. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please co-operate. The hon. Minister has said he has an open mind. He will consider the cases of all the areas of this country. He has made some announcements. Please co-operate.

Now I shall put the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2005-2006 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2006, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants on Accounts (Railways) for 2005-06 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account Voted by the House (Rs.)
1	2	3
1	Railway Board	13,21,69,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	43,33,47,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	317,04,48,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	600,90,72,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	314,44,50,000

*Not recorded.

1	2	3
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	629,47,29,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	340,36,75,000
8	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	500,36,82,000
9	Operating Expenses - Traffic	2445,70,12,000
10	Operating Expenses - Fuel	1529,19,59,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	253,98,89 000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	298,70,04,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1200,11,75,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	2212,91,33,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalisation	12,22,61,000
16	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	7,50,00,000
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	3520,80,51,000
	Railway Funds	773,61,50,000
	Railway Safety Fund	118,46,17,000
	Special Railway Safety Fund	638,83,33,000
	Total	15771,21,56,000

MR. SPEAKER: The Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2005-2006 are passed.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2004-2005 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of

the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2005, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 3,4, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for
2004-2005 Voted by the Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demand for Grants voted by the House (Rs.)
1	2	3
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	52.54,22,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	46,73,47,000
10	Operating Expenses - Fuel	482,64,82,000

1	2	3
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	13,86,31,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	319,08,64,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	1514,30,00,000
16	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Revenue	9,98,61,000
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	201,59,88,000
	Railway Funds	110,00,00,000
	Railway Safety Fund	1,000
	Total	2750,75,96,000

MR. SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2004-2005 are passed.

13.37 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON ACCOUNT BILL, 2005*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD)
Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Funds of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2005-2006 for the purposes of Railways.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2005-2006 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I introduced the Bill.**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may move for consideration of the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 15.3.05

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2005-2006 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2005-2006 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.38 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 2005*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sir, on behalf of Shri R Velu, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2004-2005 for the purposes of Railways.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2004-2005 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I introduce** the Bill

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may move for consideration of the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2004-2005 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2004-2005 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 2.10 p.m.

13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 15.3.05

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at fifteen minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.15 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

**GENERAL BUDGET 2005-2006 -
GENERAL DISCUSSION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT - (GENERAL) 2005-06**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up item

nos. 24 and 25 together. I would request Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra to initiate the debate.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of the March, 2006 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 34, 36, 37, 39 to 63, 65 to 73, 75, 76, 78 to 105".

*Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2005-2006 to be submitted
to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. & Name of the Demand		Amount of Demand for Grants On Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture			
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	957,53,00,000	72,16,00,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	315,33,00,000	--
3	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	150,91,00,000	3,37,00,000
Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries			
4	Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries	157,47,00,000	30,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
5	Atomic Energy	306,16,00,000	283,37,00,000
6	Nuclear Power Schemes	111,89,00,000	407,33,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers			
7	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	274,80,00,000	27,41,00,000
8	Department of Fertilisers	6227,80,00,000	19,83,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation			
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation	44,76,00,000	60,83,00,000
Ministry of Coal			
10	Ministry of Coal	32,01,00,000	4,17,00,000
Ministry of Mines			
11	Ministry of Mines	66,77,00,000	6,86,00,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry			
12	Department of Commerce	377,78,00,000	101,00,00,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
13	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	102,38,00,000	1,00,00,000
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology			
14	Department of Posts	1051,83,00,000	205,80,00,000
15	Department of Telecommunications	1000,00,00,000	33,71,00,000
16	Department of Information Technology	146,13,00,000	15,17,00,000
Ministry of Company Affairs			
17	Ministry of Company Affairs	18,90,00,000	48,00,000
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution			
18	Department of Consumer Affairs	22,00,00,000	1,59,00,000
19	Department of Food and Public Distribution	4459,67,00,000	60,01,00,000
Ministry of Culture			
20	Ministry of Culture	133,91,00,000	10,30,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
21	Ministry of Defence	1147,66,00,000	88,20,00,000
22	Defence Pensions	2075,29,00,000	--
23	Defence Services - Army	5347,40,00,000	--
24	Defence Services - Navy	1017,43,00,000	--
25	Defence Services - Air Force	1531,91,00,000	--
26	Defence Ordnance Factories	1158,24,00,000	--
27	Defence Services - Research and Development	470,71,00,000	--
28	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	--	5726,71,00,000
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region			
29	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	173,36,00,000	9,76,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests			
30	Ministry of Environment and Forests	223,71,00,000	1,82,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs			
31	Ministry of External Affairs	883,29,00,000	144,87,00,000
Ministry of Finance			
32	Department of Economic Affairs	550,59,00,000	350,83,00,000
33	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	186,82,00,000	50,74,00,000
34	Payments to Financial Institutions	470,41,00,000	164,67,00,000
36	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	5007,56,00,000	--

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
37	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	--	79,16,00,000
39	Department of Expenditure	4,64,00,000	--
40	Pensions	984,53,00,000	--
41	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	195,08,00,000	1,33,00,000
42	Department of Revenue	154,04,00,000	84,00,000
43	Direct Taxes	194,33,00,000	14,00,00,000
44	Indirect Taxes	243,11,00,000	31,45,00,000
45	Department of Disinvestment	1,12,00,000	--
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
46	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	31,09,00,000	--
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
47	Department of Health	641,24,00,000	67,73,00,000
48	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	67,33,00,000	33,00,000
49	Department of Family Welfare	1294,84,00,000	--
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises			
50	Department of Heavy Industry	51,47,00,000	93,38,00,000
51	Department of Public Enterprises	5,49,00,000	--
Ministry of Home Affairs			
52	Ministry of Home Affairs	151,16,00,000	6,57,00,000
53	Cabinet	31,23,00,000	50,00,000
54	Police	2122,58,00,000	354,10,00,000
55	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	184,50,00,000	--
56	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	127,68,00,000	12,00,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
57	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy	4794,84,00,000	--
58	Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education	962,93,00,000	--
59	Department of Women and Child Development	1 194,36,00,000	--
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting			
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	221,51,00,000	45,66,00,000
Ministry of Labour and Employment			
61	Ministry of Labour and Employment	214,72,00,000	--
Ministry of Law and Justice			
62	Election Commission	1,98,00,000	--

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
63	Law and Justice	50,32,00,000	17,00,000
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources			
65	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	89,22,00,000	11,68,00,000
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs			
66	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	7,08,00,000	50,00,000
Ministry of Panchayati Raj			
67	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8,41,00,000	--
Department of Ocean Development			
68	Department of Ocean Development	71,11,00,000	--
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs			
69	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	98,00,000	--
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
70	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	42,34,00,000	3,53,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
71	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	737,69,00,000	--
Ministry of Planning			
72	Ministry of Planning	17,52,00,000	--
Ministry of Power			
73	Ministry of Power	278,42,00,000	442,00,00,000
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission & the Secretariat of the Vice-President			
75	Lok Sabha	34,33,00,000	--
76	Rajya Sabha	15,82,00,000	--
78	Secretariat of the Vice-President	38,00,000	--
Ministry of Rural Development			
79	Department of Rural Development	8743,16,00,000	2,40,00,000
80	Department of Land Resources	233,23,00,000	--
81	Department of Drinking Water Supply	1900,23,00,000	--
Ministry of Science and Technology			
82	Department of Science and Technology	205,70,00,000	12,34,00,000
83	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	255,88,00,000	3,50,00,000
84	Department of Biotechnology	73,10,00,000	--
Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways			
85	Department of Shipping	111,78,00,000	50,58,00,000
86	Department of Road Transport and Highways	1408,61,00,000	1772,50,00,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Small Scale Industries			
87	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	73,68,00,000	3,03,00,000
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment			
88	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	244,10,00,000	19,68,00,000
Department of Space			
89	Department of Space	423,29,00,000	101,32,00,000
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation			
90	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	337,85,00,000	3,71,00,000
Ministry of Steel			
91	Ministry of Steel	12,09,00,000	2,83,00,000
Ministry of Textiles			
92	Ministry of Textiles	256,99,00,000	78,26,00,000
Ministry of Tourism			
93	Ministry of Tourism	56,49,00,000	81,54,00,000
Ministry of Tribal Affairs			
94	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	16,19,00,000	6,00,00,000
Union Territories (Without Legislature)			
95	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	252,10,00,000	40,05,00,000
96	Chandigarh	169,75,00,000	22,42,00,000
97	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79,35,00,000	6,57,00,000
98	Daman and Diu	42,98,00,000	6,50,00,000
99	Lakshadweep	36,77,00,000	8,73,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development			
100	Department of Urban Development	167,34,00,000	627,06,00,000
101	Public Works	119,71,00,000	39,57,00,000
102	Stationery and Printing	25,25,00,000	6,00,000
Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation			
103	Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	84,40,00,000	94,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
104	Ministry of Water Resources	139,26,00,000	10,06,00,000
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports			
105	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	75,56,00,000	1,36,00,000
Total Revenue/ Capital		66976,67,00,000	11918,23,00,000

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget for the year 2005-06 is the second budget of the new Government. Shri Chidambaram has presented this budget in a manner as if numerous facilities have been provided in this budget and it is an attempt to implement the Common Minimum Programme. But I am constrained to say that the hon. Minister of Finance has tried to mislead the public by his jugglery of figures. It seems that the public has been betrayed and injustice has been done to them when we look at the figures and go through the budget. This budget is against the poor, middle class, women, senior citizens, farmers, workers and common man. It is pro capitalist and it provides concessions to the private sector. It is really unfortunate that the UPA Government has grossly overlooked the Common Minimum Programme. It has made a mockery of it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Shri Chidambaram presented the budget and elaborated upon income tax and other things, he said that there would be rebate on income tax upto 1.50 lakh rupees for the senior citizens. Common men's income upto 1 lakh rupees and senior citizens income upto 1.50 lakh rupees would be exempted from income tax. The senior citizens felt that another 50 thousand would be exempted from income tax. As I earlier said that he has misled the public by the jugglery of figures. Out of the fifty thousand that have been said to be exempted only five thousand rupees as rebate have been provided when calculated 10 percent of it. Sir, NDA Government gave rebate of 20 thousand rupees directly in income tax to the senior citizens. Thus the senior citizens would be getting a rebate of only five thousand rupees in income tax in comparison to the earlier rebate of 20 thousand rupees, in this way they would suffer a loss of 15 thousand rupees.

He said that he has raised the ceiling of income tax rebate from Rs. 50,000 to 1 lakh rupees but it is for everyone. He has done that for the common man of India what has he done for the senior citizens? We gave a rebate of Rs. 20 thousand to the senior citizens and he has brought it down to Rs. 5,000. If a senior citizen's income from pension is Rs. 1,95,000 and if we reduce Rs. 30,000 of standard deduction and Rs. 12,000 of bank interest then he would not have to pay income tax as per the earlier system but now he would have to pay Rs. 9,000 income tax on the same income. Thus, every senior citizen has to pay more tax now. If the ceiling of income tax rebate is raised to 2,25,000 then they would get the rebate of 20,000 rupees. In real terms he has raised the ceiling to Rs. 1,50,000 and has given the impression as if he has raised it to Rs. 2,25,000.

He has talked about giving more rebate to women. He has said that the ceiling for rebate for women has been increased to Rs. 1,25,000 while it is Rs. 1 lakh for a common man. The women leaders applauded him for this. The Chairperson of Women's Commission has said that Shri Chidambaram has given tax relief of additional Rs. 25,000 to women while they would have to pay Rs. 2500 as tax on it. Whereas we had already given the rebate of Rs. 5 thousand. He has reduced it to Rs. 2500 and has tried to win appreciation from all quarters. Every woman has been provided tax relief of Rs. 5000 and he has reduced it to Rs. 2500 and has given the impression that women have been given more rebate than men. Common man and government employees were offered standard deduction of Rs. 30,000 which has been withdrawn. Besides, rebate of Rs. 12,000 they used to get on interest has also been withdrawn. Thus he has withdrawn the rebate of Rs.42,000 and has stated that he has offered rebate on Rs. 1 lakh to all. It includes businessmen and capitalists also. Rs. 30,000 as standard deduction and rebate of Rs. 12,000 on interest has been withdrawn which translates into a loss of Rs. 42,000 to the government employees. That is why I said that this budget is against women, senior citizens and government employees. From this point of view their loss is greater than that of the businessmen as this standard deduction of Rs. 30,000 and rebate of Rs. 12,000 on interest which have been withdrawn were offered to them only.

He has mentioned levying cess of 50 paise on petrol and diesel. Similarly, he has increased excise duty on iron and steel. Earlier it was 8 per cent, then it was raised to 12 percent and now it is 16 percent, that is, it has been increased to two times. It would increase the price of galvanised steel also which is manufactured in rural areas. Service tax has really added greatly to the burden on the people. Earlier there were 80 items under service tax now 12 more items have been included under it. After adding them every item of use to common man would get costlier. A glance at the headlines in newspapers shows that there would be service tax on the repair of TV, fridge and even haircutting. Moreover, service tax would be imposed on the houses constructed by the cooperative societies. 50-100 people come together to form a cooperative society and then houses are built.

There are around 1000 such societies in Delhi. There are around 1000 societies of lower middle class as well Janta flats in Delhi. I would like to know whether 10 per cent tax would be levied on them also. Everybody is aware that no cooperative society builds less than 12 houses and they would also be costlier now with this service tax. He has talked about service tax on things disbursed by pipelines also. I request him to clarify this point. Water is also distributed through pipelines, whether there would be 10 percent tax

on it too? Whether it is an offence to take water through a pipeline? How should people get water if not from pipelines, should they go to rivers and streams. Tax would be imposed on it also. Housing cost would go up by 5 percent. Shri Chidambaram's announcements have nothing worthwhile. One has to pay service tax if one eats in the office canteen, it shows how common man has been made to suffer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this budget is anti-farmer. This budget offers nothing to the farmers. He has said that he would provide more loan to the farmers and 30-40 percent more farmers would be offered loans. The crux of the matter is that farmers are committing suicides reeling under the burden of debt. Whether they are getting loans or not is not the problem. The problem is whether they are getting remunerative prices for their crops. The real problem is whether they can repay the loan from the prices they get. The reality is that they can not. Prosperous states like Andhra Pradesh and Punjab are no different in this matter, farmers are committing, suicide there also. The budget does not even mention that the farmers would get remunerative prices for their produce so that they can repay their loans. It is not so. Hence I said, it is an anti-farmer budget. Furthermore, some of the newspapers have also published that Shri Chidambaram has disappointed the farmers and the farmers have been given a setback a day after the budget. 50 dollars have been reduced per tonne from the tariff price on the import of soyabean oil consequently, the import of soyabean would get cheaper and it would be a loss to the farmers of the country. They are already suffering losses in case of mustard oil. The farmers are on the brink of ruin due to not getting remunerative prices of their produce. I can present a lot of data but there is shortage of time. I would like to say that the farmers have only got promises.

People have made a lot of fun of the irrigation project. The Government has said that 1 crore hectare of new land would be irrigated and one person would get employment per hectare. Only Rs. 15-20 crore would remain out of the provision that has been made for this purpose in the budget in case Rs. 70-80 crore are taken out for administration, would that amount be sufficient for the irrigation of one crore hectare of land. All the economists are of the view that it is not at all possible.

Hon'ble Shri Chidambaram and CPM has stressed in their Common Minimum Programme that they are going to initiate Employment Guarantee Scheme. I understand, the way country has been betrayed by launching this scheme, has never happened before. The Government have disappointed people of this country through this programme.

It has been written in the national common minimum programme.

[English]

"The UPA Government will *immediately* enact a National Employment Guarantee Act."

[Translation]

They came to power 9 months ago in May. At that time this common minimum programme was formulated. Today, the one year is about to elapse. No such Act is in existence. In December, the bill was introduced. But that Act has not been enacted so far. Chidambaram ji, has promised National Employment Guarantee Act in the CMP, but how this has been changed to Rural Employment Guarantee Act? Whether this issue has been discussed in the Parliament? He has changed National Employment Guarantee Act to Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Under this Act he will give guarantee of employment for 100 days in 100 districts. What will happen to the poor people living in cities, what will happen to people living in slums, what will happen to people living in urban rural areas of cities? He has deprived these people of this scheme, he has converted this to Rural Employment Act. He should go through its sections. He will give employment to a man for 100 days on Rs. 65 daily wages. Thus he will get Rs. 6500 annually. Out of the five members of a family only one member would be provided employment. It has also been written that a person should have an able body. If the person would have an able body then he would be given job and Rs. 100. Under such circumstances, where would the women go, where would the weak people go? Rs. 1300 per person would be given in a year. Only Rs. 3-3.50 would be given per person per day. What is his guarantee? He says that he will give guarantee to them. What kind of guarantee is this? Can they go to court and say, that they are not being given work, they should be provided work. This has also not been included in this Act, I am surprised to see its budget allocations. It has been said in provisions made by Shri Chidambaram that 9 thousand crore rupees have been allocated under rural employment head in the budget 2005-06. Out of which a person will get Rs. 6500 per year. Rs. 6500 crore has to be given to one crore people per year. How many people are unemployed in the country and the number of families which require guarantee. According to economists, 10 crore people are estimated to be unemployed? At least 7-8 crore people are unemployed in the rural areas. Approximately 70-80 thousand crore rupees are required for them. But by making provision of mere 9 thousand crore rupees, he said that he has increased last year's provision of Rs.4500 crore to Rs. 9000 crore, even though it is incorrect. The total amount spent in this regard during last year's revised budget is Rs. 6408 crore has increased it to Rs. 9 thousand crore and said he has increased it by one and a half times. Earlier also, I said that Shri Chidambaram is misleading the country

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

by juggling with the figures. Our NDA Government was in power in the year 2003-04. At that time under this head, that is rural employment Rs. 9639 crore were allocated. Next year, he reduced it to half and this time it has been increased to nine thousand crore rupees which is lesser than that of we provided. In the year 2003-04, Rs. 9639 crore rupees were allocated under rural employment head. Now, they have made it Rs. 9 thousand crore which is lesser than that. He said that he has guaranteed employment to everybody. If they would have increased the amount of Rs. 9639 crore allocated during NDA regime to Rs. 90 thousand crore i.e. 10 times of it, then it has been understood that they are giving guarantee. The NDA Government had made provision of Rs. 9639 crore in the year 2003-04. Next year, they reduced it to half and made it Rs. 4590 crore and this year they have increased it to Rs. 9000 crore, that is also short of Rs. 693 crore. Who is responsible for it. Is it not a crime? Whether it is not a criminal negligence to the announcement made under CMP. After this, it is being claimed that they have formulated a new scheme of Employment Guarantee and UPA is with every common man and poor man, I am astonished to learn it.

There are two schemes in budget in this regard — Sampoon Gram Swarozgar Yojana and Swarn Jyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana. Last time Rs.50 crore rupees were allocated for Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and this time, that is, in year 2005-06 it has been reduced to Rs. 3600 crore. Special Programme - Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Scheme was of Rs. 900 crore, it has been reduced to Rs. 862 crore. This way allocations under Gram Swarozgar Yojana have also been reduced. In this way Rs. 9636 crore rupees provided under the rural employment head have also been reduced to Rs. 3600 crore. It was said that it has increased to Rs. 5400 crore. He has not increased the amount but reduced it. Instead of juggling with the figures he should honestly tell the people that under compulsion he has reduced the funds meant for rural employment programme. All these schemes are related to the employment and employment opportunities would be created under these schemes. During his speech hon'ble Prime Minister mentioned a number of schemes formulated for Bharat Nirman. But there is no provision of funds for these schemes. Whether funds would be made for this purpose next year or the years to come. No such provision has been made this year. But it has been said that for Bharat Nirman and

[English]

"to bring additional one crore hectares under assured irrigation, 'to connect all villages with other Districts with a road' 'to construct 60 lakh additional houses for the poor', etc."

[Translation]

But no provision has been made for this purpose. 50,000 metric tonne foodgrains have been mentioned. A sum of Rs. 5600 crore is required for that. But there is no mention of this fund in the budget. If they are going to ask FCI to spend this amount transparency should be there. They should have stated that FCI would bear this burden. It is not appropriate to reduce the budget deficit this way. Transparency has not been observed in this case.

A lot of things have been mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, look at the CPM. They said that they have made provisions for everything in the budget. The CPI, CPM and other people had said that Rs. 2 to 2.5 lakh crore was demanded but only Rs. 10-15 thousand crores of funds have been provided. The UPA Government had promised to allocate 6 percent of GNP for education. But if we look at the data i.e. according to the Budget of year 2005-06 the GDP comes upto Rs. 32-35 lakh crores and if 6 percent is calculated from this amount, it comes to Rs. 2 lakh crore. The Government have allocated only Rs. 12536 crores for education — is it 6 percent? Even if the education budget for all the states is calculated together — it merely comes to one or two percent. Then why has the Government mentioned 6 percent in its Common Minimum Programme. When it is written in the CMP that it would be six percent for education

[English]

UPA Government pledges to rise spending in education to at least six percent of the GDP. It is a pledge.

[Translation]

This amount has risen upto Rs. 12 thousand crore from Rs.8 thousand crores. Revenue has also been mobilised from the cess on education by them. It was said in the Common Minimum Programme that 2 to 3 percent of GDP would be kept for health sector

[English]

UPA Government will raise public spending on health to at least two to three percent of the GDP over the next five years.

[Translation]

But what has been kept in the budget? Government have raised it from 0.1 percent to 1 percent which is .01 percent increase — what kind of a raise is this? People are dying for want of hospital facilities. None of the 6 A.I.I.M.S. have been opened in the country so far.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been no mention in the budget regarding increase in infrastructure spendings. The situation in this sector remains the same as it was in the past. When there has been no change then what has been increased? For water management and restoration of water bodies there was a budget provision of Rupees 100 crores last year and it remains the same for next year also. Inflation has risen upto 7 percent from 5 percent.

[English]

Why only Rs. 100 crore for restoration of water bodies.

[Translation]

The Government have to provide drinking water in 5.5 lakh villages. Earlier an allocation for it was Rs. 100 crores for last year, and it remains the same in the current year also. Similarly, there has been no increase in allocation for agriculture also, there is no change at all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when it comes to employment. If you look at the budget you will find that no efforts have been made to tackle the problem of unemployment in the entire budget. The UPA Government have not made even one percent effort to solve this problem. Only a gimmick has been played by giving a sugar coated candy which is actually very bitter inside. I would like to make a mention of labourers. Our Communist colleagues were creating a lot of furore. The Government have mentioned in the Common Programme that the problem of unorganised/information sector would be resolved. Further it has written—

[English]

Fullest implementation of minimum wage laws for farm labour.

[Translation]

Is there any mention of this in the budget. Whether there is any provision in the budget regarding the unorganised sector. There is no provision for the Unorganised Sector labour. There is no mention of Farm labour in this budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of PPF and EPF is a serious one. Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram ji should make this matter clear. The Finance Ministry says that it will not give any subsidy on this. If no subsidy would be given on the EPF then where from the money would be raised to meet your commitment to make it 9½ percent. If the income received from that is 8 percent or 7½ percent then where from money would come for to pay an interest rate of 9½ percent. Whether it would not meet the fate not similar to UTI - 84 after 3 to 4 years. Whether they would not suffer monetary

losses again. You have increased the EPF interest rate to 9½ percent and now the hon. Minister says that he is not going to give any subsidy, then how will this become possible. Mr. Chidambaram ji is not willing to give any relief in the EPF interest rates. Your Ministry is also not willing. Then where would the labourers money be invested. Today I saw it on Television news that instructions have been issued to invest this money for the revival of the Dabhole Company. If this is wrong then it should be contradicted. If this money is invested in reviving the Dabhole Company, and if the company runs into losses becomes insolvent then what would happen to this money. How can you invest this money in the market. It is an insured income and it would be injustice to the labourers to invest this income in the market.

Same is the matter of Pension. Pension would also be invested in the market. The money deposited by the employees for pension should be assured rather the hon. Minister propose to invest it in the market. Without being bothered whether this money is lost or not. This step would put an end to an assured thing like pension.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one more thing that should have been mentioned by now is the Constitution of 6th pay commission. Last pay commission was constituted in the year 1994 and its recommendations were implemented in the year 1996. 10 years have passed, it was obligatory for you to appoint the commission in the year 2004. Elections came up when it was to be announced in the year 2004. But the 6th pay commission has not been constituted so far. It would take two to three years to implement it fully. Its recommendations would be received after 2-3 years. We demand immediate constitution of this commission otherwise it would be a huge injustice to the employees. The 6th pay commission should be constituted immediately.

Besides this the CPI and CPM people are mentioning many other things also. Today I was listening to them, they were opposing the Government policies on a large scale. I did not notice the CPI, CPM and Left praising anything of your budget or praising any of your economic policies. Both you and them are like north pole and south pole, it is difficult to understand how it is running together. Look at the headlines of newspapers

[English]

CPM says: "Congress a leopard that cannot change spots."

[Translation]

it means that those who can not change will remain the same. The only thing they did not say was to give analogy of a dog who's tail cannot be straightened. They said the same thing in different words.

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

[English]

Left said: Do not bark and paint our hike in bank FDI to corner Government in House. "Left's further support to Government in doubt." "UPA, NDA policy same." "UPA following NDA policies."

[Translation]

"Vampantio Ne Manmohan Sarkar Par Bola Halla !" "UPA aur NDA policies same." "UPA following NDA policies!" "Kendra Sarkar World Bank Ke Sarmayedar." ...*(Interruptions)* I am repeating whatever they have said. Your supporting parties. ...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to the point of your alliance parties, who are supporting you and what kind of opinion they hold for you. The CPM says, "Kendra Sarkar World Bank Ke Sarmayedar."

[English]

'left kicks feet to protest UPA's economic policies.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have seen close to 500 statements of Communists in which they have abused and criticized the Government like anything. Be it any issue, patent, FDI, New Aviation policy, regarding labourers, Patent Law, Education policy, they have opposed everything and it is surprising to see that they are supporting what they oppose completely. I can not even say and would not like to use the language they have used. Communists have themselves started saying that "We not only bite, we bark also" "Do not take us to be pet dogs." Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not have the courage to say like this about them. Hon'ble Manmohan Singh ji had said in a statement that I wanted to listen to their talk. We just need to listen to them and nothing else requires to be done.

I asked you to mention even a single item of economic policy on which they have received the support from the Left parties who maintain that the Government is bound to pay heed to what they say. However the Government has been acting on its own while they continue to criticise the government even though the Leftist maintain that they not only criticize but can also punish. Communist say, they do not want Shri Vajpayee to regain power, whether it may result in sufferings for the farmers and labourers. They have only one common minimum programme, this is to stop Shri Vajpayee from regaining power. But their present policies reflect that they are neither in Government, nor in opposition. This budget has neither the left nor the right, orientations and lacks any substance. I would like to tell Shri Chidambaram ji, that though the Members of Communist

Part show red flag i.e. disapprove the government's policies or actions outside the Parliament, but inside the House they give green signal. They show a lot of anger and resentment outside the House, but in the House they behave like pals of Shri Manmohanji. They pretend to be angry outside, but yield easily inside the House. Their behaviour is tantamount to the act of one who first challenges and then flees the battle ground. It is out of question that left would really bite i.e. take decisive stand against the Government but what is the point in criticising the Government every day when it is known that Left is unable to do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): You shall continue to speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Yes, I am speaking I have already said that this is an anti-farmer and pro-capitalist budget. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask Shri Chidambaramji and hon'ble Prime Minister as to what do they offer them, when they invite them for breakfast. They go inside in a furious mood and come out tamed. What is offered to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention three-four points. Shri Chidambaram said that he wanted to unearth black money. What an effective way to extract black money has been evolved, that when somebody will withdraw 10 thousand rupees from bank, he has to pay Rs. 10 as a tax. The question is not that one has to pay Rs. 10, but that a person has to pay tax on his hard-earned money that he withdraws for paying salary to his employees, for paying hospital bill, for purchasing an air-ticket. What kind of step this is to unearth black money. Rather this is the way to increase the flow of black money. By doing this the Government are encouraging the flow of black-money. So that nobody may deposit his money in bank, people will prefer to keep their cash somewhere else, in some secret place, but should not honestly deposit money in the bank. I do not understand that why it was not rolled back on that very day when everybody opposed it.

He should have withdrawn it on that very day when it was opposed all over the country. The budget involves an amount of Rs. 5-6 lakh crore and even a bigger amount is in circulation in form of black money. The black money is deposited in Swiss banks. The people too are having it. What kind of provision have they made in budget to unearth that money? The entire budget lacks any provision to help unearth black money. If one withdraws 10 thousand rupees, he has to pay Rs. 10 as tax. The poor Government employees salaries are deposited in the bank and they would have to pay tax on withdrawal of their salary but what steps have been taken by the hon'ble Minister of Finance to unearth black money from people who are possessing crores and

billions of black money. Many people present here are having accounts in Swiss Banks. What efforts have been made to unearth that black money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may speak on your turn.

[English]

Do not record anything except the speech of Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Had they talked about demonstration for unearthing black money, it would have made one believe that the Government is serious about unearthing black money. Everything has become costlier for the common man. Sugar, cement and all things made of steel have become costlier. The Government say that the allocation for small scale industries have been increased. I would like to say that hon. Minister of Finance propose to dereserve those 112 articles that were reserve for small scale industries. Mahatma Gandhi went on Dandi march in order to create awareness among the masses for cottage industries, and small scale industries. He said that he will prepare salt himself and he stood up against the British Government. 112 items have been dereserved from the list of small scale industries. How small industries can compete with big multi-national companies. Crores of people will become unemployed. They are saying that they are removing unemployment, but the people are being rendered unemployed due to it. The Cottage Industry will get ruined, they should reduce custom duty. How would the cottage industries be able to compete. Mahatma Gandhiji covered the distance of 240 days on foot. And leaders of today walk only 24 steps and return after giving green signal and take the name of Gandhiji. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please sit down. This is not unparliamentary.

[Translation]

He has not taken anybody's name.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. Please sit down. This is not unparliamentary. Do not record anything, except the speech of Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether there is any Congress leader who has walked 240 miles in 24 days. Yesterday, also, I said it. Renukaji will get annoyed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

No, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on the budget. 112 small scale industries items have been omitted.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Gandhiji was in favour of prohibition, but the Delhi Government has opened thousands of liquor shops in every street of Delhi. Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of prohibition and picketing of liquor shops, but they have opened thousands of liquor shops in the name of Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since my name has been mentioned, therefore I would like to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, you may sit down. Not even a single words of Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just mentioned how this budget is against the interests of small scale industries and cottage industries, anti-poor, anti farmer and anti labourer.

Sir, there is one more time. While formulating this budget, he has taken only minorities into account. I do not have any objection in keeping view the issue of minorities, but who is being talked, but Chidambaramji, said

[English]

'A number of scheme for pre-examination coaching of candidates belonging to the minority communities'.

*Not recorded.

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

[Translation]

I am quoting his speech only and speaking on budget only.

[English]

'These schemes are confined to the Government institutions and the results have not been encouraging. Hence, I propose to extend these schemes to include reputed private coaching institutions which have the track record of showing good results in competitive examinations. I propose to provide funds to pay the fees on behalf of meritorious candidates from minority communities who enrol in these private institutions.'

Sir, do you know what does it mean? It means if the son of a millionaire belonging to any minority community joins a big institute or any such institute which conduct coaching classes for preparation of IAS, IPS or PCS examination and supposing if their capitation fee is Rs. 20 thousand, his fee would be paid by the Government of India. But if a poor man belonging to Hindu caste seeks admission in that Institute to prepare for such examination then he will have to deposit the fee either from his pocket or will have to leave the studies for want of money. This is an improper practice we are following in the country. Whether any person belonging to minority community can justify it. If any poor Hindu boy or one belonging to a family living below poverty line intends to study for appointment to higher services then he should either be able to afford higher studies or convert from Hindu to Muslim, only then the Government would bear his burden of fees. Can there be anything more unjust than this, whether it is a sin to be a Hindu in this country? The Government shall not pay for a boy belonging to Hindu caste or one belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward class, Dalit or OBC or the one living below poverty line.

15.03 hrs.

(SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*)

Madam, if the person belongs to Minority Community only then his fees would be paid by the Central Government. This way, the Government has tried to divide the country on communal lines in its General Budget speech and the common man is resentful. The General Budget speech has paved the way for a similar situation which existed in pre-partition times. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, minority has become almost a fashion. Everywhere, minority is in vogue. That is why it appears to me that if there are any enemies of minority, they are the ones sitting in the treasury. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (Thane): Madam Chairman, Hindus are in minority in Pakistan. Kindly enumerate the facilities being provided to Hindus there. They are not doing anything for the Hindus. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing would go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: What is this going on?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat, nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Paranjpe, please sit down.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I associate with you that this country should be secular. Every religion should be treated equally. ...*(Interruptions)* The country should be secular but it does not mean that the Hindus in our country should be made to believe that they have committed a sin by taking birth here. They should not feel so.

Madam Chairman, I would like to make another submission that there has been marginal increase in funds for defence sector. Although we are playing cricket match with Pakistan. Everything appears to be hunky dory that a cricket match is being played. People are coming from Pakistan. I do not wish to talk of that atmosphere but we should remember that terrorist activities are still going on. Today only, our one major has been killed in Kashmir. L-e-T people were apprehended in Delhi who were here for disruptive activities. Daily terrorists are being apprehended which shows that cross-border terrorism has not been checked. ...*(Interruptions)* No provision has been made in the budget to tackle the menace of terrorism, cross-border terrorism, to sort out the problems like increasing number of naxalites in the country and to tackle the situation being

*Not Recorded.

created by Bangladeshis. Merely 6 percent increase in the defence budget is negligible. We should be fully prepared to face our enemies. And in view of such preparations budget should be enhanced.

Madam Chairman, I will conclude after making one more submission. Recently, I noticed that Nehru Rojgar Yojana, Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Yojana find mention in the budget. While the names of several other schemes which were after the name of the Prime Minister and other Great Men of the country were changed. The names of several other schemes across the country have been restricted to the names of these three personalities – whether the name of only one Dynasty will continue to rule this country, there will be none other name. Whether this country had only three-four great personalities and all belonging to this family only and whether no other Great Man ever existed in our country. At least this thing should have been respected in the budget. The names of even the schemes after the Prime Minister's name have been changed. It appears that they are allergic to his name, that is why the name of the scheme has been changed. The funds were donated from the Prime Minister Relief Fund for Tsunami and even that has been changed in the name of Rajiv Gandhi – What is happening in this country? ...*(Interruptions)* One should respect one's leaders, we also respect our leaders but this farce should not continue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing except the speech of Shri Malhotraji will go on record.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Madam Chairman, I do not have any objection if they hold 10 Janpath in high esteem all others are number one, Congressmen are Dus Numberi. What objection can one have. You may esteem them highly. But they should respect the beliefs and all the Great Men of the country. It would have been better if the names of the schemes at least, were not changed.

I would reiterate that this budget is totally anti-people. Chidambaram Saheb and the Congress men are taking the entire credit of sensex crossing 7000 points. Whether they are aware that even the figure of suicide by the farmers has also crossed 7000 during their regime. On one hand farmers are committing suicide and on the other hand sensex is crossing 7000. There have been thousands of casualties in

tsunami but the sensex is soaring high. It manifests that the 'hand' of Congress is not with the poor, it is with the Capitalists and their budget is anti-people.

With these words I oppose this budget.

[English]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Madam Chairperson, I rise today in support of the Budget presented by Shri Chidambaram under his able stewardship - the Budget 2005.

Madam Chairperson, the Budget statement is a reflection of the mandate received by the Congress-led coalition. We are a welfare State and we cannot abdicate our responsibilities towards the weaker sections. The focus on agriculture, the focus on the farmers, the focus on the workers, minorities, the physically challenged, the urban poor, the women and children is a reaffirmation of the congresses' slogan to be on the side of the common man, the teeming millions that constitute the real India.

Madam Chairperson, last year corrective steps were taken to bring back to focus to where India really resides. This Budget statement takes that process forward and consolidates that position. We are moving away from the mirage of 'India shinning' and 'feel good' to a much more constructive concept of 'Bharat Nirman'. As the hon. President himself in his Address said and I quote: "India will only truly shine when it shines for one and all".

Madam Chairperson, the Budget rests on the four pillars of economic growth — agriculture, infrastructure, health and education. The key thought here is that the growing disparities within our country can only be bridged when the concentration is on agriculture, on the rural economy and bringing them into the mainstream of development.

This Budget has deftly combined measures that on the one hand reduce taxes and on the other hand, not only keep the outlays at the same level, but also increase outlays on the social sector reaffirming the commitment of the UPA Government to the promises on the basis of which we were voted to power.

Now, I would like to talk briefly about the backdrop of the economy. It may sound very easy to present a Budget when the economy is on a high. But the task of sustaining growth is a very difficult one. My friends in the NDA are very well aware of this. Six Budgets that they have presented, all resulted in falling GDP growth rates except for one. If we look at the record of the NDA Government from 1999 to 2004, agriculture on an average grew at 2.1 per cent; industry

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

only at 5.5 per cent and the overall GDP growth rate only at 5.6 per cent. There have been only two periods in the history of our country when GDP had grown by greater than 7 per cent and both those times have been under the Congress Governments. The first was during the period 1988-91 under the able stewardship of the late visionary Rajiv Gandhi, when the GDP growth rate on an average was 7.6 per cent and the second time was during 1994-97 when the GDP growth rate was at 7.5 per cent under the able stewardship of the man who is now our Prime Minister and the current Finance Minister. The dream team has done it again. The growth rate during the last year was 8.2 per cent. It is not unusual to see a growth rate of 8 per cent after year of low growth because of the low base effect.

But to have such high growth year on year is unusual. What is the backdrop? Oil prices reached 55 dollars a barrel. Agriculture grew only by 1.1 per cent. We were hit by the great Tsunami tragedy. But the economy galloped at 6.9 per cent this year. Only once in the past 50 years has the economy grown greater than 5 per cent when we were exposed to a deficient monsoon which was in 1995-96 when we had great levels of investment.

The other point which I would like to put forward is that 6.9 per cent GDP growth rate has been on the back of high manufacturing levels even though you had poor agricultural production. In the past whenever there has been poor agricultural production, manufacturing and the economy, the growth rate has fallen in that year and in the year following. This marks a new trend, a new trend in the drought proofing of the manufacturing industry which has grown by two per cent, which is at six points greater than before at 8.9 per cent.

The Finance Minister has made the economy more confident. The Finance Minister has made the economy more strident. The Finance Minister had made the economy more resilient - a true feel good on the basis of fundamentals and not an illusion such as the country has faced during the last six years. The rupee has strengthened from Rs. 45 to 44 dollars. Foreign reserves have risen to 17 per cent from 118 billion dollars to 135 billion dollars. Credit off-take last year was 10 billion dollars. It has increased to 22 billion dollars. Exports have risen by 25 per cent and the target for 2008-09 is 150 billion dollars. Imports have risen by 37 per cent. The sensex was at 5399 points when the UPA Government took oath. It is standing today at 6850 points, a rise of 1450 points which is 30 per cent. All this, Madam Chairperson, has been in a period of only nine months.

The tax reforms process has been accelerated and is designed to stimulate investments, savings and growth. The savings rate has now reached 28.1 per cent. It is a new

landmark high never seen in the history of the country. Investment rate has risen by 1.5 per cent to 26.3 per cent. We are finally at the cusp of a new paradigm, a new paradigm where you will see the growth based on high savings rate, based on high investment.

The most impressive improvement has been in the area of savings with regard to the public sector. The public sector savings were 1.1 per cent and they have been reduced by nearly 1 per cent to only 0.3 per cent of GDP. This is the lowest level ever since 1997-98 when the Congress demitted office. The Finance Minister has clearly shown that he walks his talk.

I would now like to turn to the macro economy. We are experiencing a very robust macro economic environment. An air of optimism pervades. Total expenditure as a percentage of GDP has fallen from 17.3 per cent to 15 per cent. On the other hand, revenue receipts as a percentage of GDP have grown from 9 per cent to 10.5 per cent. This year, we have achieved a landmark growth in direct taxes of 32 per cent and the target for the next year for revenue receipts is at 20 per cent, the same level that has been achieved, Madam Chairperson, this year as well.

The short-term strategy would have advocated that we should raise taxes. It would have definitely given resources for the current period but compromised our future. But the Finance Minister has, to his wide knowledge, followed the Laffer curve argument where you have higher revenue and higher tax accruals through a more rationalized tax system with low level of taxes. Higher disposable incomes in the pocket of every individual means their economic growth which in turn means economic growth of our vast country. The reason why our Opposition benches are a little bit confused is because this time around, the fiscal rectitude has been impressively combined with an increase in public investment.

The gross plan has been increased by 17 per cent. The Central plan has been increased from Rs. 87,866 crore to Rs. 1,10,385 crore, that is, 26.5 per cent. A total of Rs. 75,850 crore has been allocated to the priority areas of the Common Minimum Programme.

This is a historical increase. Deficit reduction has not come at the cost of the plan outlay. Indeed higher plan outlay has been used to pursue schemes for the poor, for rejuvenation of the rural economy in agriculture and for those children that need education and skills for a brighter tomorrow. One of the biggest hallmarks of this Budget has been the strong commitment of this Government to fiscal responsibility. Indeed, instead of just talking and seeking time the Finance Minister has laid out a clear road map. The

road map is to reduce the fiscal deficit by 1.1 per cent by 2006-07. The FRBM Act stipulates that every year the Government must reduce fiscal deficit by 0.3 per cent and revenue deficit by half a per cent. This year around, the Finance Minister, in all his capability, has reduced the revenue deficit, against a target of half a per cent, by almost one per cent, from 3.6 per cent of the GDP to 2.7 per cent of the GDP and the fiscal deficit figure from 4.8 per cent of the GDP to 4.5 per cent of the GDP.

I would now like to talk about agriculture in the rural economy. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, in his statement made various allegations about this Government.

[Translation]

He said that we should rely on figures. I fully agree with him. Economic sector is such a sector in which one cannot save oneself under the cover of figures hence I would also like to discuss this topic in the light of the policy of the NDA Government.

[English]

Under the past NDA Government, there have been reductions in the Central plan outlay for agriculture, rural development and irrigation went down to 36 per cent, from Rs. 12,834 crore to Rs. 8,181 crore. The share of public investment in agriculture declined from, when the Congress demitted office in 1994, at 33 per cent to when they demitted office to 24 per cent. This has led to the widening of the gap, not merely between the rich and the poor but also between the urban and the rural poor. Correcting this requires a reorientation of the economic growth strategy that was pursued by the past Government. Agriculture contributes approximately a quarter of our GDP and it provides sustenance for 60 per cent of our population. The total investment, including both public and private in the agrarian sector was only 1.3 per cent of the GDP. We have committed ourselves to raise this close to five per cent of the GDP. The Budget lays down the long-term growth strategy for the agrarian economy and prepares the road map for agriculture diversification.

There is a new deal for rural India. The focus is on the *Aam Admi*. A sum of Rs. 50,000 crore has been kept aside out of the Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 1,72,500 crore for this purpose. The Government has decided to form a corpus of Rs. 8,000 crore for the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. An amount of Rs. 400 crore have been kept aside for micro and drip irrigation.

I shall now come to Mission 2007. We will provide in every one of the six lakh villages a Rural Knowledge Centre with the provision of the latest information and

communication technology. Expansion of village telephone is to be provided with Rs. 1,200 crore under the Universal Service Obligation Fund. Prof. Malhotra talked about allocations of agriculture and rural development. *...(Interruptions)* I wish you would stay to hear this part. Shri Harin Pathak is here. ...

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): This is a lack of propriety. It is a serious lack of propriety on the part of such a senior Member who has just opened the debate. The least that he can do is to demonstrate an element of courtesy. I had to frequently raise this lack of courtesy when I was on that side and when he was here.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am here to see all these things.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I find that even the change of position has not changed his bad habits.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: The quote 'leopard not changing the spots' applies more to them than to us.

The Government has increased the allocation for rural development from Rs. 13,866 crore to Rs. 18,334 crore, a hike of 33 per cent. They talked about agriculture. The Budget for agriculture has been increased by 50 per cent, from Rs. 4,000 crore to Rs. 6,000 crore.

Let me come to the allocation made to Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. My senior colleague, Shri George Fernandes, who is not present here now raised this point in the debate on the President's Address. I wish he correlated the figures from the Budget with the President's Address.

PMGSY has received an increased allocation from Rs.2219 crore to Rs. 3809 crore, an increase of 71 per cent. The Agriculture Irrigation Benefit Plan Outlay, to finish the last mile projects – we talk about irrigation – has been increased from Rs.2800 crore to Rs.4800 crore.

Coming to rural credit, today the farmer needs loans at the cheapest level possible. Rural credit, in a period of 9 months, has been increased from Rs.80,000 crore to Rs. 105,000 crore – an increase of 30 per cent. Added to this, the Finance Minister has laid the target for the next year, another increase of 30 per cent from Rs. 105,000 crore to Rs. 1,40,000 crore. The incentives and the impetus given to the agro-food processing sector will lay the foundation for India to emerge as the next global super power with regard to agro-processing. India has an arable land mass of 184 million hectares. It produces 91 million tonnes of milk, the largest milk producer in the world, thanks to the vision of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who brought about the White

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

Revolution. India produces 150 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables, the second largest producer in the world. It produces 210 million tonnes of food grains, the third largest producer in the world. However, currently, only 2 per cent of fruits and vegetables are processed. Only 10 per cent have access to cold-storage chains.

The National Horticulture Mission launched by the Finance Minister with an allocation of Rs.630 crore will unleash new triggers creating millions of jobs and raising the incomes of the rural poor.

We talk about education. It is the UPA Government's commitment to raise the allocation on education from the current 2.8 per cent of GDP to six per cent of GDP over the next four years. Judge us on our deliveries. No country can develop without becoming a knowledge-based society and this should percolate right down to the grass-root level. If children are a nation's future, the past NDA Government actively engaged in messing up the country's tomorrow. The gap between their policy rhetoric and reality of performance was large. Out of every Rs.100 spent by the Central Government, only Re. 1 was given to education, only 34 paise was given to health and only 45 paise given to child development. India needs a new knowledge revolution. So, education has received the highest fillip in this Budget. From a Budget of Rs.8225 crore in 2004-05, the Budgetary allocation has been increased to Rs. 18,337 crore in 2005-06, a jump of 120 per cent!

About the *Sarvashikshak Abhiyan* which talks about rural penetration of education, the allocation has been increased from Rs.3057 crore to Rs.7156 crore, a jump of 130 per cent. Our Government emphasises that we will create models of excellence, islands of excellence and then replicate them which is why, a sum of Rs.100 crore has been set aside for just one institution alone, the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. We will make it a world-class Institution and then role and model out such institutions across the length and breadth of India.

In order to equip the weaker sections and the minorities, many new schemes such as scholarships and free pre-examination coaching have been launched which will definitely improve the lot of all the under-privileged people. While this Budget will stimulate the market forces to deliver better economic outcomes, even a 7 per cent growth rate is not good enough to improve the lot of the 250 million people living below the poverty line. The previous Government announced numerous schemes but they did little to ensure that they reached the people for whom it was targeted.

We need – I quote the Finance Minister's word – an "assault" on poverty with focussed interventions. Bharat

Nirman is a visionary exercise, a visionary blue-print, a visionary business plan that has been articulated by the Government with clear goals and milestones. It talks of the whole target achieved and going to be set to be achieved by the year 2009 by roping in the Panchayati Raj Institutions in planning and implementation fully unleashing Shri Rajiv Gandhi's dream of grass-root empowerment.

Our targets are to bring one crore hectares of land under irrigation providing one crore jobs. The Government has proposed road connectivity to all the villages with a population of a thousand people, construction of an additional 60 lakh houses, provision of drinking water to the remaining 74,000 habitations.

Our aim is to electrify the balance 1.25 lakh villages and under this programme Rs. 40,000 crore have been set aside which will create assets on the ground and provide non-farm low skill employment to the rural poor.

There is no doubt, Madam Chairperson, that subsidies are still required for the upliftment of the weaker sections and the downtrodden. However, better targeting is the need of the hour today. Our current subsidy regime suffers from an inclusion era, the wrong kind of people benefiting and an exclusion era, the deserving people being left out of the subsidies. Efficient subsidies must be transparent, they must be targeted and, in some case, they must be temporary. Unfortunately, all these three 't's are missing for most subsidies in India.

For example, our food subsidy today is close to Rs. 25,200 crore which can provide meals to 138 million people every single day. Our fertiliser subsidy is Rs. 11,797 crore which can provide 6.6 lakh quintals of urea every single day. Today, our subsidies are equal to 50 per cent of the Central Government's tax collection. It is about time we pledge our support to make sure that the benefit of this public good reach those that it is targeted to in a transparent manner.

Merely increasing outlays, Madam Chairperson, is not good enough. This is only half the battle. The UPA Government is more interested in pursuing outcomes rather than outlays. We must ensure that the money reaches the people for whom it is targeted. The stress is on physical target and not financial one and for this, the Finance Minister has committed that he would develop an independent evaluation of outcome.

So, Madam Chairperson, after a long hiatus, the country has, once again, reposed confidence in its leaders, leaders who are willing to listen rather than preach, leaders who want to push forward, who want to restart our economic growth engines rather than make excuses, leaders who want India to fiercely compete on the economic battle field with its

rivals, leaders, most importantly Madam Chairperson, who are transparent and accountable to one and all.

The Budget creates a new paradigm. It issues a clarion call that development is not a zero-sum game. Rural and urban India both have to prosper along with the farm sector and manufacturing sector. The Finance Minister has made employment the central focus of his attention along with savings and investment. For this, on behalf of the nation's 700 million youth, I would like to thank him. It is a Budget which strives to create, I quote him, "the greater good for the greatest number". It is a Budget which makes India most solvent. It is a Budget which makes India's growth more sustainable. It is a Budget that corrects the elitist bias of the past Government by taking growth to the poor and to the jobless. In fact, Madam Chairperson, the previous regime locked itself up in an ivory tower offering elitist slogans such as 'Feel-Good' and 'India Shining', while farmers committed suicides and the youth of our country were crying for opportunities and employment. The reality of the economic scene, Madam Chairperson, is that it is 'Bharat Nirman' and not 'Feel-Good' and not 'India Shining'.

I would now end in the words of none other than William Shakespeare:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
which taken at the flood, leads to fortune
Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows
and in miseries
On such a full sea are we now afloat and
We must take the current when it serves us or
For ever lose our ventures."

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Madam, I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister on 28th February.

The least that can be said about the Budget is that it is a Budget with new direction and marked changes. This Government, as guided by its commitment to the nation during the election and subsequently in conformity with the National Common Minimum Programme., claims to have addressed the burning issues afflicting the marginalised sections and the neglected Aam Admi, who were till today not in the centre of attention.

They have provided a substantial amount for rural health, elementary education, Sarvashiksha, mid-day meal, sanitation, drinking water, micro irrigation, rural development and many others. But before I come to that whether they are adequate or too inadequate, two questions are hovering in my mind. What are they? Firstly, what is the economic philosophy behind it? Is it new liberal economic reforms in conformity with the Washington consensus; or whether, within

the parameters of new liberalism, is it at all possible to provide such relief?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, I would draw the attention of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar that Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia has left. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I deplore it. But as distinct from a young MP to have their senior leader behave like this every single time, that is what I was objecting to. That is what I was objecting to for the last so many years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: They have learnt from them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, if I may be permitted to respond to Shri Harin Pathak? I was called outside by the Reporter to quote William Shakespeare. This is the problem with these leopards, they never change their spots. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I did not object to that. I just wanted to remind Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar and not him.. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): He should call Shri Malhotra back. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Do you have any objection if one goes out to talk to the reporters?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I have no objection at all. I was reminding my dear friend Shri Aiyar ji.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is the way they welcome people in their city. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Madam, in spite of the differences. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, this is their principle. They never participate in discussion however they remain ready to take law into their hands. It is evident from their previous 50 years of history.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No cross-talk please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is all right.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Here artificial heat is being generated. I am just reading the speech of the Leader of Opposition about the economic policy. He said:

"I feel that while so far as economics is concerned, the then Finance Minister continues to do what he proposed at that time, which is something which we pursued and you are continuing."

This is what the Leader of Opposition said.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Yes, it is correct.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It is only for them to reply. I am not concerned with that. That is the certificate given by the Leader of Opposition to this Government that this Government is only pursuing the policies they had been advocating and which were initiated by the then Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. 'Let him pursue the same line which we developed in so far as the economy is concerned', Shri Advani during his speech on 10th March said.

I just want a clarification.

What is the economic model of this Government? I was trying to look at the speeches made by the leaders of the Congress Party on the Motion of thanks in respect of President's Address and all those things. Ultimately I came to a part of the response given by the hon. Prime Minister in the course of his intervention during the discussion on the President's Address. What does he say? He says: "Changes have been made in economic policies. In every living society, these changes have to be made." There is no quarrel about it. No one can contest it. "Panditji himself used to say that we are living in a dynamic world", he continues It is always true. "We cannot be slaves all the time of the past" he said. It is also true. "So we have made changes." Yes, it is all right. Again quote, "But the basic thrust of our economic policy remains what was conceived at the time of our Independence-to promote a self-reliant, progressive, humane and egalitarian society." What Pandit Nehru visualised was P.S.U's as the commanding heights of the economy which was denigrated by the Leader of the Opposition. He was advocating the reform process, neo-liberal regime. I think this should be the test. Whether this model is being pursued and reflected in the Budget or not is the test.

The second question which is hovering in my mind is that world over there is a re-look at the reforms process. Let me clarify very candidly that there is some misconception on the basis of misinformation as if the Left is against any

reforms. We are not so. But we want to judge reforms in whose interest in which direction and whose interest it is serving. That is the issue. Books have been written. Even the World Bank is having a re-look at its own prescription. The IMF is also having a re-look at its own prescription. Are we to follow the Washington consensus? Sometimes we find that out of context comparisons are made between India and China. Their Foreign Direct Investment is about 10 times more than we have in India. It is made out of context. But during the last 15 years of reforms-and the Congress Party was out of power for eight years-have they learnt the necessary lessons? At least, if we look at the National Common Minimum Programme, we will see that there seems to be a rethinking.

I am just making a reference to one important report published in today's newspaper, *The Times of India*. What is that? It is about Billionaires' Club. India ranks eighth in the world in terms of the number of billionaires. It ranks ninth in terms of the total worth of super rich ahead of UK, Italy, China and many other developing countries in the world. This is about Billionaires' Club. It is in a country where 50 per cent of our children in the age group of 1-6 suffer from malnutrition till today. When they grow up, will they be able to compete with those coming from the upper sections of the society? No. Such huge wastage of human capital nowhere has happened. It is never allowed in countries like China. We will have to take note of this. I am speaking about the reform process.

I am making a mention here about a study conducted by an eminent economist Shri Abhijeet Banerjee of the trends in income share of the very rich on the basis of individual tax returns data. It has established that the shares of top 0.01 per cent to one per cent in total income has risen considerably from the mid-1980s, from the days of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, when the so-called reforms started, after having steadied through the socialist era which preceded the 1991 reforms and started rising again. This implies that inequalities have risen sharply in the reforms period. How have billionaires and people richer than the richest in the UK come up? We have not been able to address the inequalities and the amount of money going out of India through various instruments like under-invoicing.

Once I read a research paper. It said that the Government was poorer because in our country of more than 100 crore people those who were declaring their income of more than Rs. 10 lakh were very few. I calculated it; sometimes it was 74,000; later, it came down to 70,000; and now, the latest figure, someone was telling me, is 90,000. So, only 90,000 people have declared that their income is more than Rs. 10 lakh. Money is flowing out of India and then again coming back through Mauritius. In only one month,

February, Rs. 8 billion is the amount of inflow through foreign institutional investors and the Government says that the capital market is deepening and broadening. That does not mean that you BJP are going to be spared. You have done the worst. I am happy that at least there is a redirection. ...*(Interruptions)*

These are the two questions I want to put. I want to know whether the economic philosophy of the Government is for the good of the country, for self-reliance and for an egalitarian and progressive society. My next question is about the human face of reforms. At last, after eight years out of power and fifteen years of the reforms process, they seem to have come to a conscious decision that without distributive justice they cannot continue.

Again, I am saying that the Left is not against reforms but the question is in whose interest should we have reforms? Should we have reforms for the rich to become richer and poor to become poorer? Should we have them to destroy the employment opportunities? A commitment was made in the CMP. I am very hurriedly referring to the attempts made by this Government. I welcome the commitment. We support this Government because we want that the communal forces should never be allowed to come back to power. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: The country has seen your real face. You want that we should not come to power even if people died and even if farmers died. That is your real face. You are showing your face to the nation. The whole nation is watching you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Why are you provoked? People have rejected you and you are so frustrated that you do not know what to say and what not to say.

In the CMP, the promise was a rural employment guarantee scheme. Now, this scheme is being implemented in 170 districts. I may be corrected if I am mistaken, but it seems to me that some amount - I am not quantifying - has been taken out of another employment generation programme to the food for work programme. Is it not so? I will make a mention about this diversion - employment generation programme with the rural employment generation.

As far as Education is concerned, the promise was six per cent of GDP in a phased manner. Of course, it was a promise to do it in a phased manner, not that that this year it will go up to six per cent. But how much cess was collected? It was Rs. 5,000 and odd crore. How much have you provided this year? There is no mention about it. How do you propose to reach six per cent? How do you propose to reach two to three per cent of GDP for health in the coming four years?

Now, I come to rural infrastructure. Even the hon. Minister for Rural Development had made a public observation, and his Government owes an explanation that there is no improvement worth mentioning. I am trying to be euphemistic. This is what Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji had said.

Then, I come to sick industries. Certain amount of money has been provided. But how do they propose to do it? Here, I have one issue to mention that some support has been declared for the sugar industry. But in the Eastern sector, jute industry is a very important industry. About one crore people this way or that way depend on it. There are more than 40 lakh jute producers and more than 2.5 lakh of jute workers. These are the people not belonging to Bengal only. They come from Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and from different parts of the country. Why special attention should not be given to the jute industry to revive it?

Now, I come to NJMC. Once it was nationalised and today jute has a future. The latest comprehensive jute policy has addressed the issue. I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to make his observation why this should not be taken up or how it can be taken up.

Now, I come to small-scale industries. The Government says that employment generation is the centre of their programme. It is the core activity or the priority sector, flagship of the NCMP. But on the one hand, they are speaking about rural employment generation and, on the other hand, they are speaking about this thing and that thing. But, at the same time, the liberalised import duty will destroy a lot of jobs. The capital goods industry being liberally imported will destroy our industries. It will cause de-industrialisation. But the hon. Prime Minister says that it is self-reliance. The model is self-reliance. How? If you want to bring the import duty to the ASEAN level to 5 per cent, you will destroy the small-scale sector. There is a dereservation of 108 items. Textile is offering a great potential in the new situation, from 2005 onwards, in the very beginning, you are announcing measures in the name of labour reforms etc. But what is the support being given to the textile sector, to the mill sector, to the handloom sector and to the powerloom sector? Is there any rethinking? I do not find anything. Although it is being said that textile will create about 2.5 crore jobs. How? Just make a comparison with China, it is monopolising the international market in the new situation. But we have also great potentials. Next to agriculture, the largest employment can be provided in textiles. We are not addressing the issues in relation to textiles, in relation to small-scale sector and still we say that the Government is committed to create employment. Whatever is committed, will it be possible for this Government to fulfil the goal taking into account the resource mobilisation, the tax revenue?

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

I may be wrong. I shall be very happy if the hon. Minister of Finance convinces me that it is not 15 per cent but it will be 21 per cent as he has estimated. I think it is over-estimation. In the last Budget also the hon. Minister of Finance has said many things. But do you not find that the revenue collection has not reached that level? I am not going into the details because of time constraint.

The hon. Minister of Finance, in the Budget presented in July last year, has said that the Government has tidy sum. How much has been collected towards arrears of litigation-free, unrecovered amount? That is the experience of the last several years. Tax evasion is rampant. The Standing Committee on Finance looked into this issue and has suggested for a common identification on the type of PAN card so that there is synergy between excise, bank operation, customs, income-tax etc. It is not impossible in these days of high technology. By this we can plug loopholes.

You take the withdrawal tax of Rs. 10 for every withdrawal of Rs. 10,000. It is not the way to trace the black money. The hon. Minister knows where the black money lies. ... (Interruptions) Yes, he must be knowing; at least his officers might be knowing. It is not the individuals belonging to a Party to be blamed. You also know and I am mentioning that. They are all providing election funds. I am not mentioning that. I am giving the idea because there have been umpteen number of committees which have made valuable suggestions. I think that instead of trivialising the serious issue of parallel economy, black economy by imposing this tax of Rs. 10 on every withdrawal of Rs. 10,000, you have to adopt some other measure. It is not going to serve the purpose.

You take the tax reforms. Yes, they are overdue. Different Committees have made several recommendations - from the Chellaiah Committee to the recent Kelkar Committee - about the exemption, standard deduction, slabs, rates and about all these things.

I had once asked a very important question. Do you think that bringing down the tax rates ensures greater compliance? Is it in conformity with the Indian psyche? The answer was 'yes'. Up to a certain level it works, and after that the compliance comes down and down. It is happening in spite of the drastic reduction in the direct taxes, be it in respect of corporate taxes or be it personal income-tax rates. It is perhaps less if you compare that with many other countries of the world. There is a demand that the corporate tax rate should be brought down from 35 to 30 per cent and make it at par with personal income-tax. Why should it be so in a country where you require the resources to serve the *sam aadmi*? There are burning problems concerning the *sam aadmi* like literacy, drinking water, mid-day meal, healthcare,

irrigation etc. Wherefrom the money will come? Will you bring down the customs and the excise to ASEAN level? How much will you bring them down? Can you go on? Will not the indirect taxes have their effect on price rise? Even in a situation when the people are burdened with price rise, you have again imposed 50 paise cess per litre of petrol and diesel which will have a cascading effect.

Take the case of senior citizens. I was trying to calculate. The proposed benefit will not be translated into tax savings. World over, senior citizens are given more and more facilities, more and more benefits. But what about in our country? I do not say it is window-dressing. I admit that the exercise is really sophisticated to balance so many things, to please some. But, ultimately it comes to what? Ultimately the richer people pay less tax and the middle class, those whose income is much less, have to pay more

16.00 hrs.

Section 80 L has been taken away. The fixed income people will suffer. It is being said that they can go for an investment of Rs. 1 lakh and all these things. In a country where there is hardly any social security, people put their savings in the banks only for the safety and security and depend heavily on this income. The interest rates are coming down. I have repeatedly said that calculation of the WPI is wrong and 50 per cent weightage is given to service sector in the GDP, it is not taken into account in the calculation of WPI. Yesterday someone made this observation, apart from Shri Rangarajan. In such a situation of low interest rate people are suffering and senior citizens are at the receiving end as they are being deprived. The middle class will also be suffering because of shift to exempt-exempt tax from exempt-exempt-exempt concept. What will happen? When it is asked whether there will be any tax on drawing money that has been deposited earlier, the Minister says 'No'. There will be a Committee and the recommendation of the Committee will be final, but take into account the people who do not have any other social security. They have put in their money and they are drawing their own money. There should be some justice. If you want to have distributive justice in other spheres, then you should address this issue also.

Madam, I started with capital market saying that FII's are coming and causing havoc. There is more liberalisation. Certain investments are being considered as non-speculative. In respect of SLR and CLR, RBI is giving more freedom, there is more liberalisation. Can it contribute to a self-reliant economy? No. We are not against Foreign Direct Investment. Hon. Minister of Finance will make it compulsory, but Foreign Direct Investment should be used as it is happening in China. In areas where we need it most, where

we can have the new technology and we cannot right now provide money, we may use foreign direct investment. But who allows it in national savings? Who allows the foreign investors to exploit their pension fund, to exploit their insurance and national savings? In the name of liberalisation, the foreign finance capital is being allowed to loot our savings through the instruments of private banks and all these things. We are opposed to it. We are opposed to very many economic measures of this Government in the name of liberalisation.

NCMP is their Programme. If they do not adhere to their programme, that is a different issue, but we are supporting this Government on the basis of this National Common Minimum Programme. They had stated about employment guarantee of 100 days and all these things. We find that ultimately it was diluted and ultimately, it came down to 170 districts or something like that. Ultimately, we find that Food for Work Programme had a new name and money is being taken out of another scheme. Again, we found that the food component of Food for Work is being offloaded as responsibility of Food Corporation of India. How can it be so? We cannot reconcile with it. The hon. Finance Minister may explain.

He says that he is supporting, he is encouraging the Plan outlay, but what has happened to the States? The capital expenditure in respect of States has been taken out of the picture and it is being said that Twelfth Finance Commission has stated all these things, that the States will go to the market and borrow themselves. Can they? The States will have to bear the responsibility. Now, this Government is just throwing the States before wolves. Anyone can come and loot them. Is it helpful for the integrity and unity of this country, for the federal co-operative relationship between the States and the Centre? No. These are serious issues which the hon. Minister may answer.

Madam, I am coming to two or three important issues.

In the small-scale sector, the customs duty has been reduced. The other day someone submitted a memorandum to me. Let us take the example of detergent. Only 25 per cent of the market for detergent is with the small-scale companies, and 75 per cent is monopolised by companies like the Hindustan Lever Limited (HLL), Procter & Gamble (P&G), etc. The import duty on soda ash, and Linear Alkylbenzene Sulphonates (LAS) is there.

We say that we cannot be competitive because the multinational companies are drastically bringing down their prices. In such a situation, I would urge upon the Government to agree to the new directions. We do support you whenever

you try to speak about the neglected areas, which were neglected by them. They destroyed the industry, and they destroyed agriculture. The farmers were committing suicide, and still they were telling that India was shining. The people have rightly given the reply to them, but we have a responsibility for India to shine for all. It should materialise in concrete terms, and not in words.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: We are in the Opposition. You kindly tell them to do it.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The people have already rejected you. Still you are claiming that you have a policy. You do not have any economic policy except surrendering to the multinational companies, and surrendering to the industrialist friends. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding.

How many Public Sector Companies have been privatised in China? It is only 2 per cent. Their percentage of FDI — if you take into account the total industrial growth is only 3 per cent. But in our case, even when the Public Sector Undertakings are making a profit, still the Government is committed to say that 5 per cent of NTPC must go, that is, this in and this out. We can take the example of the oil majors or most of the banks or NTPC or BHEL. If someone says that he has not made any reference to disinvestment, and that he was speaking about the investment funds only that such and such an amount will have to be realised from disinvestment, he is saying; it shows the attitude. Today also I was wondering as to what has happened to those companies where strategic sale has taken place. I was asking about this from the C&AG the other day. Why have you not submitted any final report? What is the difficulty in doing it? If it is done, then we can know about it.

We do not say that wherever there is recurring loss, continuous loss, or drainage from the exchequer, still they will have to be support. No, we do not say like this, but there are areas like the steel sector. During the time of the BJP Government, we said that the steel sector is looking up, and we asked to help this sector. They did not listen to it. What has happened now? The steel sector is doing well, the coal sector is doing well, and many other sectors are also doing well.

Why should this Government take privatisation as an ideology? The Prime Minister says that it is not a matter of ideology. If it is so, then we must have a fresh look at the reform process. We believe that, with a new outlook or with new priorities, this Government can regain the confidence of the people. I would say that we should not worry about it. The people do not care for them these days, but if you have to address the concerns of the people, then you have to give serious consideration on this issue. I do not say that

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

overnight it will be done. The hon. Prime Minister has rightly said that we have miles to go. But miles to go does not mean that certain sections of the people will be waiting for ages together, and certain other sections of the people become billionaires overnight.

It cannot be allowed and the Indian masses will never allow it. Lastly, I will speak about the concerns of the States with regard to the recommendations made by the Twelfth Finance Commission.

The Twelfth Finance Commission had made certain recommendations, but I am not going into them. The hon. Finance Minister talked about additional responsibility due to transfer of certain amounts — it may be Rs. 26,000, Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 38,000 - but I am not going into those details. What will happen to the States? After the VAT is introduced, after the service-tax is introduced, how do you propose to support the economy of the States?

It is okay or it is all right to say that certain percentage of devolution has come about. However, the recommendations made by the Twelfth Finance Commission are creating very serious problems to most of the States. After you offload your fiscal deficit responsibility to the States, after you offload your capital expenditure part to the States and you ask the States to borrow, you will have weaker States and a strong Centre. It will not be compatible because it will weaken the whole economy. Once the economy is weakened, terrorism will rear up its head. communalism will rear up its head.

Keeping in view such a situation, the Prime Minister has rightly stated that we are a role model to others and he talked about communal harmony, justice to the people, growth with equity and justice and an inclusive society. Let it not be simple words to be pronounced and let not the budgetary exercise be a sophisticated window-dressing. Whatever promises were made to the common people through the NCMP during the elections, let the Government, with all sincerity, pronounce categorically as to what are the deficiencies that they admit, which are the allocations that they admit as inadequate and meagre, assure the people that they will compensate the inadequacies in the coming days and that the centre of attention will be the *aam admi* and *aam admi* alone.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Madam, Chairman, on behalf of my party I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance. I would like to caution the Government about some issues. Now broadly it has been accepted by all that there is a national consensus on the economic policy like foreign policy of the country. Now we

have to consider only pros and cons of it. The policy should be the same and what so ever party comes in power, they will have to follow the that policy.

Madam Chairman, while BJP was in power the Congress leader had met the then Prime Minister with some issues related to economic policy. He replied that they were merely pursuing the economic policy that was introduced by the Congress. This time too our leader of opposition does not have much objection to the economic policy which is being implemented. Our communist friends have some reservations in principle on direct foreign investment in some sectors. I would like to submit that West Bengal is a state of India where Japan has made maximum direct foreign investment. They have reservation against direct foreign investment in only three sectors namely, Insurance Sector, Civil Aviation Sector and Telecommunication sector.

The leftists have no objection to the limit of foreign direct investment. The hon'ble Minister of Finance has deliberately mentioned in his budget speech regarding direct foreign investment of five hundred billion dollar by China so that our leftist friends could also be convinced for direct foreign investment. It has been done under some strategy. However, I feel that with time and situation they will gradually accept it. The world has accepted that the foreign investment should be made within a limit. It has been argued that once the economy is globalised, poverty and unemployment will be eradicated from the world. However, when it was reviewed after 10-11 years, it was found that even today out of the six billion population of the world, two billion population is still poor, sick and unemployed and are; trapped in quagmire of poverty. So, its form has been changed. No doubt we want liberalisation but that should reflect human face. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance of the country who had initiated the process of liberalisation in 1991 have today for the first time presented together a budget which is for the whole year. When they presented the budget for the whole year, I was confident that the policy of liberalisation adopted by them would reflect the human face. It should be reflected to us also. It is the practice of our country that prior to present the Budget, the economic review of the country is presented so that the economic picture of the country may come before the nation so as to ascertain what are economic sectors where we have challenges and what provisions have been made in the Budget to cope with that situation. From the economic review that has been presented by him, it is clear that there is negative growth in agriculture sector for last three years and this time too the situation is the same. It has also been accepted. It has been stated that the Kharif crops got destroyed due to adverse weather condition in the country. Since weather is favourable for Rabi crop so Rabi crop will

be good. Though crops were good due to favourable weather condition, however, there has been severe hailing in many parts of the country. So, I had hope from the economic review that loss of Kharif crops will be compensated from good yield of Rabi Crop however, I feel that there is possibility of decline in it as well. There has been some growth in industrial sector, however, the production of main industries is declining – whether it is fertilizers or steel or fuels. The production in these sectors is declining and if there is decline in industrial and agricultural production, it will gradually increase the pace of unemployment and the unemployment will ultimately lead to poverty. So, I feel that there is lack of required investment in the budget for both the sectors. Regarding the power sector, the Minister of Finance has said that entire villages of the country will be provided with the electricity in 8-9 years by way of investing Rs. 40 thousand crore. But village will not get power by merely erecting electric poles. The main problem of electricity is the generation of power. No provision appears to be made in the Budget as to how much capital investment will be made in public sector and how much in private sector for the generation of power.

Madam, infact maximum direct foreign investment is required to be made in energy sector. Maximum investment is required to be invited in energy sector. An effort was made in this direction. We have the experience of Dabhol project. It devoured huge amount of capital of our country and no efforts are being made to revive the project. So, I would like to request that a liberal policy of direct foreign investment and the direct investment of our capitalists in energy sector should be formulated.

Madam, an effort has been made by the Uttar Pradesh Government to attract the big industrial investors to invest in power sector and it has achieved required success as the drastic changes have been incorporated in the power policy of the State and I would like that the said power policy of Uttar Pradesh should be adopted as model policy by the Government of India and implemented in all the States to attract the investment.

Madam, as for the investment in agriculture sector is concerned, the Minister of Finance proposes to distribute through banks Rs. 18,000 crore to farmers as loan to improve their condition. I feel that such things are said in the absence of proper understanding of the condition of the farmers. If one looks carefully the situation one finds that the states having the maximum number of farmers committing suicide are the States where influence of Naxalism is increasing. Maximum number of farmers are committing suicide in Andhra Pradesh and as on date maximum number of people are also killed in Naxalites incidents in Andhra Pradesh. 90 percent of the total Naxalite groups active in the country are

alone in Andhra Pradesh. The farmer commits suicide due to his penury and his young son takes arms and joins Naxal movement to fight for their rights. So, Sam Vikas Yojana which has been launched by the Government of India for the economic development of the country and which is at present being implemented only in 150 districts of the various States, it should be extended to all the districts of the States. The economic problems of all the districts at the village level in the country are the same. So, I would like to request that the Sam Vikas Yojana should be implemented all over the country and the special packages which are being given to the selected districts of the country for its economic development out of the political considerations should be given to all the States in view their economic condition.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, second thing that I would like to submit that the Food for Work Programme is already being implemented by the Government. He has assured that employment guarantee Scheme will be launched by the Government. Many things have been said all over the country about the scheme and it was stated that employment will be provided to each of the unemployed of the country and the guarantee of employment will be given by the Government to all those who are born in the country. It is the basic responsibility of a Welfare State and the same assurance has been given by the Government through Employment Guarantee Scheme. From the budget documents regarding the Employment Guarantee Scheme that has been presented here, it appears that it is only a land of make believe for the youths. Today the biggest responsibility of the Government is to provide employment to the unemployed persons. The pace of increase in the unemployment is two and half time more that the pace of increase in the population of our country. Unemployment is increasing at the rate of four-five percent.

Sir, in a vast country like ours that holds 7-8th rank in the world in terms of the number of richest persons of the world and where the wealth of some of the richest persons is increasing, that holds 175th position with a view to the basic facilities, that holds 148th position among the countries having the maximum number of people suffering from malnutrition and which has maximum number of sick and poverty stricken person-there is a need to ponder over a special and new loan policy for solving out all the above problems and it will be possible only when the industrial structure of the country is changed and agricultural programmes are vigorously pursued. The Minister of Finance on his own has announced that the Government would distribute one lakh 8 thousand rupees to the farmers. I would

[Shri Mohan Singh]

like to know whether the branches of banks have been located in rural areas for this purpose. Small townships have developed during the last 15 years and the number of municipalities has increased. The employment opportunity has been generated in rural areas as well and the income of the people has increased but bank branches have not been set up in rural and small areas. There is a need to create interest among farmers towards the Banks. If the farmers are not linked with Banks in large number, the farmers will not be able to invest sufficient amount in agriculture and it will affect the agriculture production. So more and more Bank branches should be set up in rural areas.

Sir, the Minister of Finance has made many announcements. He has stated that he is going to introduce basic changes in tax structure. But how will these basic changes be effected? It did not find any specific vision in this regard. The previous budget of the Minister of Finance was for seven-eighth months, however, the present budget is for 12 months. Keeping in view the inflation, there is no increase in the allocation of funds in the current budget for schemes of the rural areas than that of previous budget. Rather it is almost the same. The need of the hour is that more and more funds should be allocated for the schemes in rural areas. Funds are being allocated for Pradhanmantri Sadak Yojana and other such major projects however, in comparison to the previous budget, there is an increase of only Rs. 500 crore for the road schemes in rural areas under the Prime Minister's Scheme. Last year road was to be built in eight months and this year the roads are to be constructed in 12 months. The inflation has exceeded six percent. It had increased upto eight percent. Now it is gradually declining. Keeping in view the inflation, I feel that the increase of Rs. 500 crore in the allocation of fund which are to be spent in 12 months is negligible. Therefore, I feel that the concept of Bharat Nirman is a slogan and a slogan cannot be a reply to the other slogan. If we really want to build the nation then we will have to develop the villages and for this the Government should pay special attention towards the basic problems of the villages. So the rural areas should be developed and more and more investment should be made in rural schemes.

Sir, regarding the income tax, the Minister of Finance said that the limit of non-taxable income has been raised to one lakh rupees and the non-taxable income for women has been raised to one lakh twenty five thousand rupees. Earlier the tax rebate for men was Rs. 60 thousand and for women Rs. 80 thousand. The increase in income tax rebate given to the women is no in proportion to the increase in the income tax rebate given to the men. So the rebate should be given to women in the same proportion. A person who has attained 60 years of age is considered a Senior Citizen

by the Railway department and he or she is entitled to avail all types of concessions meant for the Senior Citizens. However, in the matter of income tax rebate a person is regarded Senior Citizen at the age of 65. It is not appropriate. Like other departments the qualifying age of Senior citizens should also be reduced in this department. A person who has attained the age of 60 years should be considered as a Senior Citizen and the tax rebate should be given to them accordingly.

Sir, publicity has been done regarding VAT all over the country. Changing the tax structure of the States VAT is proposed to be implemented all over the country as an alternative of the previous trade tax. Earlier, it was only Uttar Pradesh but now many of the State Governments are not ready to implement VAT as the traders in the States are not willing to adopt it. Today the traders of the entire country have resorted to protest in street against VAT. They also protested against it in Delhi and the result is that various state governments have come under pressure of the protest. As on date, the Tamil Nadu government have also declined to implement and Uttaranchal government has also done the same that they are not going to implement it. The Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh government are also dilly-dallying in this regard and the government of Kerala state has also conveyed that there is strong protest of traders against it and they are also facing problem in the implementing the provision.

The Minister of Finance is telling that the government will compensate the loss of the state governments in the event of implementation of VAT in place of trade tax. But this announcement has been made by the Minister of Finance outside of the House. I have gone through the entire text of the Budget and found that there is no provision in the Budget as to in which head it will be compensated. In this situation by what time the government will implement the new experiment in tax structure in the state as the Chairman of the Committee has announced that the VAT will be enforced from 15th April all over the country whether Uttar Pradesh accepts it or not. I would like to submit in this regard that the Government of India have not yet made any announcement regarding the abolition of Central Sales Tax Law. I would like to have a clarification of the Minister of Finance, the Government of India regarding the structure of Central Sales Tax and the future course of planning regarding the economic sources of the States of the country in the event of uncertainly arising out of implementation of VAT in some of the states. The Central sales tax is also in vogue and in some other where trade tax remains in force and I would also like to request him to provide special packages to all those states which are economically backward and poor and have educational and economic disparity and fulfill the long standing demand of Rs. 18 crore to Uttar Pradesh by

way of changing the method of providing packages to the states, and the Central Government should extend support for the progress of the state.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to participate in discussion on General Budget and through you I rise to support the General Budget presented in the House by the hon'ble Minister of Finance. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister present in the House.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Harin Pathak ji, you are a senior Member. It is collective responsibility of the Ministers and here two-two Ministers and present in the House.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: It is a good Budget for the common people. Undoubtedly, the present budget is the budget of the common people, farmers and workers and it is in the interest of the majority of the people of this country.

However, the proper allocations for the provision made in the budget and its implementation is more important. Through you I would like to submit few things to the hon'ble Minister of Finance keeping in view the ground reality and our experience regarding the provisions made in previous budgets.

A provision of Rs. 18,337 crore has been made in the education sector which is almost double the amount in comparison to the allocation made in the previous budget. However, I feel that a bigger chunk of the fund amounting to Rs. 18,337 allocated for education sector should be given to the state like Bihar where thousand of students are compelled to study in schools which have only 2-3 rooms. We can pave the way of all round development of the country through education, so the present allocation made for education in the budget should be appreciated.

More allocation should be made in the field of health services, disease prevention programmes and infrastructure development sector. There is severe lack of health facilities in backward states and it is on account of this that people are compelled to go to the private practitioners and private hospitals. Since there is lack of sufficient health facilities so initiatives should be taken in the health sector. Special attention must be paid to those backward states where there is poverty and illiteracy. It is on account of this that they are not able to avail health facilities. There is need to pay attention to such areas.

I feel that by enhancing budget allocation for agriculture sector by 38 percent, efforts have been made to prove that India is predominantly an agricultural country. Therefore, hon. Finance Minister deserves thanks for it. I do not agree to hon. Malhotra ji that farmers do not require loan. They need loan. Institutions have been dilly-dallying in providing loan to farmers for small agro-based industries. I would like to cite an example. For the last several years, CD ratio in Bihar has been hovering between 30-33 percent which is just half to that of national average whereas Banks get good collection from states like Bihar. It is diverted to other states where environment is conducive for industries and trade. The Government have been apathetic so far as disbursement of loan to farmers is concerned. There is a need to provide more loan to agro-sector and also to reduce the rate of interest. Wrong policies adopted by the NDA Government have forced farmers to commit suicide. Merely loan has not been a problem. Previous Government allocated huge funds for that state but funds were diverted for procurement of computers and upgradation of system. Neglecting the backward people of the state the funds were utilised for computerisation of ministries, I feel we should take a lesson from such a mistake. Agriculture can play a pivotal role in growth. So, in view of it, agriculture sector needs to be allocated more funds. And it should be accepted whole-heartedly.

There is a need to boost agriculture production, strengthen its backward and forward linkages. Research Institutes decorate themselves with their R. & D, outputs whereas the farmers keep using as old as 50 years technology for cultivation. They do not find it economically viable. And because of it they are forced to flee villages. Therefore, the attention of the Government needs to be drawn towards this fact. The Government should lay emphasis on the enhancement of the allocation for agro-sector and also ensuring its optimum utilisation, to strengthen the agriculture sector. Backward states fail to procure foodgrains properly. Last year, in Bihar, procurement of only 8 lakh tonnes foodgrains could be made in comparison to a target of 10 lakh tonnes. There is a need to eradicate corruption rampant in FCI, strengthening its activities and check the irregularities.

Every year fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 50 thousand crore get wasted. Wastage at such a large scale and non-availability of remunerative price to farmers may force farmers to commit suicide. Further, the Government should come forward and render help to dairy owners, fisheries, Bee keepers, etc. which can give good yield with low capital investment and can contribute toward national development. These should get good share out of allocation meant for agriculture sector and it should be provided in budget. Hon. Minister of Agro Rural Industries, in last year budget had

[Shri Alok Kumar Mehta]

assured that survey would be conducted for backward states like Bihar. Areas, where agro and rural industries are in scanty causing non-availability of remunerative price to the farmers would be surveyed and special provisions would be made for such areas. But, to my dismay, it has not been done. There is a need to take initiative for rural industries so those small farmers, especially with small holdings can produce good quality items and earn good income.

Last year was the year of natural calamities, such as flood, drought and even hailstorm lashed and many a farmers died as a consequence of these calamities. My submission is that the Government should create a fund which can exclusively be used for providing relief in such eventualities.

Cooperative movement is based on socialist principles. During last 6- 7 years efforts have been made to make this movement totally in effective. Efforts have been made to distort social welfare structure of our constitution, I would urge hon. Finance Minister that there is a need to further improve upon budget or its related activities based on socialist pattern of in the past. The Government should ensure how can we use cooperative sector for development of small, big farmers, labourers and other various sectors and how can we convert the concept of prosperous and developed villages in reality. Therefore, there is a need to render assistance to welfare organisations engaged in that sector.

Hon. Finance Minister deserves thanks for having made good efforts in the field of employment generation. He has provided that every individual would be guaranteed minimum 100 days employment in a year. It is no doubt, praise-worthy. It is better than the promise of NDA Government, wherein they promised to create jobs for one crore people every year, but none was provided with. I would congratulate hon. Minister for it.

Through various schemes, hon. Minister has made provision for employment generation for people living in rural areas. And he deserves thanks for it. Attracting hon. Minister's attention to balanced action plan of development, I would like to suggest that allocation to a particular state should be decided on its industrial status, so say industrially backward or industrialised. If a state could not be developed industrially for want of infrastructure or backward or forward linkages that state should be brought at par with the developed state by providing more allocation to such sectors there. For this purpose, there is a need to set up PSUs in states like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and North Eastern States, especially Bihar and Orissa where large number of farmers are living. These are predominantly agro-based states where PSUs have not been set up. Setting up

of Public Sector Units in such states would create employment opportunities. Freight equalisation policy was framed for this purpose. As Jharkhand was a part of Bihar earlier, so transportation of mines products used to fetch equal revenue. It hardly mattered whether industries were located in Mumbai or Bihar. There is a need to adopt same policy for Bihar as after division of Bihar; Bihar is left with flood and drought only. If industries are set up in Bihar, the youth would get employment and state would contribute a lot in development of the country. So, the 'one-way-policy' won't do.

Further, I would like to submit that an action plan should be prepared for revival of closed sugar mills and small industrial units should be rehabilitated. Large sized Public Sector Units should be set up in Bihar, Orissa and North East.

Last year, hon. Finance Minister said that the Government would bring down revenue deficit within five years. I hope the Government would achieve it in next four years by increasing revenue in capable segment and cutting the expenditure in least important segments.

Now I would like to draw his attention towards the most important issue, the environment, which has gained global importance these days and it has become an important issue for mankind. For us, there is a need to lay more emphasis on it and to work in this field. States like Bihar, which are devoid of forests and mines are totally imbalanced. There is a need to plant trees there. The water level throughout the world, especially in India, has been depleting constantly.

We have to speed up research and development activities in this field and take appropriate measures. Funds should be allocated for it. Ozone layer which protects us from hazardous rays has been damaged and its thickness is reducing and the black hole is getting widened. Thus danger is looming large on entire mankind and the whole world is likely to be affected by it. We need global solidarity to overcome it. And India should play a lead role in it. With these words, I thank hon. Minister for having presented a good budget and I hope the hon. Minister would address the issues pointed out by me and in ensuing years it would help him in presenting a further better budget. With my best wishes, I support the Budget.

[English]

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (Khed): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am standing here on behalf of the Shiv Sena party to express the view of the common man on the Budget. I am neither going to oppose the Budget nor going to support it.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister's Budget can be summed up in one sentence, 'the devil is in the details'. The day after the Budget was presented, when the misplaced euphoria had died down, the stock market fell by over 63 points as everyone poured over the fine print. The hon. Finance Minister has done a great job of masking the blunders of his so-called growth oriented Budget by making tall promises of a better tomorrow. The Budget is lacking in a clear directive on policy measures and overlooks the growth of emerging industries.

Sir, I would like to mention here about the gem and the jewellery industry. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the imposition of two per cent Excise Duty on branded jewellery items. The Finance Minister's decision defies logic as the Duty comes at a time when Indian manufacturers are just beginning to match their global counterparts.

Sir, let me also talk something about the electronics and the computer hardware industries. This is another ignored area. It is a known fact that India holds a distinct advantage when it comes to science and technology. Yet we have been missing out consistently in this high profile global industry. A small country like Taiwan prides itself on being the global manufacturer of computer hardware and consumer electronics. But time and again this industry has been given a cold shoulder in our country.

Sir, the Budget also brought about a 4 per cent CVD on computer components like semi-conductors and integrated circuits in addition to existing 16 per cent CVD. Such measures will only limit the penetration of personal computers and hardware industry across the country. If the present Government was really serious about bridging the digital divide, it would not have endorsed such inhibiting measures. One suggestion could have been to exempt computer purchases completely from income tax to further encourage computer users in under-developed regions of the country. This kind of a move would have further added strength to India's growing supremacy in the global outsourcing industry. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to take steps to increase the infrastructure for this industry which has the potential to increase employment opportunities and enhance India's reputation as a knowledge-based economy.

Regarding the agriculture sector, the Budget also does not have any clear-cut policy measures for the important agriculture sector. Nowhere does the Budget mention any directives for reduction of loan rates, private funding in irrigation projects or contract farming. The hon. Finance Minister would do well to note that India is blessed with natural resources like big rivers. But every year, it is the

rainfall pattern that determines the exact growth trajectory of our economy. By focussing on channel management of water resources through dams and canals, the Indian farmer could have been saved of the over-dependence on unpredictable rains. As expected, such key areas of the economy have remained unattended in this Budget.

Coming to Mumbai's development, yet again, the city of Mumbai has been given a rather stepmotherly treatment. Simply by stating a well-known fact that Mumbai is a financial hub, the Finance Minister has veered away from parting with any kind of substantial fund for the city. In spite of the fact that the city of Mumbai contributes more than one-third of the total revenue collected by the treasury, the city has to always jostle for resources which are the need of the hour. Infrastructure like roads, power and drainage system have to be improved. After all, it is the hon. Prime Minister's dream to transform Mumbai into a Shanghai. Making Mumbai a Shanghai-like metropolis is only a far-fetched pipe dream. In Maharashtra during childhood we used to say - Delhi is quite far. But having Congress in power in Maharashtra and also at the Centre, we would now like to add that Delhi alongwith Shanghai is quite far away. Making Mumbai another International Financial Services Centre has to do with changing the regulatory environment primarily. What this means is that Regional Financial Centre will call for regulatory changes to ensure seamless transactions of equity, foreign exchange and commodities between Mumbai and other global financial centers. You need to build a world class city before world class money comes in. The sad story is that Mumbai's infrastructure is crumbling and the quality of public life is deteriorating day-by-day.

Hon. Chairman, I would like to present a small statistical detail. About 16 million square feet of commercial space has been absorbed in India last year out of which 7.7 millions alone were taken up in Bangalore. This shows how smaller cities have gained prominence over the years leaving well-established metros like Mumbai neglected.

I would like to come to fringe benefits and withdrawal tax. I would come to some of the most thoughtless decisions taken in this Budget. First and foremost is the fringe benefits tax which limits genuine expenditure. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except the speech of Mr. Patil.

(Interruptions)...

17.00 hrs.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Let me now come to Fringe Benefits Tax and Withdrawal Tax. Coming to

* Not recorded.

[Shri Adhairao Patil Shivajirao]

some of the most thoughtless decisions taken in this Budget, first and the foremost is the Fringe Benefits Tax which limits genuine expenditures like sales promotion, travelling, employees welfare, outstation boarding and dining. The hon. Finance Minister is directly limiting activities that are integral to the growth of an organisation. So, the next time when an executive takes out his client for a lunch, he would be doubly taxed. The first would be the 50 per cent Entertainment Tax and the second is the 12 per cent Sales Tax on food charged by the restaurants. I doubt if the hon. Finance Minister has given this a fair thought.

The same thoughtlessness is evident in the Withdrawal Tax of 0.1 per cent on withdrawals above Rs. 10,000. What the hon. Finance Minister seems to have forgotten here is that in a majority of villages and rural towns across India, most of the transactions are done through cash in the absence of any banks and lack of banking knowledge. By applying such a tax, the hon. Finance Minister is in effect punishing the common man, *Aam Admi* for depositing his money in the bank. Even though the tax was aimed at curbing the flow of black money, it will ultimately lead to people limiting their deposits which in effect reduce investment.

Sir, my last point is about pensioners and senior citizens. Pensioners and senior citizens face huge tax liability under the new tax proposals. Taking into account the tax rebate of Rs. 20,000; standard deduction of Rs. 30,000; and deduction of interest income of Rs. 12,000; their income up to the limit of Rs. 1,95,000 is at present effectively exempt from the Income Tax. The proposed exemption limit of Rs. 1,50,000 without tax rebate is wholly misconceived resulting in heavy tax burden on lakhs of pensioners and senior citizens.

Our Parliamentary Party leader, hon. Shri Anant G. Geete has already written to the hon. Finance Minister for reviewing these tax proposals. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to do justice to this community who deserve our consideration and support.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like the UPA Government to tender apology to the nation. I would like to make it clear that personally I have great regards for hon. Minister of Finance and it has not eroded in any way. I have been bestowed with constitutional obligation of expressing view of crores of people in the House and I have to fulfill that. Why I referred to 'apology', because while going through the paragraph on Bharat Nirman at page number eight. I felt that it should have been 'Bharat Uthhan' Nirman means, we have nothing and we have to start the progress de novo.

57 years have elapsed since India gained independence. I would like to present post independence scenario before the hon. Minister. In paragraph on Bharat Nirman, it has been envisaged to electrify one lakh 25 thousand villages, provide electricity to 2 crore houses and construction of 60 lakh additional dwelling units. I would like to ask- why after 57 years they have woken up for Bharat Nirman, we should be ashamed of that' even today, there are villages with no drinking water facilities and no hospitals. Large number of our sisters die during delivery, crores of people still pine for handful of grains. And who is responsible for this? I received a letter from Shri Shashi Tharoor from USA. Perhaps, all are aware that he has sent copies of his letter to hon. President and to Members of Parliament. By birth he is Andhrite. I would like to quote some extracts from "India: From Midnight to the Millennium"

[English]

I quote what Shri Shashi Tharoor has said in the article: India: From Midnight to the Millennium. He says:

"Nearly half of the Indian population lives below a poverty line that has, to put it mildly, been drawn this side of the funeral pyre: to be poor in India is to be unable to manage the basic elements of human subsistence. No *per capita* income figures, no indices of calorific consumption, can capture the wretchedness that is the lot of the Indian poor, whether destitute amid the dust of rural India or begging on the sidewalks of its teeming cities. To be poor is to be born of a malnourished mother in conditions where your survival is uncertain; to survive with inadequate food, clothing and shelter, without the stimulation of learning or play; to grow unequipped intellectually or physically to be a productive member of a striving society. That such conditions still afflict 350 million Indians is worse than a tragedy - it is a shame."

[Translation]

How shameful it is that 57 years after our independence we are going to build India.

[English]

Who is responsible? Somebody has to own the responsibility for not building the nation. Do you want the NDA Government, which ruled or governed the country only for six years, has to take responsibility and the Congress Party, which ruled from Panchayat to Parliament for 47 long years, has no responsibility?

[Translation]

Whether the Government is not responsible. Japan

took two decades to become self-reliant and Israel took three decades. Then why can't India become self-reliant. The Government should tender apology to the nation for having done nothing during last 47 years.

They should admit that they could do nothing. They used to have 400 seats in this House and almost every state was being ruled by their party. Who prevented them from building the nation? Suddenly they have awakened to this. If they want to do anything, then they should do something for the poor, make policies for their upliftment. My closest friend Scindia is like my younger brother. In fact, all of us are members of one family. The budget is jugglery of figures. I can tell percentage figures of everything.

[English]

I want to ask a simple question to all the members who are sitting today in this august House. Please tell which item has become cheaper, which item is cheaper than the previous year? We are having US \$ 130 billion of foreign exchange reserves in our country and we are keeping the inflation rate between four and five percent. In spite of all that our economic growth, according to the Government, would be about seven to eight percent. Could it not be 10 percent or 12 percent?

[Translation]

Can't we achieve 11 percent? Now, what is the present condition in the country? Has sugar and rice become cheaper after 2004? What are the prices of various commodities in comparison to February, 2004? What we would get from this jugglery of figures? Computer and cars, air-fare, etc. have become cheaper whereas kerosene, rice, vegetables, petrol, diesel, houses, eatables, medicines and even education has become dearer.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Since when it has become dearer?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: You have come late. It is not your topic.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Please tell if it is your topic.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I have great regards for him. Coming generations would ask-how many years the Government would take to build India. 57 years have elapsed since we became independent.

Now I am coming to budget. I am not a student of literature, I have been a teacher. There is no doubt that he is a leading advocate and a tax consultant and also learned person. Please excuse me if I have defaulted in presenting

figures. Since beginning I have been taking interest in economics.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: He is an expert.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I am not an expert.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Furkan Ansari, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Harin Pathak.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I am coming to budget. I would like to say what the reaction of economists to the budget. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Harin Pathak, please address the Chair.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I am addressing the Chair.

[Translation]

I think budget is a day dream, which is never fulfilled. It is a day dream, I am not the only person saying so. Shri Swaminathan Aiyar, in an article in the "Times of India" dated 6.3.2005 has stated the same thing.

"End of visionary budgets." What has he written? "The days of vidionary budgets are over."

[Translation]

would the new India be constructed with these kinds of words.

[English]

"Unstated priority of Finance Minister, Chidambaram's Budget is to ensure that this minority Government, uncertain of its political viability survives the full term of five years. So it is a technician's budget that implements suggestions of sundry experts tax committee, steers clear of radical visions that may annoy its coalition partners. Unlike many of its

* Not recorded.

[Shri Harin Pathak]

predecessors, this Budget makes no mention of second generation reforms, labour reforms or public sector disinvestment."

[Translation]

It is his opinion not mine. He is a great writer of the 'Times of India' On the same day that is on 6th in 'Sunday Express' ...

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We want to hear his views.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I will come to that. I have mentioned earlier that I am a teacher. Let me first tell the nation what these experts say

[Translation]

He may put a question am I a teacher, what do I know about budget, but what does eminent economist say: I do not agree to Tawleen Singh whatever, she said in the 'Times of India' dated 6.3.05. I will not read out words used by her. She has written

[English]

I am very sorry. I will not speak. She is very harsh. She has written: "Last week, the honeymoon period of Manmohan-Sonia Government ended abruptly. Two men were directly responsible, one for dangerous political stupidity and the other to plain economics..."

I will not repeat what she has written. It is against my culture.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He can say that.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: No, I will not.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I know the words. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Thereafter on 8th "Chidambaram failed to aim high experts – Was the Budget of Union Finance Minister mandated to give the GDP growth rate between seven and eight per cent and now not allowed to grow at nine per cent?"

[Translation]

Which I have already told. I therefore want to say that this budget is merely for misleading the people. Some funds have been deducted from one head and have been added to another head. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I do not want to give any political speech here.

[Translation]

I would like to say that all of us should ponder as to how long the jugglery of figures in the budget will go. Shri Chidambaram has drawn a very rosy picture. He has said in leading newspapers of Gujarat that loss of Rs. 15,000 thousand has been suffered in case of Old Age Pension Scheme, it has already been discussed. There is a saying "Thele mein se panseri nikalna"- that means it is a very negligible amount.

[English]

Somebody met me before I came from Ahmedabad to Delhi day yesterday.

[Translation]

TV channels should not react immediately on this announcement, they should wait for some time because Shri Chidambaram ji has announced very intelligently that 6000 crore rupees would be collected through the tax. But it has not been mentioned how much amount would be gathered through fringe benefit tax. Though his announcements looked promising initially, they has drawn a flak afterwards and lacks any substance.

I would like to know the meaning of his budget as he talks about construction.

[English]

You have to give an account of what you have done, what you promised last year and how many promises were kept.

[Translation]

Out of them how many promises have been fulfilled? I have a list of 13 items, including the welfare Programme costing Rs 10 thousand crore for poor people. If it is wrong, he should tell in his reply that this is wrong. Out of them how many promises have been fulfilled. I have a list of 13 items, in which Rs. 10 thousand crore have been allocated for the welfare of the poor. If these figures are wrong, the hon'ble Minister of Finance should tell in his reply whether or not these figures are right. ...*(Interruptions)* let me complete.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I hope you have read this book.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I have gone through all the

books. I have gone through the figures, and later on the articles also. I will come to that.

[Translation]

In last year's budget also 10 thousand crore rupees were announced for the welfare of the poor but till now that programme has not been initiated. 'Food for Work' Programme is being implemented in Rajasthan only; but the other States have not started this programme. Besides, a scheme that was termed as the biggest scheme of the country and was propagated on large scale wherein it was assured that the poor will get livelihood, they will get employment for 100 days.

[English]

You have not identified the villages and the beneficiaries.

[Translation]

This time all the schemes have been clubbed. Yesterday, hon'ble Minister was giving the reply that the announcements made by Shri Vajpayee ji have not been fulfilled. I have got a list.

[English]

I have a series of lists where the schemes were announced in the previous Budget. Still there is no implementation. The preliminary exercise has not started.

[Translation]

The Government say that it will bring Employment Guarantee Bill, 2004. What happened to the issue of giving employment for 100 days? It was assured the amount of loan being given to the farmers would be doubled and small scale industries would be developed. I do not think that this promise would be fulfilled. These industries are on verge of closure and some of them have already been closed down. It was said that the assistance to tune of 1,40,194 crore rupees would be given to industrial units which are lying closed. In last year's budget, it was said that the loan of Rs. 20132 crore would be given to them, but it has not been mentioned in this year's budget. I would like to know from the hon'ble Finance Minister whether he will discontinue subsidy? Nobody wants that subsidy should be scrapped. Today, the situation of country is such.

I would like to request the hon'ble Finance Minister to fulfill the promises made by him. On that day, hon'ble Finance Minister felt bad when I rose suddenly and opposed the imposition of Rs. 10 as income tax on the withdrawal of Rs. 10,000. I think Brazil is the only country where.

[English]

Mr. Finance Minister, the only country where it is being taxed at the time of withdrawal of money is Brazil.

[Translation]

I read stories of Panchantra during my childhood. There was one story-"Andher Nagri Choupat Raja, Take Ser Bhaji, Take Ser Khaza.-" which means there was not a dispensation of rule. The story goes like this that there was a city named Andher Nagri, its king was foolish. In that city everything was equal whether it was vegetable or sweets. In that story somebody committed a big crime, soldiers took him to the king and produced in the king's court with the recommendation that he should be punished as he had committed a big crime.

[English]

He should be punished and sentenced to death.

[Translation]

The king ordered to hang him till death. Since it was the order of the king – the hangman took him away and when it was time to put the loop in the criminal's neck- they realised he was such a big criminal that he had blackmarketed Rs. five lakh crore and the loop was not big enough to fit into his neck. But since they had to execute the order to hang a person and the loop was too small for him. The hangman, Minister and other people went to the king and explained the entire situation that the big criminal was oversized and the loop was not big enough for his neck. The king replied that once he had ordered to hang him it has to be carried out and if it was not possible to hang the criminal then they should find someone who was thin and weak and the loop fits into his neck. They went out and found an innocent person, who had a smaller neck and who use to note down our things over here, he was a government servant, an honest tax payer, and he was hanged to death.

[English]

It is totally ridiculous.

[Translation]

A survey was conducted in the year 2002 which reported that money worth Rs. 3.45 lakh crore is in the circulation in the country in the form of blackmoney in the country. Today that figure has increased upto Rs. five lakh crore. ...((Interruptions) This blackmoney has been increasing. You are aware of what kind of blackmoney is there in West Bengal. You know that, and all the other parties also. ...((Interruptions) I do not know how much blackmoney is there in your West Bengal.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, he has admitted the manifold entry of blackmoney during the last six years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Exactly. I do not disagree.

[Translation]

Where did that Rs. 3.5 lakh crore come from. I would like to make a very humble request to the hon'ble Finance Minister

[English]

Why does he catch the tail of a lion instead of catching the lion? Please catch the lion, do not catch the tail of a lion?

[Translation]

He is catching little tail. On the other hand, a poor man who needs to withdraw a sum of Rs 20 thousand to either take care of his ailing father or pay medical bills, was taxed. He has to quote PAN on every transaction over and above 50 thousand.

[English]

For every transaction over Rs. 50,000 you want us to give the PAN number. So, you have the data with you. If somebody deposits Rs. 50,000 or above, he has to give his PAN number to the bank. So, why do you not get the data from them instead of levying a tax on the tax-payer?

[Translation]

It is his hard earned income - where does the money come from. I know of a politician and he is also aware of it that it was also reported in the newspapers. I would not like to quote his name though. He had been in the government as well as in the opposition. I would like to know whether black money was not recovered from his bank. Blackmoney of Rs. 7 crore was recovered from his bathroom and also from his prayer room. There was an officer from the Punjab Public Service Commission. Where from the black money was recovered at his place? The black money was found in bags inside his house. I would like to say that blackmoney is not just kept in banks. Sometimes when the residences of the officers are raided and the first thing that is done is to bring down the bathroom walls, they find money bags inside those walls. But an effort is being made to keep a vigil on the poor person who withdraws a small amount of Rs. 20-25 thousand.

Day before yesterday a Dandi March was started by your party on the 12th whereas Gandhi ji had started similar

Dandi Yatra on the 12th March, 1930. What was the objective behind that Dandi Yatra. The reason for undertaking the Dandi Yatra was not salt alone but applying tax on salt was not right. In your entire life you have not worn a white cap but in my constituency Ahmedabad I have seen lakhs of them. I do not oppose that. There were a large number of people there. To wear a cap is a symbolic gesture. At that time it was a symbol of Dandi Yatra. However what are you doing. The honest tax payer who keeps his white money in banks instead of home and if some day he has an urgent requirement for some family purpose and he has to leave Delhi to visit Chennai, Madhya Pradesh or some other distant place he will have to withdraw his white money to buy a ticket or for any other purpose which will cost him tax. I would like to request hon'ble Finance Minister that this will send a wrong message across. You should catch the tiger who is outside.

[English]

I am sorry to say, here is a mistake. Further you have written - you have said that it is applicable to the scheduled banks but what about the co-operative banks. All co-operative banks are not scheduled banks, respected Finance Minister. They have got the status. So, if a person withdraws money from a co-operative bank, it would not be taxed. What about foreign banks? If I withdraw Rs. 9,990 it will not be taxed.

There are hundreds of Harin Pathaks and hundreds of P. Chidambarams, in various banks and various accounts. How will you know that this Ashok or Shri Harin Pathak or X,Y,Z is the same person? Is it just to get Rs. 10/-, Rs.20/-, Rs.30/-, Rs.40/-, or Rs.50? It will create chaos in the bank.

[Translation]

This is not correct. The disorder and chaos would prevail and there will be long queues. It is my request to rollback this proposal at least.

Do not punish the honest. You should find a way to put a loop around the neck of the big criminal, who has got lakhs and crores of rupees and everybody knows that how black money is generated in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Black money is in Switzerland, how will you bring that? Who owns black money is all mentioned by Tavleen. All this has been discussed. My first reservation is that at least someone like Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram, who is so intelligent, erudite and close to the common man should not send a message that the honest people of this country would be punished and the dishonest person like a businessman, politician, officer or some other big person minting five lakh crore would be saved and the one whose monthly expenditure sums into 25-30 thousand rupees or to 1.5 lakh would be paying for that. I want to say that it is not proper

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of things have been said and I do not want to repeat all that. What you have mentioned in the economic survey, I watched the interview the next day. Last time also there was a mistake. You cannot make mistakes out of sight. Last time also you had said that

[English]

abolish the gift tax. But later on you admitted that 'no', it was done in NDA Government. This is totally a bad drafting by the bureaucrats.

[Translation]

This time also it was on the television that

[English]

this is a bad drafting by the bureaucrats.

[Translation]

I would like to request hon'ble Finance Minister to at least read it. The country's Finance Minister presents the budget in front of the nation without reading it and later on after three days he says that

[English]

it is a bad drafting by bureaucrats.

[Translation]

I feel it is not a good thing for both Finance Minister and the country's honour. After putting such a comprehensive budget in the House it is said that it is a bad drafting. About Fringe benefits I would like to say that how many fringe benefits you would earn? What would be the situation like this

[English]

It has already been there. You have been misguided. You have rightly said that it is a bad drafting. It is not a bad drafting. Actually, you have been misguided. If you see page number 14 of the Finance Bill in Section 115 (W) A & B it has already been defined what are the fringe benefits? What you have said in the Budget I am sorry to say. If he says that misleading the country –

I quote from page 29, paragraph 160 from line 5:

"At present, where the benefits are fully attributable to the employee they are taxed in the hands of the employee; that position will continue. In addition, I now propose that where the benefits are usually enjoyed collectively by the employees..."

[Translation]

If 20-30 people take benefit of it, he has used the word "Collective" and then on page 14 of finance bill, from (A) to (q) word personal, has been added with everything. If a person comes to Delhi for his personal, for company's work and stays in hotel, then his employer would have to pay tax for that.

[English]

Why do you misguide the nation by saying that usually enjoyed collectively by the employees and can not be attributed to individual employees, they shall be taxed in the hands of the employer?

[Translation]

He said 'individual'. On one hand it is being said that no tax would be imposed on individual and go through the entire Finance bill. I told about page no. 14, section 115 UUA. Now, see its (B) section.

[English]

I draw your attention to page 14 of Clause 115(WB)-(b) of the Finance Bill which says:

"Any reimbursement directly or indirectly made by the employer to his employee for any purpose."

[Translation]

Then what will happen to my colleagues from Left Parties? This rule will not be implemented on the Government.

[English]

There would be a class war. I warn the Government.

[Translation]

Tax would be imposed on private industry, but not on Government and public undertakings.

[English]

They are exempted.

[Translation]

What kind of advantages the Government officials would take from Section 115 (WB).

Clause 115(WC)-(d)says:

"Provided that in case of employer engaged in the business of hotel, the provision of this clause shall

[Shri Harin Pathak]

have effect as if for the words "50 per cent" the words "5 per cent had been substituted."

[Translation]

If one wants to interrupt it, suppose 5-10 employees work in a hotel, and after closure of hotel at night time, some food is left. According to this section that food should be thrown to dogs or put in sea. But if it is eaten by employees, it would be wastage. That is the interpretation.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is your interpretation.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: This is the interpretation of the clear-cut provision here.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry to say you are wrong in your interpretation. But you have made your point. Please wait for my reply.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Thank you very much. I have made my point. You have admitted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are wrong in your interpretation.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Ultimately the interpretation is made by your officers. You have given power to the officers. They will decide what is the cost of a plate. If 30 to 40 employees are together and enjoying a party, for the purpose of business development if they say the cost of plate is Rs. 120, then your officers will say – no, it is Rs. 350'. There will again be a chaos.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are wrong again.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I am not wrong.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am telling you that you are wrong. Please wait for my reply.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I will wait.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I hope you will be here when I will reply.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: He must consider this point. He does not like what I. Therefore, I would like to tell him to reconsider the whole matter. If they intend to go for development, they should do so collectively. Whatever happened, has happened. 47 years have lapsed. Do not apologise for that. They will not accept their fault because of politics and will pass the buck of others people for the pathetic

condition of country. The country has been mired into poverty and unpoverishment for the last 47 years. Nobody dares to take accountability for it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I repeat the views of 6 of my colleagues that hon'ble Finance Minister should reconsider the insufficient provisions of tax exemptions made for senior citizens and women and rectify them.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: That is my point.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: That is my point also.

[Translation]

Please think about it also. He has removed deduction of 30,000. Women have suffered loss due to it. Please stop showing graphics. Do not play tricks with the common man in the budget. On one side prices are increasing and on other side tricks are being played with an honest man's money. Therefore, I request him to restore the standard deduction especially for women under 80C and B. For the first time I find that the person earning Rs. 10 lakh is getting benefit of 75 thousand.

[English]

It is subject to correction.

[Translation]

The person earning 1.5 lakh is gaining 7 thousand, another with two lakh is gaining 9 thousand and somebody is gaining twelve thousand. What kind of budget is this? In current edition of 'India Today' a story titled 'Capitalist Comrade' has been published which says earn more money and get more benefits.

Sir, nowhere in the world such system exists. I do not have much time, otherwise all figures are with me. I can explain this issue by giving their example but I won't do so due to the paucity of time. 2000 years ago, Chanakya said that Budget should be prepared in such a way that the revenue collected from rich people should be percolate down to the poor, but it appears from the budget formulated by him that the money collected from people living below poverty line, the labourers and farmers is being transferred to the rich. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end I would like to say only this that this topic is being discussed in the entire house and the hon'ble Minister is present here, he will give reply. I request him not to bring his ego in the way while discussing this topic that whatever he said is right and why should he reduce tax above Rs. 10,000. Besides that think about what I said on 80C and standard deduction. He may be right, I may

have a different opinion, but it should be qualitative. Read Income Tax Act's Section 17/2. It has a very clear mention about fringe benefit. I would like to say only this that do not hurt the people of the country any more, because they have already suffered over the last 57 years. Therefore, please reconsider the entire budget. Probably till now, he may have been busy in Jharkhand and Bihar elections, but till now the budgets of both the States might have been prepared and now he may be free. Therefore, please reconsider this entire budget, and try to remove anomalies wherever they exist.

Sir, in the end, I would like to say that

"Hume to loot liya milke UPA walon ne"

We means the people of entire country. ...*(Interruptions)* They have experience of 47 years. Everybody knows how things are going on. People living in glass houses do not throw stones on other people. They also know that how they win in Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Then, how did you say last year 'India is shining'?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: It was shining. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: For the last 47 years, we had been committing the mistake. Then, how was it shining?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I will prove.

[Translation]

We tried to connect villages by road. The number of telephone connection given in our tenure of five years were more than there given in 45 years in their tenure what was the condition in 1990. At that time foreign exchange fund was of only 26 billion dollars.

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Was it so for a temporary period of five years? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Today it is 131 billion dollars. There was a time when country's gold was kept for mortgage. Compare that situation from our tenure when foreign exchange reserve fund was of 117 billion dollars and we gave you 117 billion of foreign exchange fund in heritage. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: How is it possible that for four years India was shining? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: In the year 1999, foreign exchange reserves were US \$ 26 billion. It was the NDA Government who brought it to US \$ 117 billion at the time of election. Now you are saying that because of your policy, you have come to US \$ 131 billion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. Please take your seat, Shri Ansari. Do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say only this to the people of entire country -

"Hume to loot liya milke UPA walo ne
bade-badi baton se, jhoothe-jhoothe vado se"

17.45 hrs.

(SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*)

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was not there in the beginning for a while when Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra opened the discussion on the Budget, but later I heard him. Now I have heard my friend Shri Harin Pathak who was speaking in a very temperamental way, in a loud tone.

Shri Harin Pathak, I have heard your speech with rapt attention. I am very happy that the party, which is said to be a party of traders or a party for the rich men - even the rikshaw pullers are saying it - is speaking today about the common man. It is an excellent development. At least, a realisation has come in the minds of all those who were only supporting the rich or a particular section or community. They are now speaking vehemently about the common man, about poverty eradication, and about Below Poverty Line (BPL) people. It means they realise about the awareness that has come in the poor people to know who is in their favour, and the fact that they can distinguish one party from another, distinguish one person from another, distinguish one representative from another, etc. At least after realising this fact, if all the Members of the Opposition sitting here, particularly the BJP, were to speak in such a tone, then to that extent we are happy about it.

I sincerely feel that by virtue of sitting in the Opposition you are doing your duty of criticising the Government in power. So, you are doing your job, but I only expect you to criticise the Government if it were to commit some mistake or if it were not to travel in the right direction, namely, in the

[Shri K.S. Rao]

interest of the people of this country, and more particularly, in the interest of the common man about whom you were speaking right now. But this must be with a conviction and with a feeling in your heart that: "Yes, the common man has suffered for all these 47 years of Congress rule. Now, I have come to power, and I will take care of them. We will take care of them, and we have taken care of them like this. It is an insult for the party, which was in power for 47 years that we have brought changes in 7 years that they could not make in such a long period." If you were to show such an attitude during your tenure, then I would have definitely appreciated it above party lines.

I would like to mention certain facts for your information with regard to the steps that you have taken during your tenure. I do not wish to go through all your Budgets. I will take the example of one of your Budgets. In 2003-2004, Shri Jaswant Singh presented the Budget on 20 February. He initially said that there were five priorities before him. Firstly, the issue before him was poverty eradication. It is excellent! Where was poverty eradication done? He said it is done in health, in housing, in education, in employment, etc. What have you done about health, education, and employment? I will read what you have done in the field of health and education. There is an Antyodaya Yojana, which is a lifetime concern. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): It is Antyodaya Yojana.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Okay, Antyodaya Yojana.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, you have said it correctly.

SHRI K.S. RAO: He said that it is a lifetime concern. I do agree with him to that extent. Poverty eradication is the primary criterion, and it is a lifetime concern for many of us, and more particularly, for the poorer sections of the people, that is, the common man, about whom you were referring just now.

As regards housing, the Finance Minister said that he wanted to construct 60 lakh houses in the coming two years. It is 60 lakh houses per year. This is what you have said in your Budget. It was not said that 120 lakh houses for the poor. How have you proposed to solve the lifetime concern? It is stated that they will give interest deduction for purchase of houses up to Rs. 1,50,000. We are talking here about the common man. Can a common person construct a house for Rs. 1,50,000? Is this how you want to encourage housing for the common man?

As regards your education policy, it is excellent. If a poor man were to come up in his life, the best tool for him is only education. We do agree with you to that extent.

They suggested that they would bring out a scheme to attract and ensure that all the poor boys up to the age of 14 years go to school. Their thinking was that they could ensure education to the poor people, the common man, by giving exemption up to Rs. 10,000 in the income-tax and exemption of income from royalty up to Rs. 30 lakh. Who would write books or who would get an income of Rs. 3 lakh? The common man! For development of sports through direct funding, you gave exemptions to public-private joint ventures. This was how they wanted to provide education to the common man.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Can you yield for a moment?

SHRI K.S. RAO: I just sat and coolly heard everything that you spoke. I am not reading anything beyond what was written in the Budget of 2003-04.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: The allocation for education was 4 per cent of the GDP in 2003-04, but this year it is only 3.2 per cent.

SHRI K.S. RAO: My colleague, Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia, who spoke earlier, had already given the statistics of how the allocation for education has almost been doubled to provide education to the poorer sections of the society. Due to the force of circumstances, the children of poor people are leaving the schools to earn petty amounts of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 to feed their families. Our Government is making an effort to motivate them to continue studies and to make them habituated to learn up to the age of 14 years by which time they would develop the desire to learn or an awareness would be created about the benefits of education. When they understand this, they will continue the education. With that motto, this Government has made allocations. Please compare the contrast.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): You have imposed two per cent cess to provide funds for education and naturally, the allocation will be higher.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Right from the beginning, all parties were speaking about the percentages, be it two per cent to six per cent or one per cent to eight per cent.

I heard the statistics given by the hon. Member, Prof. Malhotra. Coming to the issue of health, I would have understood if they brought in a universal health scheme for all the poor people, who are below the poverty line, by subsidising the insurance companies or by bringing some other scheme whereby poor people, who cannot afford treatment in private hospitals, get treated properly in hospitals. They thought that they would solve this problem by giving liberal finance through the financial institutions to private hospitals with more than 100 beds and increasing

the rate of depreciation from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. They thought that they could sort out the problem of health in this manner. This is how they were thinking.

They did think of salaried people. They wanted to save the salaried people by giving exemption of IT up to Rs.5.3 lakh. That did not apply to everybody. That benefit was given only to those people who opted for voluntary retirement. So, they wanted to give them a benefit at the cost of their job and then leave them to face the consequences later.

Ex-Servicemen. - They thought about Ex-Servicemen. Excellent! Ex-Servicemen are the people who were prepared to die for the sake of the nation. If they were to think of them, definitely it is a good thing. But then, in what manner did they want to solve their problems? It was by giving income tax exemption for all those who wanted to set up corporations for their benefits.

In everything I only found that they were thinking of nothing but income tax, corporate tax, customs duty, fiscal measures, reforms, disinvestment and stock broking. Where did they speak any time about the poor man except today? If they were to speak of the poor man now, what have they done during their tenure?

The handicapped. - For the handicapped also all that they did was to give tax exemption. They did not give any facility to the handicapped people like opening more number of institutes to train them, to make them useful to the nation, to create confidence in them so that they can also live a good life in spite of their handicaps. I would have been happy if they had done that. They did not do that. Once again, they gave a tax exemption to the handicapped. This is what they thought with regard to the lifetime concerns of the poor people and the people living in the rural areas.

They thought about agriculture. What were their ideas on agriculture? Once again, I felt happy to read that. It was written in their budget that agriculture is nation's lifeblood. True! To that extent, it is true. But then, how did they want to help the agriculturists and the farmers? They thought that they will solve the problems of animal husbandry by reducing the customs duty and by importing veterinary drugs. When I visit villages, people in every village - I do not know the situation elsewhere, but in my Constituency - say that they be provided a veterinary doctor, a veterinary compounder, a nurse, or a paramedical staff who can treat their animals. To the best of my knowledge, there is an acute shortage of veterinary doctors in the villages throughout the country. They did not think of that. They only said, 'import', 'import', 'import'.

Credit availability. - On credit availability to the agriculture it is written, "Banks are advised to open branches

in rural areas". So, they felt that by opening branches of banks in rural areas their job was over, no matter what the attitude of the Branch Managers to the agriculturists there was.

They also thought of Self Help Groups. They wanted to bring their number to the level of 1.25 in order to benefit 25 lakh families. How much amount did they provide for that? A mere Rs.598 crore. How much amount does it come to per head? Rs.60 per person in a year. This is what they did to encourage Self Help Groups.

18.00 hrs.

What was your idea in regard to the water management? You wanted to encourage drip irrigation. It is excellent. When there is shortage of water, you are suggesting for drip irrigation. It is all right. I do not find any fault with it. How did you do it? They said that a Committee has to be constituted for this purpose. That is all. Their job is over as far as drip irrigation is concerned. They were making a lot of noise simply because a Task Force was constituted by their Government to study the linking of rivers in the country. They were also making noise that in this Budget, 'linking of rivers' was not mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, just a minute.

Now, it is 6 o' clock. If the hon. Members agree, we may extend the time of the House by one-hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: One hour only, Sir. Everyday sitting up to 11 p.m. or 12 midnight is not all right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already taken the sense of the House. So, the time of the House is extended by one hour.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yesterday, the hon. Minister of Water Resources has made it clear that it is not because they really wanted to tap the resources of water in various rivers which were causing drought in some places and floods in some other places - if that were their thinking, it is all right - but the hon. Minister has made it clear that basically they had constituted a Task Force because of the order of the Supreme Court and not because of any conviction. By appointing the Task Force, they think that their job is over. What did the Task Force do? Have they allotted money? What is their further plan of action? Nothing is there.

They had allotted Rs.100 crore for desert development. I do agree that deserts must be taken care of. But this Rs.100 crore is not for one year but for three years. They wanted to

[Shri K.S. Rao]

change the entire desert areas of the country by spending Rs.30 crore a year. This is how they think of agriculture.

One hon. Member spoke of infrastructure and told us as to what they had done in infrastructure. I do appreciate to a certain extent the work done by them on the National Highways. But remember, while doing it, they incorporated a condition that all the agencies who had done one package of Rs.500 crore or Rs.400 crore and who have completed the work of that size are eligible to undertake the work in this country. There was no precedent like that in this country. A tender has been called for Rs.500 crore. The tender amount for each package is for Rs.20 crore or Rs.10 crore or Rs.30 crore only. When there was no opportunity for a competent engineer or a company in this country, how can an Indian company get qualified to do the work in its own country? Naturally, the misfortune of this country is that every confident Indian company has to beg the foreign company, a multi-national to utilise its services or to utilise its name. India is sufficiently confident to take the work of roads here. There is no extra technology that is coming from outside the country. It is not drug manufacturing field where you need the help of research. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing can go on record except the speech of Shri Rao.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.S. RAO: Earlier, they had discarded Indian companies. They have made the Indian companies to beg the multi-nationals. Indian companies will get qualified if they do their work well, and they do not require their support at all. What we need is the money and not the technology.

This is the pathetic condition of the thing, which they have done. Even then, what is the position? It is a different matter. Everybody knows about it.

Now, when it comes to industry, all dividends are tax-free. There is no double taxation. There is a benefit on long term capital gains. You are good in encouraging or giving benefits to all those industries, exporters and traders. How can you weep today or shed tears about the common man? If they think that globalization or privatization is the only way to increase the wealth, let them say so. They need not feel shy about it. It is their conviction. Shri Rupchand Pal has criticized us in spite of aligning with us. It is because it is the conviction of his party. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): We are supporting you also.

SHRI K.S. RAO: All right. The Finance Minister has

mentioned that he wants to bring a crore hectare of land into cultivation. They have not mentioned even one word about irrigation in their speeches.

I just want to say that a senior Member was saying that this Budget is neither a woman, nor a man, but it is only a eunuch. I do not know whether the Budget also has a gender.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, do you know that the Budget has got a gender? I do not know what is the 'woman Budget'; what is the 'man Budget'; and what is the 'eunuch Budget'. We have to get the meaning of this definition from the hon. Member. He was also telling that this Budget is 'anti-poor and pro-capitalist'. I did not comment when he said this. How can I take his comment? If they have got some conviction, they can say so. They were saying that all these 47 years, we were pampering Muslims. How can we shed tears about it?

Similarly, our friend Shri Pathak was telling that it has become a fashion to talk about the Congress Party and 47 years of its rule. They should know pretty well that we have become self-sufficient in food. We are exporting milk products. We are excellent in dairy development. We are at number one position in software in the world. India is number one in regard to pharmaceuticals, cement and healthcare. Our people need not go anywhere for this. Take the case of film industry. In almost every direction, there is a growth. I do agree with them if they say that the growth is not as much as it should have been. I agree with them to that extent. But they cannot say that in the 47 years, the Congress has been doing only harm. The criticism should be reasonable. They are quoting somebody who wrote "*India — From Midnight to Millennium*". Whom are they quoting? They are quoting an NRI. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Shashi Saroj is not an NRI.

SHRI K.S. RAO: What is he?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: He is an Indian in the UN.

SHRI K.S. RAO: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*

All those people who have gone abroad today, have proved that they are very competent. Their competence is shown and admired by no less than the President of the United States of America. Even those patients in America would prefer to go to an Indian doctor rather than the American doctor. It shows how much we have grown; how much we have developed; what kind of education we are imparting in our country today; what is the value of our democracy here; and how much freedom our people have

got to speak. They can speak anything about anybody. They have got the capacity, they have got the freedom to criticise even the number one person, the Prime Minister of the country here.

So, it is not that we have not grown. Please leave those 47 years. I do understand, Pathak ji. You were to criticise even otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*

You were also in the power. Having come to power, people have seen your rule, your conviction. Now, why did the people send us to this side? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): You are not there on your own alone.

SHRI K.S. RAO: All right, agreed. Maybe, that honesty, that sacrificing mind, that service might have come down to an extent in our party that the people have favoured only 148 Members. But then, they have rejected you in spite of your being in the Government for so many years. Who taught, who preached lessons and to whom, everybody knows.

Harin ji, I have been hearing that you are telling the hon. Finance Minister as to which bank is a scheduled bank and which bank is not a scheduled bank. You are appreciating the Finance Minister that he is a very learned man; he is a very knowledgeable man; he is a very good man; and all that, while criticising the Government. I take it. But at the same time you say, "Mr. Finance Minister, do you know what is a scheduled bank?" Anyway, I leave it to you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, having said all these things, I just want to bring it for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister that the earlier NDA Government had also promised that they would bring down the revenue deficit to zero in five years. But then five years had passed. Before that, they had said that they would reduce it to zero in four years. But those four years had also passed. They did not do it.

So, it is my humble request to you, Mr. Finance Minister, to please concentrate and bring the revenue deficit down to zero. You do it by hook or by crook. ...*(Interruptions)* Whatever you do, but the revenue deficit must be zero. Otherwise, people will laugh at us. There is no justification for us to have the revenue deficit. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, there are some more points which I would like to suggest for your kind consideration, Mr. Finance Minister. We have given lakhs of crores worth of property to the Railways. If a common man were to purchase a truck, he has to pay to his staff, he has to pay interest on the lorry, he has to take care of his family and he has to repay the loan. With lakhs of crores worth of investment made in the Railways, why should you give the budgetary support to the

Railways? With lakhs of crores worth of wealth given to the Ministries of Coal, Mines and Petroleum, why should you give the budgetary support to them? They must generate wealth and give it to us. Therefore, there is no reason why we should provide even Re. 1 to those economic Ministries. We must provide all these things to increase the skills of the people. You provide it in education. If we think that the type of education which was brought in by the Britishers, is not suitable for the country, let us change it. Let us bring vocational education.

A boy who studies up to 10th standard, must pick up the confidence that he can live on his own without becoming a parasite or a liability on his parents or the nation. This is possible only when the vocational education is given importance and the budgetary provision is increase in this sector.

Similarly, how does the GDP go up? There must be generation of wealth. Who will generate wealth? What are the resources that we have? We have human resources. So, the human resources are to be made skilled. Their ability to generate wealth must go up. Today out of 1100 million people in this country, there are 600 million people who are under the 'working age', who can learn still, and who are in the 15-45 age group. If these people were to improve their skills, they can generate wealth worth lakhs of crores of rupees.

Today, if I need a skilled carpenter or a skilled mason or a skilled technician or a skilled automobile mechanic, I am not getting. If the skills of these 400 million people were to go up by Rs.50, we would get adequate skilled persons. We get unskilled person for Rs.50, but we are not getting skilled person even for Rs. 150. If 400 million people are improved in terms of their skills, we can generate wealth worth around four lakhs of crore of rupees every year. If the GDP were to be Rs.35 lakh in a year, by increasing it by Rs.4 lakh, the GDP growth rate would go up to eight per cent.

Today we are lingering on at 6.9-7 per cent of GDP. We are aiming at eight per cent. I do not say that this GDP will be for over 12-15 per cent. But at this stage, we have to increase GDP. So, instead of allocating moneys to those Ministries, I would request him to allocate money to improve the skills of the people.

Similarly, we are spending Rs.80,000 crore on Defence Budget. What for we are doing it? Are we thinking of enmity or any sort of fight with China? Are we interested in encroaching into the territory of any other country? Neither the Government nor even a single citizen of this country is interested in encroaching into other's territory. But still we

[Shri K.S. Rao]

are spending Rs.80,000 crore on that. It is only because of lack of trust between nations. Why should we spend so much resources on Defence? Can we not use our talent by keeping competent people on the job, to bring amity and understanding so that both the countries can prosper, instead of becoming slaves of the Western nations? We are at the diktat of those people because of the mistrust between the neighbours. I wish that you concentrate on the wisdom of the Government to ensure that this expenditure is reduced by bringing amity among the neighbours.

Similarly, we have health scheme. I was suggesting to the hon. Minister the other day. The lives of the poor people, the people below poverty line can be insured; not much money is required for this. It does not required Rs. 10,000-Rs.20,000 crore. You are aware; you are providing Rs.100-subsidy in the Budget for each family of two. Similarly, if Rs.120 were to be given to a five-member family, they can get treatment up to Rs.30,000-Rs.40,000, freely even in a private nursing home or in a super speciality hospital. If that were to be so, why do you not make the State Government a participant in this with the Central Government and give health scheme to all? Everybody can be taken care of even in the super speciality hospital. There may not be medical reimbursement by the employees. How many crores of rupees are being wasted by medical reimbursement by producing wrong bills? How much we are giving by way of medical treatment? Instead of this, you can bring universal health scheme, and everybody will be insured for health. For this, you need not have to pay much. The LIC, the corporate sector and insurance companies can be made to take up health schemes compulsorily, to a certain extent; they would not lose much; by taking care of the health of the citizens, the longevity of the citizens will be increased; the benefit would go to the companies concerned. So, this has to be thought of. Everybody would be given health scheme because of this. I would request the hon. Minister to think in this direction.

Similarly, we have social security. A person who has joined service either in the Government or in the corporate sector, is being given pension for all his life, if he puts in 20-25 years of service.

He has got the privilege to get a house, loan and so many other benefits. I am not against it but if these people were to be given lifetime pension what crime a poor man in a village, who works for 10 to 16 years, has committed? When we go to the village, we see a man sitting in a desperate condition, having no eyesight and no children to take care of him. Why can we not bring a legislation to take care of such persons living below poverty line, who do not have any asset to bank upon or who do not have any children to take care of them? How much does it cost?

Today, in Andhra Pradesh we are giving Rs. 75 per month as pension and when we, the people's representatives, go there at least dozens of them are found waiting to get their pension. My request to the hon. Minister is to bring a legislation in consultation with the State Governments. It can be based on either one-third, two-third, a quarter or three quarter sharing pattern. It will not cost more than Rs. 10,000 crore for the entire country. When the Government is spending such a huge amount, misusing the money in several other ways, is this a big amount?

I now come to the linking of rivers. Today, every State Government is asking help from the National Calamity Fund. The State Government claims from the Central Government Rs.5,000 crore for the damage. A team goes and assesses the damage and ultimately the figure becomes Rs.50 crore. The actual loss may only be worth Rs.5000 on account of damage of roads, electrical poles, public property and such other things. A lot more is done to the private individual. If you were to link the rivers, you can save that money. You can avoid flood as also drought. The Government does not need to give the Employment Guarantee Scheme. By bringing two and a half acres of land under cultivation, the Government can provide employment to four crore people. There is no need for the Employment Guarantee Schemes. There is no need for Food for Work. Also, the selfish, cheats cannot misuse the schemes by taking away tonnes and tonnes of rice and selling it in blackmarket. It is not a big scheme.

The Finance Minister is a learned man. He knows the international situation. He knows that for this purpose we can get money from outside at two or three per cent interest. So, it is not a difficult thing. The Government can even make the farming community shareholders in this. They are ready to repay the money partly. The Government can even generate wealth by linking rivers to the tune of a couple of crore of rupees. Investment of Rs. 1 lakh on construction of a dam or a scheme will give Rs. 80,000 income every year. That way, the Government can earn revenue. Please give a thought to it. I wish the hon. Minister's name appear in the history as the one who made a beginning by implementing a scheme which others were discussing not with the intention to help the nation. Please keep it in mind and help the nation by increasing the income, particularly in rural area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It can be possible provided you agree for it.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Why not? It is me who gave the suggestion. Today, Andhra Pradesh has started linking Godavari and Krishna. Prior to election, the cost of the land was Rs.50,000 per acre. The Congress Party had promised free power and a project and the land cost is Rs.2.5 lakh per

acre. There is an income of Rs.2.5 lakh per acre to the farmer. Even the farmer does not mind sharing the project cost if only he is convinced that the leader who has come to advise him is a clean man and he is not going to cheat him. So, it is not difficult.

Similarly, a lot is being discussed about the subsidy. It is being said that the World Bank is against it. The hon. Member was saying that the Finance Minister is against giving subsidy. There is no need to give subsidy to the farmers if they are getting remunerative price for their products. They are not getting the remunerative price. The Government is revising the price of industrial goods every three or six months. If pricing is based on the input cost and the farmers' sweat is also taken into consideration, it has some meaning. We are not revising the price based on inputs. This year, the price of paddy has been increased by Rs. 10. Is it the increase? What is the cost involved in bringing up paddy? If we were to pay right price to the farming community for their products, there is no need for giving subsidy.

Similarly, I appreciate your desire to provide drinking water and power in every village.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, you have already taken near-about 40 minutes.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I am concluding. Lastly, you have not mentioned anything about population control. Having reached almost 11 million, it is time for us to concentrate on the population control measures. I gave a suggestion in this regard in 1986 that let the Government bring a scheme for all those couples who are in the re-productive age saying that if you limit your children to one or two, at the time of their marriage, the Government would provide Rs.1 lakh to them. If such an incentive is given, a lot of people would be attracted to limit their children either to one or two. It does not cost Rs. 1 lakh because we would be giving them Rs. 1 lakh at the time of their marriage. If we set aside the money for this purpose today, I think we would require only Rs.3000. We could certainly control population through such measures. There are always ways.

I wish the hon. Finance Minister would give a serious thought to some of the suggestions which I made. If he thinks that they are practicable - which I believe they are if they are put on paper - he can add his knowledge and experience to it. I wish that he would be the Finance Minister whom we cannot criticise any more even in our dreams.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, it is really gratifying to address this House at this hour on the Budget which has been placed before this House by the hon. Finance Minister for the second time consecutively. We all heard the Finance

Minister with rapt attention and there are many relevant issues which need to be debated and discussed. But as my Party has been confined to a limited amount of time, I would confine myself to only five highlights of the Budget.

In this Budget an attempt has been made to put a major assault on poverty and unemployment. When one goes through the Budget proposals and the idea that has been put forth by the Finance Minister in his Speech, one understands that he is targeting unemployment and poverty. The second focus is on the common man. The third highlight is a major thrust on the initiatives to take forward the agenda of Common Minimum Programme. Fourth highlight is a thing which is being discussed in this House and will be discussed tomorrow and day after also is the National Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The last point which I would deliberate upon is of more critical nature. I am taken a bit aback by the fact that till now, the learned speakers who have spoken before me, have paid scant regard to this aspect. That aspect deals with the fiscal responsibility of the Centre *vis-a-vis* States.

The most critical aspect of this year's Budget, to my mind, is the drastic change in the fiscal relation between the Centre and the State. When I would take up this point in my speech, I would definitely refer to my State Orissa and would mention as to how we view this Budget.

Sir, this is supposed to be the first Budget of this Government and that is why there was much hype about this. There was a lot of discussion and people, I would not say waited with a baited breath, had great expectations from this year's Budget. Also, the last year's Budget was placed just after the elections and it was practically in the middle of the financial year. This year adequate attention must have been paid by the Government to prepare this Budget. That is why, different sections of the society had great expectations from this Budget, specially the corporate sector and the Multi-National Companies. How have they reacted to the Budget? I need not go into those details because of paucity of time. But I can say that they are not happy. They expected bold reforms because this was supposed to be the first full-fledged Budget of this Government but the corporate sector and the Multi-National Companies have been disappointed.

On the other side, lack of finances was another aspect that had put the Finance Minister down from going in for more popular programmes. Of course, the pro-poor rhetoric was there and also to make the Left happy, a lot many things were being discussed behind closed doors. But I do not think that the Left Parties are happy with this Budget. Shri Rupchand Pal has explained in detail their compulsion for supporting this Budget. But they are not happy with the

[Shri B. Mahtab]

Budget. In a sense, this Budget reflects the political realities of the day and the reality is that the relationship of this United Progressive Alliance with the forces that are backing it are a bit confused.

This Government has pro-reformers with them; they have people who want change to take place with a human face; they have liberals as well and they have the Left parties with them. This is the conglomeration of the UPA supporters and with all this the Finance Minister I would say - Shri Rupchand Pal would agree with me - has done what best could have been done.

Sir, this Budget has pleased no one. Once you try to please everyone, you end up pleasing no one. This Budget is a reflection. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Not much different from NDA.

SHRI PALANIMANICKAM: It was with your support.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: This is what I am saying. You have carried our policies from this side to the other side.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: But the problem here is, this Budget has imparted little direction to economy. The Budget reveals what is wrong with the Government approach to reform. I think Mr. Rupchand Pal will also agree with me, it has relied on more and more cess to finance social programmes rather than on Government's efficiency in utilising resources.

I would come to the last point which I have mentioned. The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended a drastic change in the fiscal relations between the Centre and the States and it is reflected in the Budget. In his speech, the Finance Minister has very cleverly hidden a remark that the States and the Union Territories have to borrow around Rs.29,003 crore from the market for financing their Plans. This has never happened earlier. He has very cleverly concealed the fact that this relieves the Centre of fiscal deficit of this amount. The Centre's deficit for the coming year ought to be higher by Rs. 29,003 crore. The fine print of the Budget paper, not the Minister's speech does not show that the Centre has cut its Plan provisions to the States and the UTs from Rs. 55,209 crore in the last budget to Rs. 30,454 crore in this Budget. The reduction is Rs. 24,755 crore. This is the mathematical jugglery which has been given to the whole country through this House. We would expect an answer to this point. A transparent Budget should have highlighted this fact which has not been done.

The States and the UTs would be forced to borrow from the market or have been told to borrow from the market.

Can they borrow from the market without your concurrence? So, what liberty have you given them? You have fizzled with the figures. They cannot borrow without your concurrence. If at all they will borrow, they cannot borrow on their own. My apprehension is, most of the States will then broke. As I had said, the Budget has got specific plans, schemes and grants running upto Rs. 7750 crores from the States and UTs list. All these funds would be used or parked as funds which have been marked for the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government.

My apprehension is that this Budget, as I said earlier, will drive the States to bankruptcy. My State, Orissa, has been striving for the last six years to get a special package. Our hon. Chief Minister has repeatedly approached the Central Government and the hon. Finance Minister for the swapping of the high cost loans, which was a very innovative scheme announced in the year before last year's Budget of the NDA Government. More has to be done, about which I had spoken at length while discussing the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Next, let me come to the major initiatives that have been launched. You have unveiled the *Bharat Nirman vision*, without a single rupee as Budget provision for it. The Economic Survey has hinted at replacing subsidies with price support to crops and fertilizers. Greater investment on irrigation, roads, electrification was also talked of. But the Budget allocation is simply missing.

Similarly, the National Employment Guarantee Scheme has sadly been reinvented as just another rural employment programme. It holds out no hope for the millions, as has been rightly pointed out by one of the senior leaders of the Opposition, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. He mentioned only about the unemployed urban poor, but in more than 300 districts of our country, large number of people are unemployed. Nothing has been done with regard to that.

The hon. Minister has also de-reserved 108 small scale industries. As such, thousands of small scale units are already sick. Many units are unable to run. There are no programmes or schemes for them. The rural electrification has become a joke.

Regarding repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies, in the last year's Budget, we were talking about Commissions, this Commission or that Commission being appointed etc. This year, in this Budget, we are hearing about Missions. This Mission for water bodies have hardly Rs. 100 crore. For National Employment Guarantee Scheme, the provision is Rs. 11,000 crore.

I now come to another aspect, that is, education. It is because the two main aspects of social sector are education and health. In the CMP it has been mentioned that six per

cent of the GDP will be provided for education. Even after the Education Cess, it has gone up only to Rs. 19,190 crore, out of a total Budget outlay of Rs. 5,14,344 crore. We have heard Mr. Scindia saying that we will progress towards that. But we are far below the commitment which has been made in the CMP. Out of this allocation of Rs. 19,119 crore, secondary and higher education will be getting only Rs.2712 crore. This much for secondary and higher education. We understand that a greater thrust is there on the primary education. We can understand that. But, at the same time, he wants to emulate the University of Yale, University of Cambridge and the University of Oxford. And finally, we come down to one Institute only. We think of something so great like Oxford University, Cambridge University and the Yale University. They are not Institutes. We think of just one Institute. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Shri Scindia has rightly said that it is only a role model.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: After presenting such a rosy picture of building this nation, we want to build only one Institute. With a Budgetary allocation of 5,14,344 crore, for education, the allocation is only Rs. 19,000 crore. In the matter of higher education and secondary education, we come down to Rs.2900 crore but think of the Universities of international repute. We think of only one Institute. Of course, one small step is a great leap for mankind. One can say that. But, at the same time, I think something more should be done. I am not disputing the Bangalore Institute's being the role model. But more such Institutes should also have been included so that this country can grow at one level.

In respect of the health sector, in the CMP, the proposed outlay was up to 2 per cent of the GDP. But the outlay for Health and Family Welfare is Rs.9682 crore out of a total outlay of Rs.5,14,344 crore!

Some days back, a comparison was made between the Common Minimum Programme and what is the reality in the actual which has been provided in this Budget.

About employment, the CMP has promised the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. I have also mentioned how only 170 rural districts have been covered. Last year, it was Rs. 11024.52 crore that was allotted. This year, it is just Rs. 13,011 crore.

Regarding education, there is an increase from Rs. 8004.58 crore to Rs. 12,536 crore. This is a remarkable increase. In respect of the Health Sector, from Rs.6696 crore - this is a marginal increase - it has been put at Rs.7769 crore. Similarly, in respect of water management, only Rs.100 crore was there. This year also, only Rs.100 crore has been

allocated. It is a pity. In regard to Agriculture, there is no change so much for the common man. Coming to the Small Scale Industries, it was allotted Rs.414 crore last year. This year, it is just Rs.474 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

I think the CPM's first instant reaction is to be noted. I think the Government is taking note of their reaction. How have they reacted to it? I am quoting from the National Herald founded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I quote:

"The Left Party deplored, the Government had not increased the funds for agriculture and cooperative sector to meet the credit requirements of millions of farmers and artisans in the country."

I need not elaborate on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I will conclude within three or four minutes.

I will now come to the aspect of tackling the black money problem. I have my fundamentals clear which this Government has come out with. Many people have a different opinion on this withdrawal tax, but I have a different view on this. If I draw money from the bank, it is my money. When I earn, I also pay tax and I do not dispute that. I agree the Government wants money and they want to tax. They want to widen the tax net. We may have a dispute as to whether the limit to tax the withdrawal of money from the bank should be Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 50,000 or Rs. one lakh. But when I deposit money in the bank, it is my earning. When I am taking a salary, when I am getting money from certain known source, I also pay tax. But how is this direct tax to be collected? How are these figures to be compiled by the bank? Are the banks equipped to do that? These are all secondary. However, I support the idea put forth in this Budget. But this is not the way to check black money.

Sir, black money is never deposited in a bank and, I think, the Finance Minister is very well aware of it. But the idea behind it is to see as to who is drawing the money, for what purpose and to track it down. If that is the idea, then this limit of Rs. 10,000 should be enhanced. You make it Rs. 50,000 or Rs. one lakh or whatever figure the RBI has provided, as has been suggested by an hon. Member here. That is one aspect. But I do not dispute the idea. Even a person earns money, he has a responsibility towards the State and a tax should be paid by him, but at the same time, the Government should see that this withdrawal tax, as I wish to term it, should not dampen the spirit to save money and people should not be dissuaded from going to the bank and depositing money there. That is the only lacuna which occurs to my mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I have come to my last point, rather the second last point.

There is a project which has been put forth in this Budget which is called the National Urban Renewal Mission. I would request the Minister, who is present here, to reconsider it because this project is going to be operational only in cities that have a population of one million. If that is the case, not a single city in Orissa will be benefited. I do not know whether Kerala also will be benefited in any way either. Under the present norm, only cities with a population of 10 lakhs will be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Otherwise, I will be constrained to call the next hon. Member to speak.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: The last point is about our repeated pleas, requests and demands of the people of Orissa for proper distribution of finance. Orissa has been neglected for the last many years and repeatedly for many other reasons Orissa has been deprived. We expect from this Government that Orissa should get its due. A special package for which we have been repeatedly asking for, needs serious consideration.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I wish to oppose the Budget, the reason being varied. A lot of reasons are there because this Government of the UPA has announced in the Budget and has tried to priorities six areas to upgrade rural economy, agriculture, poverty, unemployment, health, education, irrigation, roads, water supply, housing, rural electrification, rural telecom connectivity, etc.

Here, I would like to say that in his Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has tried to prove that in nine months he has done wonders to the economy. I would like to remind him that only on the strong economic foundations, which were laid down by the NDA Government, he has tried to build his programme on those foundations.

For example, there has just been a change in the nomenclature of various schemes, like Swajaldhara, which he has named as Rajiv Gandhi Foundation Drinking Water Scheme; Pradhan Mantri Sarak Yojana has been named as Rural Connectivity. There are so many other schemes like that which have been renamed and he has tried to prop up the personality cult which is very much prevalent in the Congress Party.

Here, I would like to say that he has admitted in his Budget Speech that in the year 2003-04, when the NDA Government was there, we could achieve a growth rate of 8.5 per cent. Is not that good? Or is it bad? Therefore, he has admitted that during the tenure of last Government in the year 2003-04, the growth rate of 8.5 per cent was achieved. But the foundation of the economic upsurge which touched 8.5 per cent during 2003-04 was because of varied reasons. It was not just the false promises the NDA Government made to the people of the country, though, we were voted out of power. The reasons must be multifarious. They might be political. But on the economic front, the NDA vote was steadfast and we had competent Finance Ministers who laid the strong economic foundation of this country, where the Forex deposits increased to nearly one billion dollars. It was unprecedented in the Indian economic scenario because instances have been there that gold was mortgaged, devaluation was done, and inflation had touched its highest nadir during the Congress regime.

We talk of agricultural sector. Due to varied reasons, one of them is lack of credit facilities, the farmers were languishing.

19.00 hrs.

During the NDA Government, we had started programmes which were benefiting the rural areas and the neglected regions of various States. The Centre gave packages because in this country, as you all know, there is fiscal federalism. We have to go on with the fiscal federalism, and that is very vital also. We have to see that the States sustain themselves.

Based on the Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission, a Task Force was set up. That was sent to Australia and Canada where the Centre-State relations are the best in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you can continue your speech tomorrow.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: All right, Sir, I will continue my speech tomorrow. My speech is inconclusive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 16th March, 2005 at 11.00 a.m.

19.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on
Wednesday, March 16, 2005/Phalgun 25, 1926 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	166
2	Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar	169
3	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	165
4	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	179
5	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	176
6	Shri Kulaste, Faggan Singh	178
7	Shri Mohd., Mukeem	165
8	Shri Mohd., Tahir	177
9	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	168
10	Shri Panda, Prabodh	161
11	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	167
12	Smt. Purandeswari, D.	161
13	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	163
14	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	166
15	Shri Ravichandran, Sippiparai	180
16	Shri Rijiju, Khiren	164
17	Shri Shivanna, M.	179
18	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	177
19	Smt. Shukla, Karuna	162
20	Shri Singh, Dushyant	167
21	Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	164
22	Shri Verma, Rajesh	178
23	Shri Yadav, Baleshwar	163

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1	Shri "Bachda", Bachi Singh Rawat	1740
2	Shri Aaron Rashid, J.M.	1787, 1895
3	Shri Abdullakutty	1786

1	2	3
4	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	1739, 1884 1915, 1939
5	Shri Adsul, Anandrao V.	1744, 1850 1855, 1898 1924
6	Shri Ahamad, Atiq	1784, 1813
7	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	1785, 1869
8	Shri Appadurai, M.	1769, 1862, 1928
9	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	1765, 1788, 1861, 1926,
10	Shri Azmi, Ilyas	1873
11	Shri Bailtha, Kailash	1751
12	Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar	1858, 1935
13	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	1763, 1910 1941, 1953
14	Shri Barman, Hiten	1876, 1879
15	Shri Baxla, Joachim	1800, 1876 1879
16	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	1828
17	Shri Bisen, Gaurishankar Chaturbh	1783
18	Shri Bishnoi, Jaswant Singh	1794
19	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	1784
20	Shri Borkataky, Narayan Chandra	1725, 1844 1924,
21	Shri Bose, Subrata	1841, 1876 1879
22	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	1808
23	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	1791
24	Dr. Chakraborty, Sujan	1839
25	Shri Chaliha, Kirip	1768, 1918
26	Shri Chandel, Suresh	1759, 1760 1804
27	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	1822
28	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	1762

1	2	3
29	Dr. Chinta Mohan	1756
30	Smt. Choudhary, Anuradha	1888, 1891 1942
31	Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar	1780
32	Shri Chouhan, Shivraj Singh	1811
33	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	1730, 1843 1859
34	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	1810
35	Shri Deshmukh, Subhash Sureshchandra	1816
36	Shri Dhindsa, Sukhdev Singh	1803
37	Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	1771, 1868
38	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadev	1755, 1771
39	Shri Gamang, Giridhar	1747
40	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	1758
41	Shri Gao, Tapir	1819
42	Smt. Gawali, Bhavana Pundalikrao	1815, 1902
43	Shri Gohain, Rajen	1746, 1851 1927,
44	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	1824, 1894
45	Shri Goyal, Surendra Prakash	1776
46	Shri Gudhe, Anant	1773
47	Shri Hamza, T.K.	1799
48	Shri Harsha Kumar, G.V.	1781, 1871 1931,
49	Shri Hassan, Munawar	1770, 1873
50	Dr. Jagannath, M.	1782, 1872
51	Dr. Jatiya, Satyanarayan	1743, 1913
52	Smt. Jayaprada	1790
53	Shri Jha, Raghunath	1724, 1864 1951,
54	Shri Jogi, Ajit	1840, 1920 1944
55	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	1774, 1822

1	2	3
56	Shri Kalmadi, Suresh	1827, 1907
57	Shri Kanodia, Mahesh	1806
58	Shri Karunakaran, P.	1729
59	Shri Khan, Sunil	1729, 1823 1944
60	Shri Khandelwal, Vijay Kumar	1788, 1875
61	Shri Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.	1841
62	Shri Khanna, Vinod	1836
63	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	1847, 1922
64	Shri Konyak, W. Wangyuh	1809
65	Shri Koshal, Raghuv eer Singh	1748, 1841 1852, 1941
66	Dr. Koya, P.P.	1775, 1878
67	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	1905
68	Shri Kulaste, Faggan Singh	1893, 1944
69	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	1893
70	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	1825
71	Shri Kumar, Sajjan	1776, 1889 1943,
72	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	1838, 1888 1942
73	Smt. Laxman, Susheela Bangaru	1756
74	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	1880
75	Shri Mahajan, Y.G.	1736, 1797 1887
76	Smt. Maheshwari, Kiran	1736, 1899
77	Shri Mahtab, B.	1800, 1890 1941,
78	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	1796, 1837 1915, 1926
79	Shri Mandlik, S.D.	1755
80	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	1778
81	Shri Marndi, Sudam	1835

1	2	3
82	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	1756, 1908
83	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	1818, 1831 1903, 1917
84	Shri Mehta, Bhuvaneshwar Prasad	1796
85	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	1821
86	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	1761, 1868 1900
87	Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar	1831
88	Shri Moghe, Krishna Murari	1779
89	Shri Mohan, P.	1787
90	Shri Mohd., Mukeem	1873, 1937
91	Shri Mohd., Tahir	1888, 1891 1942
92	Shri Mollah, Hannan	1728
93	Shri Munshi Ram	1888, 1942
94	Shri Murmu, Rupchand	1830, 1908
95	Shri Naik, Shripad Yesso	1832
96	Smt. Narhire, Kalpana Ramesh	1876
97	Shri Nayak, Ananta	1817, 1876
98	Shri Nishad, Mahendra Prasad	1737
99	Shri Oram, Jual	1756, 1772 1904, 1946
100	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	1782, 1810 1842, 1876
101	Shri Palanisamy, K.C.	1733, 1818 1853, 1925
102	Shri Panda, Prabodh	1846, 1929
103	Shri Parate, Dalspat Singh	1731
104	Shri Patel, Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai	1745, 1849 1930
105	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	1754, 1857 1945
106	Smt. Patariya, Neeta	1796, 1944

1	2	3
107	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	1763, 1766 1806, 1866 1948
108	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	1867, 1949
109	Shri Patil, D.B.	1833
110	Shri Patil, Prakash Bapu V.	1727, 1768
111	Shri Patil, Raosaheb Danve	1780
112	Shri Patil, Shrinivas Dadasaheb	1876
113	Shri Ponnuswamy, E.	1859
114	Shri Prabhu, Suresh Prabhakar	1888
115	Shri Prakash, Jai	1734
116	Smt. Purandeswari, D.	1896
117	Shri Rajbhar, Chandra Dev Prasad	1750
118	Shri Rajender Kumar	1834
119	Shri Rajendran, P.	1752, 1778 1822, 1854
120	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	1859
121	Shri Rana, Kashiram	1793, 1944
122	Shri Rao, K.S.	1753, 1856 1942
123	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	1762, 1859 1865, 1936
124	Shri Rao, D. Vittal	1797, 1813 1911, 1932
125	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	1919
126	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	1741, 1912
127	Shri Rawat, Dhansingh	1820
128	Shri Rawat, Kamla Prasad	1802, 1892
129	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	1759, 1909 1952
130	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	1801
131	Shri Rijju, Khiren	1893
132	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	1764, 1859 1897, 1929

1	2	3
133	Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar	1807, 1916
134	Adv. Satheedevi, (Shrimati) P.	1788
135	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	1945
136	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	1733, 1798
137	Shri Sethi, Arjun	1789, 1876 1934
138	Shri Shaheen, Abdul Rashid	1795, 1885 1940,
139	Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	1780
140	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	1812
141	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	1744, 1810 1855, 1898 1945
142	Shri Shivanna, M.	1897
143	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	1888, 1942
144	Smt. Shukla, Karuna	1869
145	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	1783
146	Shri Singh Lakshman	1829
147	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	1786, 1874
148	Shri Singh, Chandrabhan	1783, 1805
149	Shri Singh, Dushyant	1806, 1860 1933
150	Shri Singh, Mohan	1757, 1863 1947
151	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	1738, 1810 1848, 1923
152	Shri Singh, Sugrib	1886, 1941
153	Shri Singh, Vishvendra	1906
154	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	1756, 1792 1881
155	Shri Sonowal, Sarbananda	1877, 1907

1	2	3
156	Shri Subba, M.K.	1845, 1907 1921
157	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	1790, 1792 1881
158	Shri Surendran, Chengara	1822
159	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	1742
160	Shri Thomas, P.C.	1796
161	Shri Thummar, V.K.	1944
162	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	1735, 1772 1850, 1898 1950
163	Shri Varma, Ratilal Kalidas	1899
164	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	1793
165	Shri Veerendrakumar, M.P.	1777, 1778 1822, 1883
166	Shri Verma, Bhanu Pratap Singh	1758, 1780
167	Shri Verma, Rajesh	1796, 1914
168	Shri Yadav, Akhilesh	1882, 1938
169	Shri Yadav, Baleshwar	1859, 1870
170	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	1732
171	Shri Yadav, Mitrasen	1826
172	Shri Yadav, Paras Nath	1806
173	Shri Yadav, Sita Ram	1749, 1768 1831, 1917
174	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	1753, 1814 1856, 1901 1942
175	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	1797
176	Shri Yogi, Aditya Nath	1774
177	Shri Zahedi, Mahboob	1726

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Question

Commerce and Industry	164, 165, 166, 176, 179
Development of North Eastern Region	
Home Affairs	161, 171, 173, 177, 180
Human Resource Development	163, 167, 168, 172, 174, 175
Parliamentary Affairs	
Tribal Affairs	162, 178
Urban Development	169, 170
Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	
Youth Affairs and Sports	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Question

Commerce and Industry	1728, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1736, 1752, 1765, 1768, 1769, 1771, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1782, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1810, 1837, 1838, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1878, 1883, 1887, 1898, 1908, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1933, 1936, 1942, 1946, 1948, 1952
Development of North Eastern Region	1819, 1916
Home Affairs	1737, 1741, 1744, 1746, 1753, 1754, 1756, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1772, 1774, 1775, 1802, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1812, 1817, 1822, 1824, 1827, 1829, 1841, 1847, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1869, 1877, 1881, 1882, 1890, 1892, 1897, 1901, 1903, 1907, 1918, 1924, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1945, 1950
Human Resource Development	1726, 1729, 1730, 1739, 1740, 1745, 1747, 1750, 1764, 1773, 1779, 1780, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1793, 1795, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1813, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1826, 1830, 1843, 1849, 1859, 1864, 1875, 1880, 1888, 1904, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1928, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1949, 1953
Parliamentary Affairs	

Tribal Affairs	1725, 1763, 1766, 1834, 1840, 1866, 1885, 1886, 1893, 1902, 1909, 1920, 1926
Urban Development	1724,1727,1734,1738,1742,1755, 1757, 1758, 1770, 1781, 1790, 1794, 1804, 1811, 1814, 1816, 1828, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1839, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1851, 1860, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1896, 1900, 1905, 1906, 1913, 1917, 1923, 1937, 1943,1951
Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	1743,1748,1759,1765,1792,1825, 1899, 1910, 1947,
Youth Affairs And Sports	1735,1749,1751,1767,1783,1791, 1796, 1809, 1815, 1823, 1831, 1852, 1868, 1871, 1876, 1879, 1891, 1895, 1912, 1919, 1941, 1944.

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on the dedicated channel of Doordarshan, viz. DD-Lok Sabha. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. on everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of English and Hindi Versions and other Parliamentary Publications are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Parliament House, New Delhi-110001

© 2005 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition) and Printed by Sunlight Printers, Delhi - 110006**
