

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Thirteenth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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Dated 16.11.2009

*(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 26, 2008/Phalgun 7, 1929 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have an important issue regarding Marathi. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

### WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM SWEDEN

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: On behalf of the hon. Members of the House, and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure welcoming His Excellency, Mr. Pet Westerberg, Speaker of the Riksdag and the members of the Swedish Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Sunday, 24 February, 2008. They are now seated in the Special Box. We had very useful discussions with them. We appreciate the friendship they had exhibited towards us. I am sure all of you agree with me that it is our duty to deepen our relationship with all our friendly countries and that is what our distinguished guests from Sweden expressed. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings, and best wishes to His Majesty the King, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Kingdom of Sweden.

11.03 hrs.

### MEMBERS SWORN

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Secretary-General may now call out the names of new Members to take oath or affirmation.

Shrimati Meena Singh (Bikramganj)

Shri Arun Yadav (Khargone)

Shri Neeraj Shekhar (Ballia, UP)

I am glad that we have some more young Members now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Please allow the hon. Speaker to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have just now welcomed the honoured guests who are in the Special Box; and this is the way we behave!

...(interruptions)

11.06 hrs.

At this stage Shri Chandra Pal Singh Yadav and some other hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Assistance Sought by Exporters

\*1. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) whether assistance of the Government has been sought by a large number of exporters to enable them to invoice their exports in Indian Rupees only instead of in US Dollars; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Some exporters at different fora had requested for allowing exporters to invoice in Indian Rupees. The Reserve Bank of India has not received any specific demand from exporters to enable them to invoice in Indian Rupees. There is no restriction on invoicing of export contracts in Indian Rupees in terms of the Rules, Regulations, Notifications and Directions framed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999. Further, in terms of Para 2.40 of the Foreign Trade Policy (September 1, 2004 to March 31, 2009), "all export contracts and invoices shall be denominated either in freely convertible currency or in Indian Rupees but export proceeds shall be realized in freely convertible currency. However, export proceeds against specific exports may also be realized in rupees provided it is through a freely convertible Vostro account of a non-resident bank situated in any country, other than a member of the ACU or Nepal or Bhutan".

[Translation]

#### Extremist Activities

\*2. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of naxalite, terrorist and extremist incidents that occurred in the country during the last three years and in the current year as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of police personnel and civilians killed in these incidents during the said period in each State;

(c) the details of weapons looted from security forces and other citizens in these incidents;

(d) the details of assistance provided by the Union and State Governments to the dependents of paramilitary forces, police force personnel and other civilians killed in these incidents; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The details based on available information are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Central Government provides ex-gratia payment of Rs. 7.50 lakh and liberalized pension award and other pensionary benefits to dependents of Central paramilitary force personnel killed in terrorist/naxal incidents.

The State Governments provide ex-gratia and other compensation to dependents of police personnel and of civilians killed in terrorist/naxal incidents as per their respective State-specific policies in this regard. Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs, the Central Government also contributes towards the ex-gratia payments made by the State Governments by way of re-imbursement of an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh for each police personnel killed and Rs. 1.00 lakh for each civilian killed.

(e) Law and order being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to take action to deal with the activities of terrorists/naxalites / extremists. The Central Government, however, supplements their efforts and resources through a variety of measures which include, deployment of Central paramilitary forces who work under the control of the State Government concerned, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions, assistance for strengthening of the State police and Intelligence agencies under the Scheme of Modernization of Police forces, re-imbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination etc.

In addition various other measures are also being taken by the Central Government to check and prevent the activities of terrorist and anti-national elements sponsored from across the borders. These include intensive patrolling and vigilance on the borders, border fencing and flood lighting, arrangement for coastal security and action at the diplomatic level and through multi-lateral and bi-lateral fora to secure cooperation in the area of counter-terrorism.



## Statement

## Naxalite Violence (as on 20.02.2008)

	2005				2006				2007				2008			
	No. of Incidents	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilians killed	No. of Weapons looted	No. of Incidents	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilians killed	No. of Weapons looted	No. of Incidents	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilians killed	No. of Weapons looted	No. of Incidents	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilians killed	No. of Weapons looted
Andhra Pradesh	535	22	183	11	183	10	37	3	138	2	43	17	17	-	9	-
Bihar	186	24	107	82	107	5	40	13	135	22	45	44	17	4	3	4
Jharkhand	312	27	310	188	310	43	81	15	482	8	149	30	68	4	12	-
Chhattisgarh	385	47	715	24	715	84	304	95	582	198	171	147	77	14	11	11
Madhya Pradesh	20	1	6	-	6	-	1	-	9	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Maharashtra	94	24	98	12	98	3	39	-	94	3	22	1	7	1	-	-
Orissa	42	1	44	11	44	4	5	31	67	2	15	1	18	17	3	1091
Uttar Pradesh	10	-	11	-	11	-	5	-	9	-	3	-	1	-	0	-
West Bengal	14	1	23	-	23	8	9	17	32	-	6	7	5	-	3	-
Karnataka	8	6	10	10	10	-	-	3	7	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Others	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1509</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1509</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1106</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir (as on 31.1.2008)</b>																
J & K	1890	189	1667	-	1667	151	389	-	1092	110	158	-	53	3	5	-
<b>North - Eastern Region (as on 15.2.2008)</b>																
Assam	398	7	413	-	413	32	164	7	474	27	287	16	57	7	17	4
Meghalaya	37	-	38	-	38	-	6	-	28	1	9	1	1	-	-	-
Tripura	115	11	87	4	87	14	14	6	94	6	14	4	17	-	1	-
Arunachal Pradesh	32	1	16	-	16	-	-	-	35	5	12	6	2	-	-	-
Nagaland	192	1	309	-	309	2	29	-	272	1	44	2	32	-	8	1
Mizoram	4	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	554	50	498	25	498	28	96	2	584	39	130	20	51	1	14	-

[English]

**Free Education to Scheduled Caste Students**

\*3. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide free education for Schedule Caste students upto Ph.D. in all Government and aided educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the extent to which the above proposal is likely to help those students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Sub-Group on "Education and Skill Development" of the "Committee of Ministers on Dalit Affairs" (CMDA) has recommended, inter alia, that no fee should be charged from Scheduled Caste (SC) students in Government or Government aided institutions at any level right upto Ph.D. The CMDA has not yet finalized its recommendations.

(c) The Sub-Group's recommendation will contribute significantly in increasing the access of Scheduled Castes to education.

[Translation]

**Bilateral Trade with China**

\*4. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bilateral trade agreements signed with China during the recent visit of Prime Minister to China;

(b) the expected growth in the bilateral trade between India and China as a result of these trade agreements;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed for giving trade concessions to Indian exporters by China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) During the Prime Minister's recent visit to China, a Protocol of Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Tobacco Leaves from India to China was signed between the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China

and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of India. The Protocol will facilitate resumption of tobacco trade between India and China.

(b) Through the impact of this agreement on the bilateral trade may be limited, the total bilateral trade between India and China is expected to grow to a level of \$60 billion by 2010.

(c) and (d) In recent past, no bilateral agreement has been signed by China giving trade concessions to Indian exporters. However, as per Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA signed as Bangkok Agreement in July, 1975 and revised on 02.11.2005) China offered tariff preferences to India on 1697 items including food items, chemical products, drugs, textile products and machinery products. India in return offered tariff concessions on 570 items including primarily chemical, paper, steel, rubber, electric machinery, railway products and toys.

**Delay in Fixation of Royalty Rates**

\*5. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in fixation of royalty rates for main minerals by the Union Government and the decrease in the price of zinc and value of dollar have caused losses to the tune of several crores of rupees to the mineral industry in Rajasthan and in other States.

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to compensate the industry for the said loss;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by when the royalty rate is likely to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (d) Royalty for zinc and other major minerals is being collected by the State Governments as per rates revised on 14th October 2004, as provided in the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act). Since the royalty for zinc is levied on ad-valorem basis, it automatically take into account the fluctuation of price of zinc, the interest of the state governments on account of revenue accrual from royalty and royalty burden on the industry are suitably protected.

(e) As per the provisions of the MMDR Act, increase in the rates of royalty may be done only once in three years. A Study Group set by the Ministry for suggesting revision of rates of royalty has submitted its report to the Government. Based on the report of the Study Group, a proposal for revision of royalty rates and dead rent is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

**Admission in Pre-Schools**

\*6. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has laid down any guidelines for admission to the pre-school classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prominent private schools in Delhi are found to have violated Supreme Court orders dated December 14, 2007 and are interacting with the child and are selling admission forms at exorbitant prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to ensure compliance of Supreme Court orders by the Schools;

(e) whether Government has taken any action to de-recognize schools found violating Supreme Court orders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court of India in its interim order dated 14.12.2007 in SLP No. 12744 and 12862/2007 has laid down the following in regard to admission to the pre-primary classes in Delhi:-

- (i) Interaction with the parents can be held by schools.
- (ii) Schools should either adopt the admission schedule fixed by Education Department or can adopt its own schedule after intimating the Department.
- (iii) Admission Criteria will not be approved by Director of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

The above is also applicable to pre-schools classes till the guidelines for pre-schools are framed.

(c) and (d) Only one such complaint was received by the Directorate of Education of Delhi Administration about interviewing of children by a school, but on enquiry, the complaint was found to be without substance. Monitoring Cells have been constituted in all districts of Delhi to look into the complaints regarding admission.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Study on Criminal Justice System**

\*7. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the criminal justice system;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) the action so far taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the improvement witnessed in the system as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) Various Commissions/Committees had been set up from time to time to make recommendations on various aspects of Criminal Justice System. Recently, a Committee was constituted on 03.05.2006 for drafting a National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhava Menon. The Committee has submitted its report. Some of the major recommendations suggested in the report, inter alia, include, suggestions relating to reclassification of crimes with the objective of empowering victims, speedy and efficacious delivery of justice, sentencing guidelines for purposive punishment, safeguarding the interest of the weaker sections, use of science and technology for Criminal Justice Reforms and compensation for victims etc.

Considering that, the Criminal Justice System falls in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the recommendations could have wide ranging implications, copies of the Report have been sent to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as also to the various Ministries / Organizations in the Central Government for their comments and suggestions.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**LTTE Activities**

\*8. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to check the spread of activities of LTTE in Southern parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has taken various steps to check the activities of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Government has declared the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) as a Terrorist Organisation under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

as amended in 2004. A three-tier system of coastal patrolling and protection by the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and the Coastal Security Group of Tamil Nadu is operating to check possible intrusion of militants and smuggling of contraband by LTTE and elements associated with them. Further, the Union Government has approved a Coastal Security Scheme for coastal areas, including southern parts of the country, to strengthen the infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of close coastal waters. Within the mainland, continuous vigilance is being maintained to check possible activities of the LTTE and cases are being registered under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2004, as also for smuggling etc. These steps have resulted in foiling attempts to smuggle explosives and other contraband materials, and also led to arrest of LTTE cadres and their associates.

**Relief to States Affected  
by Floods**

\*9. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Team has recently visited the flood affected districts of different States including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance provided by the Union Government to the States so far;

(c) whether the State Governments have requested for further assistance to mitigate the problems of the flood affected people;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (e) The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support. Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is provided to States through the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), allocation for which is made to various States based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. CRF is supplemented by the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of a calamity of a severe nature after following the laid down procedure.

2. Twelve States and one Union Territory viz. Andhra Pradesh (2 memoranda), Arunachal Pradesh, Assam,

Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka (3 memoranda), Orissa (2 memoranda), Mizoram, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Pondicherry have submitted memoranda seeking additional Central assistance from NCCF for relief operations in the areas affected by floods etc. during this year, so far. Upon receipt of the memoranda, Inter-Ministerial Teams had been constituted immediately which visited all the aforesaid States, except the UT of Puducherry, for an on the spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds. The memorandum from Puducherry has been received recently and a Team has been constituted which will be visiting the UT shortly. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited Tamil Nadu during 10-12th January 2008, for an on the spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds. The report of the Central Team has been received and processed. Certain clarifications have been sought from the State Government, which are still awaited. On receipt of clarifications, the request of the State Government will be placed before Inter Ministerial Group and High Level Committee for consideration and approval of funds from NCCF. However, the entire Central share of CRF amounting to Rs. 172.88 crore for the year 2007-08 has already been released to Tamil Nadu.

3. As stated above, to ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake rescue and relief operations in the wake of natural calamities, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State, which is contributed by Government of India and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. For the year 2007-08, the allocation is of the order of Rs. 4258.85 crore, out of which 75% amounting to Rs. 3194.14 crore is the share of Government of India and 25% amounting to Rs. 1064.71 crore is the share of State Governments. During the year, an amount of Rs. 2486.31 crore has been released as Central share of CRF. The remaining share of Government of India will be released after submission of utilization certificates by the concerned States. In addition, financial assistance of Rs. 283.97 crore has also been released during the year from NCCF, which includes Rs. 50.00 crore released on an 'on account' basis to the State of Kerala for floods of 2007.

4. HLC has considered 7 memoranda of the States and approved the following assistance from NCCF. (subject to adjustment of 75% of the balance in the CRF account):-

**Andhra Pradesh (1st memorandum)**

- Rs. 136.053 crore + Payment of Air bills + Aviation fuel on actual basis.

**Karnataka (1st memorandum)**

- Rs. 117.45 crore + Rs. 3.318 crore from Special Component of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

**Karnataka (2nd memorandum)**

- Rs. 121.80 crore + Rs. 1.33 crore from Special Component of ARWSP.

**Orissa (1st memorandum)**

- Rs. 59.33 crore + Rs. 0.719 crore from Special Component of ARWSP + Payment of Air bills on actual basis.

**Orissa (2nd memorandum)**

- Rs. 139.89 crore + Rs. 2.376 crore from Special Component of ARWSP.

**Himachal Pradesh**

- Rs. 59.89 crore + Rs. 12.96 crore from Special Component of ARWSP.

**Kerala**

- Rs. 134.396 crore + Rs. 1.32 crore from Special Component of ARWSP + release of 35,300 MT foodgrains from special component of Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).
5. The remaining memoranda are in various stages of processing, as per the laid down procedure. This exercise is likely to be completed shortly.
  6. The Scheme of CRF and NCCF provide for assistance for immediate rescue and relief operations as well as repairs of immediate nature of damaged infrastructure with a view to provide/restore connectivity to the affected areas for reaching the relief to the affected people. The expenditure on restoration of damaged infrastructure, preparedness and mitigation measures are required to be built into the State Plans. For this purpose, the concerned State Governments are required to submit their Plan proposals for consideration of the Government. So far, no State affected by floods during 2007 has submitted its Plan proposals for the aforementioned purpose.

**Knowledge of Mathematics**

\*10. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training recently has revealed that over 50 percent of Class V level students in Government Schools have failed to solve simple mathematics questions;

(b) if so, the details of the study thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The learning achievement survey at Class-V was conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in 33 States and Union Territories covering 6828 schools and 84332 students. The mathematics test in the survey contained 40 questions on various competencies, of which 16 were on simple Mathematics operations. 56% children could answer these questions correctly.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, several activities have been undertaken to improve the quality of elementary education. This includes recruitment of 8.32 lakh additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, in-service training of teachers for a period of 20 days every year, free distribution of textbooks for primary and upper primary classes to about 6.5 crore SC, ST & girl students, regular academic support to primary and upper primary schools through 6395 Block Resource Centres and 68352 Cluster Resource Centres and regular evaluation of students.

**Export of Vegetables and Fruits**

\*11. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which vegetables and fruits are being exported;

(b) the total foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there is further scope to increase the export of these items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The major markets for Indian fresh fruits and vegetables are United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Malaysia, United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Netherlands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Nepal.

(b) The foreign exchange earned from export of fresh fruits and vegetables during the last three years is given below:

(Value: Rupees in crore)

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Apr-Oct)
Value	1363.71	1658.71	2411.65	1447.38*

Source : DGC&amp;IS

\*Provisional for April-October, 2007

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has been taking various measures to promote export of fruits and vegetables. These include:

- (i) Setting up of centers for perishable cargo at International Airports at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Thiruvananthapuram, Common pack houses, and other infrastructural facilities.
- (ii) Setting up and upgradation of testing laboratories and implementation of residue monitoring plans, development of packaging and preparation of pre and post harvest manuals for export of fruits & vegetables.
- (iii) Setting up of Agri export zones for fruits and vegetables.
- (iv) Participation in international trade fairs, organisation of promotional campaigns, buyer seller meets and training programmes for certification bodies and farmers.
- (v) Financial assistance to its registered exporters under its schemes for Financial assistance for Infrastructure Development, Market Development, Quality Development, Research & Development and Transport assistance.

#### Second State Reorganisation Commission

\*12. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is receiving a number of recommendations from the State Governments for bifurcation/reorganization of States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up the Second State Reorganisation Commission to look into the bifurcation/reorganization of States;
- (d) if so, the details alongwith the terms of reference to be assigned to the Commission thereof; and
- (e) the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) As of now, no decision has been taken in this respect.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) No time can be indicated within which this decision can and will be taken.

#### Setting up of IIT and IIM

\*13. DR. M. JAGANNATH:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up some Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the number of requests received from the State Governments for setting up of IITs and IIMs during the Eleventh Five year Plan, State-wise;
- (d) the present status thereof along with the action taken thereon, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has identified some sites for this purpose;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the time by when these Institutes are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a), (b), (e) to (g) The 11th Five Year Plan envisages establishment of 8 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and 7 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs). A decision, in principle, has been taken to locate out of the 8 new IITs, one IIT each in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh, while one of the 7 IIMs has been established at Shillong (Meghalaya). Decision regarding States/cities where the remaining new IITs and new IIMs will be established, has not yet been taken.

IIM, Shillong, is likely to become functional this year. It is not possible, at this stage to indicate a specific time limit by which the remaining institutions will become functional.

(c) and (d) A list of State Governments from whom requests have been received during the current financial year for establishment of IITs and IIMs during the 11th Plan,

is given in the enclosed Statement. These requests will be kept in view while deciding the locations of the remaining 4 IITs and 6 IIMs.

**Statement**

*List of State Governments from whom Requests have been Received for Setting up Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) during the 11th Plan*

For IITs	For IIMs
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
Jharkhand	Jharkhand
Goa	Goa
Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh
Orissa	Assam
Gujarat	Punjab
Kerala	
Chhattisgarh	
Tripura	
Mizoram	

**Impact of Reduced Import Duty on Indigenous Producers**

\*14. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has analysed the impact of reduction/scrapping of import duty on products from Pakistan and Sri Lanka on the indigenous producers of cash crop in India, particularly from Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, categorized as Non-LDC members of SAARC, are signatories of the Agreement of South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) which came into force from 1st January 2006. The Phased Trade Liberalization Programme (TLP) of SAFTA became operational from 1st July 2006. SAFTA TLP is not applicable to the items in the Sensitive List kept by each

Member State. India's Sensitive List for Non-LDCs consists of 865 items, and these items include cash crops also. Thus, interests of the domestic producers have been duly taken care of in the SAFTA Agreement.

The India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) has been operational from 30th March 2000. Under ISFTA, India has kept a Negative List of 429 items to protect the interest of the domestic producers in those sectors which includes coconuts. Apart from this, the Government, from time to time, has taken appropriate measures to minimize the impact of imports from Sri Lanka under ISFTA on domestic producers such as follows:

- i. Import of Betel Nuts is being allowed only through Mangalore Port.
- ii. Import of tea under ISFTA from Sri Lanka is restricted to 15 million kgs per year and its utilization has been negligible.
- iii. Import of desiccated coconut from Sri Lanka is restricted to 500 Metric Tonnes per annum at 30% duty.
- iv. India has restricted the import of pepper by imposing Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) of 2500 MTs per annum.

As per the available trade data for both Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the trade balance is in favour of India.

[Translation]

**Research for New Medicines**

\*15. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the research for development of new medicines being conducted in the laboratories of CSIR;
- (b) whether the pace of research is satisfactory;
- (c) the amount allocated for this purpose during each of the last three years; and
- (d) the amount spent thereon during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) CSIR has made significant contributions in the development of new medicines through many of its laboratories. Of these laboratories, Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) has the major focus on research on new medicines. In addition, many other institutes of CSIR like Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine-Jammu (IIIM-J), Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Institute of Microbial Technology

(IMT), Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB) etc. complement and augment this research. These laboratories work for the discovery and development of new medicines from synthetic as well as natural resources. The priority disease conditions for research are Malaria, Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Cardiovascular disease, Neurological disorders, Gastric Ulcer, Cancer, Reproductive Health, Osteoporosis etc.

Some of the major programmes taken up by these laboratories in the Eleventh Five Year Plan are New drug development programme for parasitic diseases and microbial infections (CDRI), Development of novel target based anticancer therapeutics (IIM-J), Diabetes Mellitus-New Drug discovery R&D, Molecular mechanisms and genetic factors (CDRI), Development of diagnostics and target based molecular medicines against allergy bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (ICB), Discovery and Preclinical studies of new bioactive molecules (natural and semi – synthetic) and Traditional Preparations etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The pace of research in this area is satisfactory.

(c) and (d) The allocation and utilization of funds for the last three years for CSIR laboratories is about Rs. 50 crore for 2004-05, Rs. 90 crore for 2005-06 and Rs. 75 crore for 2006-07.

*[English]*

#### **Eighty-sixth Constitutional Amendment**

\*16. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Eighty-sixth Constitutional Amendment regarding Right to Education has not yet been enforced though it was enacted five years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The Constitutional (Eighty-sixth) Amendment Act, 2002 notified on 13th December, 2002, inserts Article 21A in the Constitution, which provides that "the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine". Section 1 (2) of the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act provides that 'it shall come into force on

such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint'. The notification has not yet been issued pending enactment of the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21A. The matter is under consideration of the government.

#### **WTO Rules on Fisheries Subsidies**

\*17. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had sought any revision in the proposed rules on fisheries subsidies in WTO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main objections raised by India against the proposed rules formulated by WTO; and

(d) the response of WTO thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Negotiations on disciplines in fisheries subsidies under the Doha Work Programme are continuing in the WTO. As part of these negotiations, on 30 November 2007, the Chairman of the Negotiating Group on Rules (NGR) has come out with a draft Text on Rules, including fisheries subsidies. India has made its views clear on various aspects of the Rules text, including disciplines on fisheries subsidies, especially with regard to the conditions attached to providing special and differential treatment (S&D) to developing countries and various requirements prescribed under fisheries management in the text. India has asked the Chairman of NGR to issue a revised text on Rules, including fisheries subsidies, taking on board the concerns expressed by it on various issues.

(b) to (d) As a developing country, India has been demanding on effective special and differential (S&D) treatment for subsidies granted to our small and artisanal fisheries. Chair's draft Text on Fisheries Subsidies is contained in the proposed Annex VIII of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM). The text contains provisions for special and differential treatment of developing country members in Article III of draft Text. India has opposed the various provisions contained in Article III.2(a) whereby the subsidies granted for marine wild capture fishing performed on an inshore basis are subject to several conditions i.e., (a) those are performed with non-mechanised net retrieval, (b) fishing is performed by family members or associations, (c) the catch is consumed principally by the fish workers and their families, (d) the activities do not go beyond a small profit trade and (e) there is no major employer-employee relationship in the activities carried out. India has opposed these conditions linked to special and differential treatment on the ground that small



and artisanal fisheries for us are not a trade issue but these are issues of livelihoods and subsistence. The condition of fisheries management under Article III.2 (a) for availing the S&D benefits even for artisanal fisheries for fishing within the territorial waters has also been opposed.

In respect of Article III.2 (b) of the draft text, keeping in view the conditions of fishing activities in EEZ in various States, India has opposed the condition of maximum boat length of 10 metre to avail the benefit of S&D for fisheries subsidies covered under Article I.1 (a) and I.1 (c) of the text which mainly relate to acquisition, construction, repair, renewal, renovation etc. of fishing vessels or service vessels; and operating costs of fishing or service vessels which include license fees, fuel, ice, bait, personnel, social charges etc. and landing, handling or in-or near port processing activities. India has suggested this boat length to be at least 20 metre so that Indian boats engaged in fisheries in EEZ can avail of subsidies under Article I.1 (a) and I.1 (c).

The exemptions from prohibition under S&D in Article III.2 (b) and for General Exemptions under Article II are also subject to the provisions of Fisheries Management of Article V of the text. These requirements, inter-alia, include that information as to the nature and operation of fisheries management system including the results of the stock assessment performed are to be notified to the relevant body of the Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO), where it shall be subject to peer review prior to the granting of the subsidy. The management system is to be based on internationally recognized best practices which is not practicable. Further, the text requires that it is desirable that the fisheries management systems be based on limited access privileges, which is too prescriptive. India and many developing countries are signatories to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). While the conditions of setting out the fisheries management system are onerous in themselves, the notification to the FAO is not acceptable. India has strongly opposed the requirement to have a peer review before the subsidy can be granted. India has, therefore, opposed these conditions of fisheries management linked to the S&D benefit and General Exceptions, as being too prescriptive, onerous and intrusive.

#### News on FM Channels

\*18. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for allowing the broadcast of news and current affairs on FM channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has submitted their recommendations on issues relating to Phase III of expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting to the Government on 22.02.2008. The Authority while giving recommendations on various issues also recommended that FM Radio Broadcasters may be permitted to broadcast news taking content from All India Radio, Doordarshan, authorized T.V. News Channels, United News of India, Press Trust of India and any other authorized news agency without any substantive change in the content.

The recommendations of TRAI are being examined by the Government.

#### FDI in Industrial Parks

\*19. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes 100 percent FDI in Industrial parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any standards for permitting 100 percent FDI in such industrial parks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) As per the extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted under the automatic route in Industrial Parks Sector.

(c) and (d) Government has approved the following qualifying conditions for allowing FDI up to 100% under the automatic route both in setting up and in established industrial parks without attracting the conditionalities of Press Note 2 of 2005:

(i) an 'industrial park' would be an area allotted for development of infrastructure facilities or built-up space with common facilities or earmarked for the purpose of industrial use;

(ii) Industrial activity permitted in the area designated as an 'industrial park' would be Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Post and Telecommunications, Software publishing, Consultancy and Supply, Data processing, Database activities and distribution of

electronic content, other computer related activities, Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering, Business and management consultancy activities and Architectural, engineering and other technical activities.

(iii) The Industrial Park would in addition have the following features;

- (a) it would comprise of a minimum of 10 units and no single unit shall occupy more than 50% of the allocable area;
- (b) the minimum percentage of the area to be allocated for industrial activity shall not be less than 66% of the total allocable area.

#### Growth Rate of Industrial Production

\*20. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual growth rate of industrial production is expected to increase in the current year as compared to the last three years;

(b) if so, the actual growth rate during the last three years and the estimated growth rate for the year 2008-09;

(c) whether the Government has also identified those industries in which growth rate is either increasing or decreasing, as compared to the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) The growth rates, in terms of Index of Industrial Production, for major industry groups for the years 2004-05 to April-December, 2007-08 (latest) are as follows:

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (April-December)
Industry (overall)	8.4	8.2	11.6	9.0
Mining	4.4	1.0	5.4	4.9
Electricity	5.2	5.2	7.2	6.6
Manufacturing	9.2	9.1	12.5	9.6

2. Based on the latest information available for the first nine months of current financial year, the overall industrial growth during the full 2007-08 is expected

to be moderated somewhat, compared to the growth during the last year.

3. Table below gives comparison of the growth rates during April-December, 2007-08 with the average annual growth rates recorded during the previous three years (2004-05 to 2006-07) for Mining & Quarrying, Electricity and Manufacturing and some major sub-category of manufacturing industry, having relatively large weights.

Sector / Industry	Growth Rates (%)	
	Average 2004-05 to 2006-07	2007-08 (Apr-Dec)
Mining & Quarrying	3.6	4.9
Electricity	5.9	6.6
Manufacturing, of which	10.3	9.6
Basic Chemicals & Chemical Products	10.8	10.6
Machinery & Equipment	15.3	11.9
Food Products	3.4	5.9
Basic Metals & Alloy Industries	14.7	14.2
Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum & Coal Products	6.5	10.1
Cotton Textiles	10.3	4.6
Non-Metallic Minerals	8.4	7.0
Transport Equipment & Parts	10.6	3.0
Metal Products & Parts	5.3	(-)7.0
Paper & Paper Products	6.1	1.9
Other Manufactures	17.2	20.6
Textile Products	15.7	3.9

[Translation]

#### Implementation of National Literacy Mission

1. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to Bihar and other States under National Literacy Mission during the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government is aware of the works done by using the said allocated amount;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement National Literacy Mission effectively in the country including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI):  
(a) A Statement showing amount of funds released to Bihar and other states under various schemes of National Literacy Mission during last three years, till date is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The details are as under;

- 597 districts of the country including all 38 districts of Bihar, have been covered under the literacy programmes such as TLC, PLP & CEP of National Literacy Mission.
- 26 State Resource Centres, including 2 in Bihar, are providing technical and academic resource support to the literacy and continuing education programmes.
- 221 Jan Shikshan Sansthan, including 7 in Bihar, have been set up in the country for conducting vocational training courses for neo-literates and other beneficiaries.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (up to 19.2.2008)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2485.82	1927.06	1295.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100.44	5.00	19.54
3	Assam	103.73	103.39	111.23
4	Bihar	1048.37	264.92	593.71
5	Chhattisgarh	387.33	578.14	109.19
6	Goa	26.80	0.00	24.48
7	Gujarat	1121.58	24.04	378.81
8	Haryana	461.88	45.00	230.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	70.02	19.03	29.91
10	Jammu & Kashmir	158.96	96.95	139.01
11	Jharkhand	1169.97	102.79	595.21

1	2	3	4	5
12	Karnataka	2071.06	831.67	1920.84
13	Kerala	498.70	184.14	601.56
14	Madhya Pradesh	635.50	2428.11	674.42
15	Maharashtra	3314.32	651.68	790.55
16	Manipur	157.80	14.44	122.77
17	Meghalaya	33.35	41.70	38.31
18	Mizoram	18.73	0.00	22.65
19	Nagaland	24.97	0.00	24.13
20	Orissa	669.47	17.74	397.38
21	Punjab	470.26	42.06	102.21
22	Rajasthan	972.20	1307.13	2701.89
23	Sikkim	36.60	12.00	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1268.76	1108.19	922.28
25	Tripura	31.14	88.47	28.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	3206.66	2184.11	2820.90
27	Uttaranchal	891.64	497.10	418.29
28	West Bengal	2017.65	1968.53	1470.94
29	Chandigarh	28.61	118.80	29.97
30	Delhi	133.87	16.35	77.55
31	Pondicherry	0.00	38.70	38.70
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0
33	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
35	Lakshadweep	17.01	0.00	0
Total		23633.20	14721.24	16731.49

[English]

**Coffee Industry**

2. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation for the coffee industry for 11th Plan;

(b) the amount received during 10th Plan;

(c) whether in the Eleventh Plan, the expansion of coffee cultivation into non-traditional areas would also be given focus;

(d) if so, whether Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, where tribal farmers are producing organic coffee every year are likely to be benefited;

(e) if so, the help and assistance the Government is considering to provide to the coffee growers of both States;

(f) whether the Coffee Board has introduced a new variety of coffee in December, 2007; and

(g) if so, the extent to which the production of coffee will be increased during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The tentative allocation for the coffee industry through Coffee Board for the 11th Plan period is Rs. 600 Crore.

(b) The Coffee Board spent an amount of Rs.212 crore during the 10th Plan period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In Karnataka, only few growers are producing organic coffee. They are, however, not tribal farmers. In Andhra Pradesh, majority of the small holdings are cultivated by the tribal farmers. The volume of certified organic coffee at present in Andhra Pradesh is around 50 MT.

(e) During the Xth Plan the certification costs were subsidized. The same programme is being continued during the XIth plan period.

(f) Coffee Board has introduced a new Arabia plant variety of coffee viz. Chandragiri in December, 2007.

(g) Board has a production target of 335000 MT of coffee for the terminal year of XIth plan viz. 2011-12. The target is to be achieved through various activities of the Board viz. improvement in productivity, replantation, water augmentation and quality upgradation. Production increase in the next three years cannot be attributed to the new variety as it requires 4 years of gestation period.

#### **Crimes in Coastal Areas**

3. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sea piracy is on the increase in the coastal States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the crime rate has also increased in the coastal areas in some States including Orissa;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Governments are not able to check the crime rate in such areas due to paucity of fund and forces and lack of sophisticated weapons; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to provide necessary assistance to coastal States including Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Terracotta Products**

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

(a) whether Terracotta Products of West Bengal, Orissa and Assam are in great demand in European markets.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action plan of the Government to help small scale sector of these States to provide modern training to the potters?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, terracotta products are reported to be in great demand in European markets.

(b) The details of the quantum of demand in European market for terracotta products from these States have not been worked out. However, the artisans and NGOs are now exporting terracotta products through exporters.

(c) Various activities like Design Development Programmes, Skill Development programmes, Exposure visits, etc., for terracotta artisans are being organized in different clusters every year in these States. Besides, the professional organizations like Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute and National Institute of Design have been engaged for organizing Design Development programmes to help the potters to manufacture products according to the requirement of modern customers both inside and outside the country. In order to provide marketing support to the terracotta artisans, State/district level exhibitions are being organized every year. Artisans are also encouraged to participate in the exhibitions organized by other agencies outside the State to extend marketability of their products.

#### **Growth Rate of Small Industries**

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

(a) the growth rate of small industries in the country during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether small industries are not being given proper treatment and importance as compared to big and medium industries; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to give a boost to this sector to provide employment to job seekers?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Based on the revised Index of Industrial Production for the micro and small scale industries (MSEs) sector, with base year 2001-02, the rate of growth of production of MSEs in the country during 2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07 have been 10.9% , 12.3% and 12.6% respectively. The State-UT-wise information is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) Promotion and development of MSMEs is primarily the responsibility of State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. To assist the States/ UTs and supplement their efforts in this regard, the Central Government implements several schemes/programmes for promotion and development of MSEs. These, inter alia, include, (i) facilitating availability of credit mainly through public sector banks/institutions, (ii) assistance for (a) technology upgradation, (b) marketing, (c) integrated infrastructural development, (d) comprehensive need-based development of clusters, and (iii) entrepreneurship development.

Further, the Government has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 to facilitate the promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises and enhancement of their competitiveness. The Act has come into effect from 2nd October, 2006.

Besides, Government implements the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) specifically designed for creating self-employment opportunities among unemployed youth.

#### **Review of Working of KVIC**

6. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the country particularly in West Bengal;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent any proposals/projects to be launched in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Performance of various schemes/programmes for promoting and developing khadi and village industries (KVI) sector, being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) throughout the country, including West Bengal, is regularly monitored and reviewed by the Government from time to time. Official reviews are also conducted at national, zonal and State level, covering banks and other implementing agencies. As in the case of other States, quarterly meeting of Zonal committee under the chairmanship of Zonal Member of KVIC and quarterly review meeting by Deputy Chief Executive Officer, KVIC are conducted in West Bengal also.

(c) The Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) has not received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal under any scheme in the KVI sector.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Export of Tobacco**

7. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of India in tobacco export in the international market;

(b) whether the Indian tobacco attracts lower prices as compared to Brazilian tobacco;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has not been able to achieve its proportionate share of tobacco use in the international cigarette market;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The share of Indian unmanufactured tobacco export in the international market is about 7%.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Average prices fetched by growers of tobacco in Brazil and by growers of FCV tobacco in India, in US \$ per kg., for last four years, are as follows:

Year	Brazil	India
2004	1.43	0.84
2005	1.76	0.92
2006	1.90	1.03
2007	2.00	1.30

(d) and (e) No, Sir. More than 60% of the total production of cigarette tobacco in India is exported.

(f) Steps taken for promoting exports of tobacco and tobacco products are as follows:

(a) The Government is making efforts to reorient the production of tobacco to meet changing international demands and also to enhance the quality and productivity of tobacco grown in India by implementing several extension and developmental programmes such as model project area, integrated pest management etc.

(b) Participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions.

(c) Organisation of delegations of traders and exporters to various countries.

(d) Inviting trade delegations from important markets.

(e) Undertaking and extensive advertisement campaign in the International media to promote Indian tobacco.

[Translation]

#### Proposal for FM Radio Station

8. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Government to set up FM Radio Station in the country during each of the last three years, till date, State and Union-Territory-Wise; and

(b) the details of progress made by the Government for setting up such stations in the country, State-wise and location-wise, till date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Proposals for setting up of FM Radio Stations are received from time to time from various quarters and these are taken into consideration while formulating the plans for expansion of FM service of All India Radio.

(b) On the basis of such proposals, the Government has approved the setting up/upgradation of FM Stations at different places by All India Radio. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

Details of locations where FM Stations have been approved

Sl. No.	State	Details of locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar, Mehboobnagar, Srikakulam, Suryapet
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anini, Bomdila, Chanlang, Daporijo, Khonsa
3.	Assam	Goalpara, Karim Ganj, Lumding, Silchar
4.	Gujarat	Junagarh
5.	Haryana	Rohtak
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
7.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
8.	Karnataka	Bellary, Gulbarga
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
10.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Aurangabad, Oras, Sholapur
11.	Manipur	Tamenglang, Ukhrul
12.	Meghalaya	Dawki
13.	Mizoram	Champhai, Kolasib, Tuipang
14.	Nagaland	Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto
15.	Orissa	Rairangpur
16.	Puducherry	Puducherry
17.	Punjab	Amritsar, Fazilka
18.	Rajasthan	Bikaner, Chautan hill, Udaipur
19.	Sikkim	Gangtok
20.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai, Thirunelveli
21.	Tripura	Longthrai, Nutan Bazar, Udaypur
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lucknow, Maunathbhanjan, Raebareilly, Varanasi
23.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar, Champawat, Dehradun, Haldwani, Garison, New Tehri
24.	West Bengal	Balurghat, Bardhaman, Darjeeling, Coochbehar

[English]

**Neglect of Broadcasting Code by TV Channels**

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

(a) whether the cases of neglecting the general broadcast code by Television (TV) channels in the country have come to light from time to time;

(b) if so, whether clear and accurate guidelines should be fixed for these TV channels so that the incidents of distorting the culture, civilization and tradition can be checked under these guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. Violations of Programme and Advertisement Codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder by TV channels, have been brought to the notice of the Government from time to time and action has been taken against the concerned TV channels as per the rules.

(b) and (c) A Committee has been constituted for reviewing the Programme and Advertising Codes under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act and rules framed thereunder and guidelines for Certification of Films prescribed under the Cinematographic Act 1952, which has formulated a draft content Code which inter alia, deals with similar issues, and is placed at the website of the Ministry [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

**Setting up of Small Industries on Japanese Pattern**

10. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive policy for setting up of Small Scale/Cottage industries on the pattern of Japan in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Over a period of time India, like other countries such as Japan, has evolved its unique policy for promotion of Micro and

Small Enterprises (earlier called Small Scale Industries). The evolution of the Indian policy can be accessed at [www.dcmsme.gov.in](http://www.dcmsme.gov.in). Recently, the Government has announced a package for the Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) which, inter alia, contains promotional support measures through legislation, credit, fiscal, cluster, technology and quality upgradation, marketing entrepreneurial and managerial training, empowerment of women, Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and strengthening of the data base. This Package has been formulated keeping in view the requirements for enhancing competitiveness of MSEs in Indian environment. The implementation of the above Package for promotion of MSEs has already been initiated after its announcement in both the Houses of Parliament.

[Translation]

**Vocational Education**

11. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any assistance to Orissa Government for implementing vocational education;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and achievements made during the said period;

(c) whether proposals received from the Government of Orissa during the last three years have been considered very late and many of them are still pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education a total amount of Rs. 2388.86 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Orissa since inception of the Scheme for conducting 924 vocational sections in 231 schools/junior colleges. No amount has been released to the State Government of Orissa during the last three years.

(c) and (d) No funds were released against the proposals received as the Scheme was under revision.

[English]

**Allocation to Madarassas**

12. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Madarsas in the country, State and Union Territory wise;

(b) the funds allocated to each of them during each of the last three years and in the current year, State and UT-wise;

(c) the amount utilized by each Madarsas during the said period, State and UT-wise; and

(d) the names of the States/UTs which have refused to accept the allocation during the said period indicating the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2004-05 Amount	No. of Madrasa	2005-06 Amount	No. of Madrasa	2006-07 Amount	No. of Madrasa	2007-08 Amount as on 21.2.2008	No. of Madrasa
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	35.20	60	48.60	135	48.60	135
Bihar	-	-	79.92	111	-	-	79.92 (2 years)	111
J&k	-	-	-	-	12.60	20		
Orissa	-	-	168.96	116	189.84	145	104.40	145
M.P	421.56	446	384.00	446	287.69	457		
Maharashtra	-	-	3.16	4	-	-		
Kerala	-	-	59.04	84	338.91	429		
Tripura	45.72	127	45.72	127	45.72	127		
U.P.	-	-	235.25	683	2481.96	3380	1510.54	2381
Tamil Nadu	0.72	1	-	-	-	-		
Chandigarh	0.72	1	-	-	0.72	2		
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	242.92	208		
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	77.41	72		
Uttrakhand	-	-	-	-	109.03	143		
<b>Total</b>	<b>468.72</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1011.25</b>	<b>1631</b>	<b>3835.40</b>	<b>5118</b>	<b>1743.46</b>	<b>2772</b>

**Illegal Immigration**

13. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiative has been taken by the Government to flush out the illegal immigrants from different parts of the country;

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI):  
(a) The information regarding number of Madarsas in the States/Union Territories is not maintained centrally.

(b) Funds allocated to various States / UT's under Madarsa Modernisation Programme during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The funds under the programme are released to the States/UT's, which in turn release the funds to the individual Madarsas and submit the Utilization Certificate.

(d) Funds are allocated on the basis of proposals submitted by the States / UT's.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) State Governments / UT Administrations have been empowered under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect



and deport foreign nationals illegally staying in India. Administrative instructions are issued from time to time requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations to detect and deport illegal migrants staying in the country.

#### Allocation of Funds to SSB

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

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated Rs. 60 lakh to Sashtra Seema Bal (SSB) to undertake various welfare and Development projects for the people living on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders; and

(b) if so, the details of welfare and Development projects envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has allocated Rs. 156 lakh during 2007-08 to SSB for Civic Action Programme being undertaken for welfare and Development of border population on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. Under this programme SSB take up activities like organizing medical and veterinary camps, providing of stationery, sports and furniture items to school children, providing drinking water facility, installation of solar lights, organizing excursion/study tours etc.

[Translation]

#### Teaching curriculum in Madarsas

15. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teaching curriculum in Madarsas is being revised and other subjects are being included in this curriculum;

(b) if so, the details of the new subjects which are being included;

(c) whether the said curriculum has been finalized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Under the scheme of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme those Madarsas which voluntarily opt for teaching modern subjects pursue the curriculum of the respective State Education Boards or syllabus prescribed by National Institute of Open Schooling for Modern Subjects.

[English]

#### Funds to IITs

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

(a) whether various IITs have requested the Government for release of more funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for fund crunch in the IITs; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to assist the IITs in this regard?

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

(b) Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are given grants towards Non-Plan/recurring expenditure under a Block Grant Scheme introduced in 2005-06 for a five year period, i.e. upto 2009-10. IITs have reported that the Block Grant fixed in 2005-06 is now proving inadequate due to rising costs, increase in salary and pension benefits and enrolment, etc.

(c) Revision of the Block Grant is under consideration.

#### Education Plan for Development of Institutions

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

(a) the new education plan for development of institutions starting from schools to universities including the technical education under various categories, programmed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development;

(b) the name of the educational institutions and the policy adopted to develop the institutions category-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the priority given to establish the educational institutions in Fifth Scheduled Areas for strengthening education of the Scheduled Tribes in each category as per the tribal sub-plan concept?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The XI Plan document approved by the National Development Council envisages setting up of the following new Institutions:-

- 30 new Central Universities (CUs) – 16 CUs one each in uncovered States and 14 CUs aiming at World-class Standards;
- Establishment of 370 new degree colleges in districts with Gross Enrolment Ratio less than the national level;
- Strengthening of 6000 colleges and 150 Universities not receiving UGC grant at present;
- Setting up of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University with main campus at Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh;
- 8 New IITs, 20 New IITs and 10 New NITs;
- 3 New IISERs at Mohali, Punjab; Tiruvanthapuram, Kerala; Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh;
- 7 New IIMs including one IIM at Shillong, Meghalaya which has been established
- 2 New Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh and Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh
- Setting up of 1000 (300 in Government Sector, 300 in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and 400 in Private Sector) new Polytechnics;

The Central Government has decided to implement during the XIth Plan a centrally sponsored scheme for Universalisation of access to and improvement of quality of education at secondary stage (SUCCESS) with the objective to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons by providing a secondary school within five kilometers of every habitation. It is also proposed to set up six thousand good quality secondary schools at Block level, at the rate of one school in each Block, which will serve as benchmark of excellence for other schools in the area.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) the Flagship program of the Ministry of Human Resource Development provides various measures including provision of free text books to ST children, recruitment of local teachers in Tribal areas,

districts having predominantly ST population are categorized as Special Focus Districts for implementation of SSA. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the Central Government releases funds under Article 275(1) of the Indian Constitution to all State Governments, including the 9 Scheduled Area States for setting up 100 Eklavya Model Residential schools. In higher education, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University is specially targeted at the Scheduled Tribe population as per the provisions of the Central Act in this regard.

[Translation]

#### Vehicle Theft

18. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of vehicle theft are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the vehicles stolen in the country including in Delhi and Rajasthan during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 80750, 84150 and 89880 cases of motor vehicle thefts were reported in the country during 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively, indicating an increasing trend during the period. The State-wise details regarding the number of cases of motor vehicle thefts during 2004 to 2006, as compiled by NCRB, are enclosed at Statement-I. Provisional figures of NCRB regarding number of cases of motor vehicle thefts for 2007 are enclosed at Statement-II.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies.

#### Statement-I

##### Cases Registered for Vehicle Theft During 2004-2006

S. No.	State	2004				2005				2006			
		Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Car/ Taxi/ Jeep	Other Motor Vehicles	Total	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Car/ Taxi/ Jeep	Other Motor Vehicles	Total	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Car/ Taxi/ Jeep	Other Motor Vehicles	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	3857	410	460	4727	4659	347	459	5465	4514	407	479	5400
2	Arunachal Pradesh	75	0	0	75	117	2	0	119	74	0	0	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Assam	347	228	122	697	336	120	61	517	674	409	322	1405
4	Bihar	1829	185	69	2083	1983	83	68	2134	1700	49	274	2023
5	Chhattisgarh	1131	56	129	1316	1426	83	110	1619	1470	57	138	1665
6	Goa	112	9	4	125	157	30	6	193	169	43	15	227
7	Gujarat	6075	590	271	6936	6197	629	270	7096	6409	467	307	7183
8	Haryana	2420	929	386	3735	3690	1142	444	5276	4641	1438	509	6588
9	Himachal Pradesh	75	107	29	211	64	67	33	164	74	99	43	216
10	Jammu & Kashmir	313	179	81	573	291	164	49	504	285	64	205	554
11	Jharkhand	597	104	17	718	476	251	48	773	1041	56	41	1138
12	Karnataka	4350	829	430	5809	5073	606	297	5976	4802	503	296	5601
13	Kerala	1233	437	47	1717	1203	482	261	1946	1200	519	300	2019
14	Madhya Pradesh	5481	484	205	6170	5741	554	256	6551	6771	384	496	7651
15	Maharashtra	8743	2136	420	11299	9516	2128	536	12180	10065	2232	438	12735
16	Manipur	106	2	1	109	90	2	0	92	102	6	7	115
17	Meghalaya	38	91	11	140	23	90	6	119	56	66	13	135
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	24	6	60
19	Nagaland	23	30	1	54	170	71	7	248	50	43	62	155
20	Orissa	1285	21	72	1378	1518	51	50	1619	1410	96	65	1571
21	Punjab	591	404	136	1131	692	356	133	1181	835	511	185	1531
22	Rajasthan	5434	859	102	6395	5425	809	195	6429	5716	1035	226	6977
23	Sikkim	0	3	3	6	1	4	0	5	1	5	2	8
24	Tamil Nadu	3645	128	232	4005	3108	93	382	3583	2765	130	93	2988
25	Tripura	28	4	4	36	52	1	2	55	15	12	1	28
26	Uttar Pradesh	6449	1793	210	8452	5895	1477	247	7619	6571	1458	320	8349
27	Uttaranchal	387	74	10	471	339	102	80	521	374	101	24	499
28	West Bengal	2093	250	325	2668	2166	176	93	2435	2303	298	113	2714
<b>Total State</b>		<b>56717</b>	<b>10342</b>	<b>3777</b>	<b>70836</b>	<b>60408</b>	<b>9920</b>	<b>4091</b>	<b>74419</b>	<b>64117</b>	<b>10512</b>	<b>4980</b>	<b>79609</b>
29	A&N Islands	8	0	1	9	5	0	1	6	5	0	1	6
30	Chandigarh	364	289	21	674	368	201	10	579	361	158	10	529
31	D&N Haveli	15	5	4	24	14	3	5	22	12	3	0	15
32	Daman & Diu	10	2	0	12	18	4	5	27	19	14	0	33
33	Delhi UT	4342	3850	681	8873	4574	3515	773	8862	4627	4066	673	9366

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
35	Pondicherry	313	4	5	322	224	9	2	235	304	5	11	320
Total UT		5052	4150	712	9914	5203	3732	796	9731	5330	4246	695	10271
Total All India		61769	14492	4489	80750	65611	13652	4887	84150	69447	14758	5675	89880

(Source: Crime in India)

**Statement-II****Cases of Motor Vehicle Theft During 2007***(Provisional Figures up to Available Months)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Cases of Motor Vehicle Theft	Figures up to the Month of
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	6379	Dec
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	Not Available
3	Assam	346	Sep
4	Bihar	1840	Dec
5	Chhattisgarh	1742	Dec
6	Goa	207	Dec
7	Gujarat	7671	Dec
8	Haryana	5745	Nov
9	Himachal Pradesh	225	Nov
10	Jammu & Kashmir	473	Nov
11	Jharkhand	1526	Dec
12	Karnataka	5351	Dec
13	Kerala	2128	Dec
14	Madhya Pradesh	7604	Nov
15	Maharashtra	13573	Dec
16	Manipur	127	Nov
17	Meghalaya	90	Dec
18	Mizoram	39	Dec
19	Nagaland	117	Sep
20	Orissa	0	Not Available
21	Punjab	1696	Nov

1	2	3	4
22	Rajasthan	7754	Nov
23	Sikkim	13	Dec
24	Tamil Nadu	2801	Dec
25	Tripura	50	Dec
26	Uttar Pradesh	6823	Oct
27	Uttaranchal	564	Dec
28	West Bengal	3902	Nov
Total (States)		78786	
29	A&N Islands	7	Dec
30	Chandigarh	853	Dec
31	D&N Haveli	14	Oct
32	Daman & Diu	22	Dec
33	Delhi	7755	Nov
34	Lakshadweep	1	Dec
35	Pondicherry	498	Dec
Total (UTS)		9150	
Total (All India)		87936	

*[English]***Relaxation of Restriction to Visit Tourist Spots**

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Tourism has sent a proposal to Ministry of Home Affairs to review and relax the restrictions imposed to visit some exotic locations in the North-East, J&K, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands without any official permission;

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

(c) the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has received any requests in the past from the Indian and foreign tourists to visit these places;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the tourism will get a boost in the country after lifting the restriction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (f) A comprehensive review of the Protected Area Permit/Restricted Area Permit (PAP/RAP) regime to relax the restrictions imposed to visit some locations in the concerned State/UTs, from the tourism perspective has been undertaken. Specific proposals in this regard have been received and are being invited from the concerned State Governments/UTs. These proposals are being/would be duly examined from the tourism and security perspectives with the concerned State Governments/UTs and an appropriate decision expedited in the matter.

#### **Projects of Gujarat State Bio-Technology Mission**

20. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects submitted by the Gujarat State Bio-Technology Mission (GSBTM) to the Union Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the projects which have been cleared;

(c) the details of the projects rejected alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the projects which are presently under consideration of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Total 17 projects were received from GSBTM, out of which 2 projects were sanctioned by Department, 11 projects got rejected on merit/late submission and 4 projects are under consideration. Details of the projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Projects received from GSBTM during last 3 years:*

S.No.	Name of Project	Status	Reason
1	2	3	4
1.	Center of Excellence in Nanobiotechnology submitted by Kenin Nutritional Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.	Not Considered by Deptt.	Received after the last date for receipt of the proposals.
2.	Centre of Excellence in Environmental Biotechnology submitted by S.P. Univ. Vallabh Vidyanagar.	Rejected On Merit	Not found suitable for DBT funding by External Peer Review Committee.
3.	National Institute of Marine Biotechnology submitted by M/s Cadilla Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Not considered by Deptt.	Received after the last date for receipt of the proposals.
4.	Centre of Excellence in Marine Biotechnology submitted by CSMCRI, Bhavnagar.	Rejected On Merit	Not found suitable for DBT funding by External Peer Review Committee.
5.	Establishment of Marine Biotech incubator in Marine Biotech Park in Gujarat.	Under Consideration	
6.	Multi-institutional Teachers Training Program in Molecular Biology and Bioinformatics submitted by GSBTM.	Rejected	Not found suitable for DBT funding by External Peer Review Committee.
7.	IPR issues in Biotechnology Submitted by National Law Univ. Gandhinagar.	Rejected	Not found suitable for DBT funding by External Peer Review Committee.

1	2	3	4
8.	Diploma in Clinical trials Submitted by L.M. College of Pharmacy.	Rejected	Not found suitable for DBT funding by External Peer Review Committee.
9.	Vacation Training Programme on Bioresources for School children.	Approved Rs. 5.07 lakhs (4 weeks)	The programme was successfully completed in 2005.
10.	Vacation Training Programme on Bioresources for School children.	Approved Rs. 5.86 lakhs (4 weeks)	The programme was successfully completed in 2006.
11.	Diploma in Clinical Trials Submitted by B.J. Medical College.	Rejected	Not found suitable for DBT funding by External Peer Review Committee.

*[Translation]***Foreign Aid for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

21. SHRI PUSP JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants received from abroad and United Nations Organisation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during each of the last three years;

(b) the manner in which these grants have been distributed to various States;

(c) the total share out of these grants provided to Rajasthan alongwith the amount utilized by the State Government;

(d) whether the State Government has demanded more funds under this head; 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) Department for International Development (DFID) of United Kingdom, World Bank (WB) and European Commission (EC) have been providing partial financial assistance for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) on reimbursement basis. Total reimbursement claimed by Government of India from these agencies in the last three years is as below:

Year	Amount Reimbursed (Rs. in crore)
2004-05	1047.67
2005-06	2341.98
2006-07	1091.91

Central funds are released on the basis of Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) submitted by State/UTs to the

Government of India every year. During the last three years total Central funds released to Rajasthan under the SSA programme amounted to Rs. 1596.73 crore. Expenditure (including the State share released by the State Government) for the same period amounted to Rs. 2271.54 crore.

*[English]***Utilisation of Funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

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

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

(a) the total amount received by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and other projects/schemes from Union Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the total amount spent by these States out of the allocated funds during the above period;

(c) the total funds lying unutilized with the State Governments; and

(d) the achievements made after the utilization of these funds in the field of education, both in school and higher education sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The details of funds released under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme and other centrally sponsored schemes for elementary education to the States of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

The enrollment during the 2004-05 at Primary, Upper Primary and Senior Secondary level was, 130.8 at primary level, 51.2 at upper primary level and 37.1 at Senior Secondary level, based on Selected Education Statistics of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State / Scheme	Govt. of India funds released		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	26517.00	35329.53	36840.95
Mid Day Meal (MDM)	11244.51	13646.96	14484.04
Teacher Education (TE)	2046.01	Nil	2815.91

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State / Scheme	Govt. of India funds released		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	87761.00	182799.00	206654.62
Mid Day Meal (MDM)	41188.28	51277.82	82664.11
Teacher Education (TE)	2453.87	4971.48	4092.60

**Exporters' Grievance Redressal Cell**

23. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Exporters' Grievance Redressal Cell (EGRC) to monitor specific complaints from exporters for quick redressal is available with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the complaints received and disposed of by the EGRC during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate speedy redressal of grievances of Trade & Industry, a grievance redressal mechanism has been put in place in the form of GRC (Grievance Redressal Cell) by a Government Resolution.

Government is committed to resolving all outstanding problems and dispute pertaining to past policy periods through GRC set up on 27.10.2004, for condoning delays, regularizing breaches by exporters in bonafide cases,

resolving disputes over entitlements, granting extensions for utilization of Authorizations.

The Chairman of Grievance Redressal Committee is Additional Secretary of Department of Commerce and is assisted by two joint Secretaries one from Department of Commerce and the other from Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion as Members of the Committee.

(c) During the year 2005-2006, 2006-2007 & 2007-2008 we have received 383, 211 and 85 representations respectively which have been disposed off by Grievance Redressal Cell.

**Small Industries Service Institute**

24. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Service Institute, in association with the National Mission for Bamboo Application proposes to roll out a special entrepreneurship scheme which envisages setting up of units as well as marketing to generate employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this project is likely to help West Bengal and other States; and

(d) the details of assistance likely to be provided by the Union Government to the State Governments including West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises-Development Institute (MSME-DI), Cuttack had organized an Entrepreneurship Meet in February, 2007 in association with National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA), inter alia for facilitating entrepreneurship in bamboo applications. However, there is no proposal at present with the Ministry of MSME to roll out a special entrepreneurship scheme in association with NMBA.

**Production of Cardamom**

25. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cardamom produced in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Cardamom Facility Centre;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the locations

identified for setting up of the same and the time by when the above Centres are likely to be set up;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Spices Parks in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The production of cardamom (small) during the last three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Estimated) is 12540 MTs, 11235 MTs and 9470 MTs respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) One Spices Park is already under construction and six other such common infrastructure facilities are planned for XIth Five Year Plan.

#### **Corruption in Delhi Police**

26. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of Delhi Police involved in corruption charges during each of the last three years alongwith the nature of complaints, category-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government against such officials; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) As per the enclosed Statement.

(b) Action taken against such officials include suspension, arrest, dismissal, initiation of departmental enquiry etc.

(c) The steps taken to prevent corruption in the Delhi Police include surprise checking by senior officers of the activities of personnel deployed for patrolling duty and in police pickets; keeping a watch on personnel of suspicious character; transfer of personnel of criminal disposition to non-sensitive posts; stringent legal and departmental action against those found to be indulging in criminal activities; handling of criminal complaints against police personnel directly by officers of the rank of Joint Commissioner of Police and above; establishment of Public Grievances Cells in Districts/Units to keep a close watch on police personnel; surveillance by the Vigilance Branch on the suspicious activities of personnel holding sensitive posts; maintenance of a register of complaints by the Deputy Commissioner of

Police of Districts; and providing facility to the general public to lodge complaint against corrupt police personnel through e-mail.

#### **Statement**

Rank	No. of Police personnel		
	2005	2006	2007
DCP	1	-	-
ACP	1	1	1
Inspector	2	2	1
Sub-Inspector	11	6	10
Asstt. Sub Inspector	4	9	9
Head Constable	3	7	9
Constable	10	8	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>

[Translation]

#### **Tax on Donation**

27. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) whether medical and engineering colleges charge donations for admissions in their colleges;

(b) if so, whether the Government fails to levy any tax thereon;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) the provision made by the Government for imposing tax on donation; and

(e) the procedure laid down for implementation of these provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Some reports to this effect have come to notice.

(b) to (e) Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the income of any educational or medical institution, including income by way of voluntary contributions, is exempt from tax, if the institution has been approved by the prescribed authority and subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions. However, any anonymous donation received by an educational or medical institution is taxed @ 30% under section 115BBC of the said Act.



**'National Institute of Open Schooling'**

28. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

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

(a) the number of complaints received from the M.Ps regarding the functioning of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) during each of the last three years and the number of complaints not attended by the NIOS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SH. M.A.A. FATMI):  
(a) and (b) The number of complaints received from the MPs regarding the functioning of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) during each of the last three years is as under:-

Year	No. of complaints received	No. of complaints not attended by NIOS	No. of complaints pending for reply
2005	1	Nil	Nil
2006	3	Nil	1
2007	3	Nil	1

On receipt of complaints by the Government, the matter is got enquired into at appropriate levels in NIOS and relevant replies are sent.

**Increase In Naxal Activities**

29. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

SHRI JUAL ORAM:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the naxal menace is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of civilians/naxalites and police personnel killed/injured/arrested and loss of property during the last three years and in the current year till date, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether there is any compensation/rehabilitation programme being implemented for the arrested naxalites and dependents of persons killed;

(d) whether the youths in some of the naxal affected areas of the country have started collecting funds for maoists;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check naxal menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various aspects/issues related to naxalite activities in a State primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government.

As per information available, there were 1565 incidents and 696 casualties in 2007, as against 1509 incidents and 678 casualties in 2006.

Number of casualties in civilians and police personnel, and number of naxalites killed, during the last three years and in the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Regarding damage to property, the naxalites have been observed to be targeting certain type of Government buildings and infrastructure pertaining to road and rail transport and, in some cases, power transmission facilities.

Some naxalite affected States have their own State-specific surrender and rehabilitation policies for naxalites, which are implemented by the State Governments concerned. Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs, security-related expenditure is reimbursed to naxalite affected States for various items, which include reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 10,000 for a surrenderee without arms and upto Rs. 20,000 for a surrenderee with regular weapon(s) in respect of hardcore, underground naxalite cadres and members of *dalam* who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy being implemented by the concerned State Government.

State Government provide ex-gratia and other compensation to families of security personnel and of civilians killed in naxalite violence as per their respective State-specific policies and norms in this regard. Reimbursement of ex-gratia is made under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs as per the schematic norm of Rs. 1 lakh for every civilian killed and Rs. 3 lakh for every security personnel killed.

Concerned State Governments take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources by a variety of measures that include deployment of Central paramilitary forces which work under the control of the State Government concerned, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions, assistance for strengthening of the State police and Intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries.

## Statement

	2005				2006				2007				2008 (As on 20.02.2008)			
	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilians killed	No. of Naxalites killed	No. of inc- dents	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilians killed	No. of Naxalites killed	No. of inc- dents	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilians killed	No. of Naxalites killed	No. of inc- dents	No. of Security Forces killed	No. of Civilians killed	No. of Naxalites killed	
Andhra Pradesh	535	22	186	161	183	10	37	133	136	2	43	45	17	-	9	5
Bihar	186	24	72	11	107	5	40	6	135	22	45	2	17	4	3	1
Jharkhand	312	27	92	7	310	43	81	20	482	8	149	13	68	4	12	3
Chhattisgarh	385	47	121	32	715	84	304	74	582	198	171	66	77	14	11	2
Madhya Pradesh	20	1	2	-	6	-	1	-	9	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Maharashtra	94	24	29	3	98	3	39	19	94	3	22	5	7	1	-	-
Orissa	42	1	13	3	44	4	5	15	67	2	15	7	18	17	3	2
Uttar Pradesh	10	-	1	4	11	-	5	4	9	-	3	1	1	-	0	-
West Bengal	14	1	6	-	23	8	9	2	32	-	6	-	5	-	3	-
Karnataka	8	6	2	4	10	-	-	1	7	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1509</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>

\*The figures pertaining to number of naxalites killed are up to 31.01.2008.

[English]

**Representations from Tobacco Growers of Andhra Pradesh**

30. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various representations received from Tobacco Growers Union of Andhra Pradesh are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the status of the representations as on date; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Government has received representations from Tobacco Growers Union of Andhra Pradesh and action is being taken on them.

Basic demands of tobacco growers' association and status on them as on date :

**1) Subsidy on Sulphate of Potash (SOP) -**

The matter has been forwarded to the Department of Fertilizers for consideration.

**2) Excess production beyond demand is deleterious to the interests of the growers. Hence production control must be there:**

Government is regulating the production of tobacco under the provision of Tobacco Board Act to ensure remunerative prices to the Growers.

**3) Reduction of penalties on sale of excess/ unauthorized tobacco.**

Tobacco Board fix the crop size at a reasonable level, taking into account the market demand. This ensures remunerative prices to tobacco growers. Penalties are necessary to ensure compliance with the crop size fixed by the Tobacco Board.

**4) Subsidy on Fuel:**

Growers are advised to raise social forestry on their own in one or two acres so that the farmers can use as fuel from this social forestry for curing of tobacco in a barn for 6 to 7 years. The Government is also encouraging setting up of briquetting units from agri-waste including tobacco stalks by extending subsidy of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per unit where the investment on machinery is above Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

**5) FDI in Tobacco Industry:**

Foreign Direct Investment is permitted in the tobacco industry. Presently the Government policy on the subject permits FDI upto 100% in cigar and cigarette manufacturing/tobacco processing but prior approval of the Government (FIPB) is required. There is no bar on the Cigarette MNCs/International leaf merchants participating in the auctions of the Tobacco Board.

[Translation]

**Production of Salt**

31. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
DR. K. DHANARAJU:

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

(a) whether there is any gap between the demand and supply of salt in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is fixing the minimum support price for procurement of salt;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to monitor the fluctuations in the salt price and the production of economy salt and its sale;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the steps taken by the Government to provide affordable salt to the country?

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

(a) No, Sir. India produces salt surplus to its requirement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Central Government or State Governments where salt is produced are not procuring any salt nor fixing minimum support price.

(e) to (g) The Government is monitoring price of edible salt along with other essential commodities. For the present, there is no proposal for production of economy salt by the Government. Mostly, the production of salt is in private and cooperative sector. However, some of the state Governments have included edible salt in their Public Distribution

System / Fair Price Shops for distribution to people below poverty line, tribal population, etc., in their respective states.

#### Royalty to Minerals Producing States

32. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount paid to mineral producing States as royalty during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the rate of royalty per tonne on minerals; as on date;
- (c) whether the government is contemplating to give the right to revise royalty rates to the concerned States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) Royalty rates on major minerals (other than coal, lignite & sand for stowing) are notified by the Central Government but accrual therefrom is collected by State Government concerned and therefore, details are not centrally maintained.

(b) Existing rates of royalty on major minerals (other than coal, lignite & sand for stowing) are available on the web site of Ministry of Mines ([www.mines.nic.in](http://www.mines.nic.in))

(c) to (e) State Governments are already empowered to revise rates of royalty for minor minerals notified under section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Keeping in view of the importance of the major minerals and to keep uniformity of royalty rates for major minerals all over the country, the Central Government has been notifying rates for major minerals.

[English]

#### Regional Doordarshan Kendras

33. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to give free hand to all Regional Doordarshan Kendras to compete with other private vernacular T.V. Channels in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND

MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) Doordarshan being the Public Service Broadcaster is not in competition with the private entertainment channels. However, all Regional Kendras are already having sufficient programme and administrative freedom to prepare the regional programming based on the local needs and relevance to the area. The Fixed Point Chart of the Kendra (Programming) is planned and implemented by the Regional Kendras only keeping in view the specific area in each regional language.

Prasar Bharati always endeavours to improve the quality of programming and transmission of all Regional Kendras of Doordarshan.

#### Primary Schools under Tea Garden Authorities

34. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether primary schools under Tea Garden authorities in Assam are deprived of the various facilities provided under SSA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to ensure inclusion of these schools in the Tea Garden areas under SSA to remove the disparity; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme in Assam, is providing assistance to schools under Tea Garden authorities through, inter-alia, free textbooks for girls and SC, ST boys upto class-VIII; teachers training; community mobilization for enrolment especially of the girl child.

#### Revamp in Primary Education

35. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to draw up a policy to revamp the primary education in order to spread creative thinking among the youth;
- (b) if so, whether the current system of education is not up to mark; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to introduce new method to induce students to develop creative thinking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has made efforts to revamp the curriculum of school education, including primary education, in order to encourage creative thinking among children. This exercise carried out under the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 has made a significant shift in school education towards a constructivist paradigm for teaching and learning. Suitable modifications have been made in development of textbooks, classroom transaction and learners' assessment. Based on the recommendations of NCF-2005 and Focus Group papers on different subjects, new syllabi have been developed. Subsequently the new textual material for classes I to V have been developed. These textbooks are child-friendly and provide space for creative thinking. The content of the textbooks is child centred which provide her/him space to explore and construct knowledge. It encourages children to move away from rote learning to creative learning.

The NCF-2005 views assessment at all levels, as a meaningful and comprehensive process pertaining to the quality and extent of a child's learning, construction of knowledge and her/his interest attitudes towards learning, which may be manifested in various activities. The new vision of the curriculum articulated in NCF-2005 has profound implications for creative thinking on the above concerns related to assessment/evaluation of children. Keeping this in view, NCERT has developed a Source Book for assessment at the primary level and it is being 'tried' out in 10 selected States across the country.

#### Physical Education in NCERT Curriculum

36. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCERT has constituted a committee to look into the health, physical education and yoga aspects afresh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether health, physical education and yoga would also be assessed through marks in the exams.

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also proposed to introduce a graded sequential physical education curriculum in the schools in the ensuing academic year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) While reviewing the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) in 2004, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had constituted 21 National Focus Groups (NGF), one of which was on Health and Physical Education. However, NCERT has not constituted any committee thereafter to look into the Health and Physical Education afresh.

(c) and (d) NCF-2005, does not recommend assessment of Health and Physical Education through marks.

(e) and (f) NCF-2005 recommends that Health and Physical Education must continue to be a compulsory subject from the primary to the secondary stages and as an optional subject at higher secondary stage.

#### Revision of Dead Rent on Mines

37. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to revise dead rent on mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) A proposal to revise rates of dead rent is under consideration of the Government.

#### Kashmir Problem

38. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether working groups set up by the Union Government for the solution of Kashmir problem have submitted their suggestions/recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken so far by the Government on such suggestions/recommendations; and

(d) the extent to which the Government has been able to solve the various issues related to Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the Second Round Table Conference on Jammu

and Kashmir held at Srinagar on May 24-25, 2006, five Working Groups on Jammu and Kashmir were constituted by the State Government. Four Working Groups viz. (i) Working Group-I : confidence Building Measures across the segments of society in the State, (ii) Working Group-II : Strengthening relations across the Line of Control, (iii) Working Group-III : Economic Development and (iv) Working Group-IV : Ensuring Good Governance have given their recommendations.

Working Group-I has made recommendations in respect of an approach on strengthening human rights protection; relief and rehabilitation measures for widows, orphans and other victims of militancy and violence; preserving the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the State; ensuring the rights of all minorities in the State; and facilitating the return of Kashmiri Pandits to their hearth and homes.

Working Group-II has made recommendations regarding strengthening of people-to-people contacts across the LoC, promotion of cross LoC trade and commerce and expansion and deepening of such contacts and exchanges in the spheres of trade, tourism and various other walks of life.

Working Group-III has made recommendations regarding the balanced economic development of the State.

Working Group-IV has recommended mechanisms for the State Government to bring in greater efficiency, transparency and accountability into the systems and processes of governance, and bring the Government closer to the people.

The third Roundtable Conference held at Delhi on April 24, 2007 gave in-principle endorsement to the recommendations of the four Working Groups.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary and comprising representatives of the Central and State Governments was set up to examine the recommendations of the Working Groups-I, II and IV to frame specific feasible and implementable proposals. The Committee has completed its exercises with reference to the recommendations of Working Group-I and II, while the State Government is already taking action with reference to Working Group-IV. The recommendations of Working Group-III have been remitted to the Planning Commission who are taking appropriate action in the matter.

(d) The overall situation in the State of Jammu & Kashmir has shown significant improvement in the recent years and action to further consolidate the same is being continuously taken. The exercises of the Round Table

Conference on Jammu & Kashmir are expected to give a fillip to this process.

#### Review of Syllabus

39. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the syllabus of Higher Education sector in the country as reported in the Times of India dated January 9, 2008;

(b) if so, the facts and the details thereof;

(c) the objectives for such revision; and

(d) the time by when the review is likely to be completed and the new courses likely to be introduced for Higher Education sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A Committee has been constituted by the University Grants Commission to suggest a frame-work that would help in ensuring and enhancing the quality and relevance of curriculum. There is no proposal for introduction of any uniform curriculum in respective subjects or disciplines. The universities being autonomous institutions, have the freedom of designing their own curriculum. The introduction of new courses by universities is a regular feature in higher education system.

#### Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana

40. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to minimize the job losses in our traditional export industries like handicrafts, textiles, etc.

(b) the extent to which the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana is helping the above people;

(c) the details of products listed under VKGUY;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include more products under VKGUY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) with a view to compensate for the adverse impact of rupee appreciation which is leading to job losses, Government has provided relief, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under VKGUY scheme, with an aim to compensate high transport costs, exporters are granted duty credit scrip equivalent to 5% of FOB value of exports. To this extent, exporters are compensated which improves their competitiveness in the world markets. However with a view to encourage procurement from domestic agriculture sector, the benefits under VKGUY scheme is reduced to 3.5% on FOB value of exports in case import of Agriculture Inputs (other than catalysts, consumables and packing materials) is permitted under duty exemption / remission schemes of Foreign Trade Policy for the exported product.

(c) Under VKGUY scheme; agricultural produce (and their value added variants) and minor forest produce (and their value added variants) as well as Gram Udyog Products and Forest Based Products are covered under the scope of the scheme. More than 700 products are listed in itemized list given in Appendix 37A of Handbook of Procedures Vol. I, which broadly covers poultry, dairy, fruit, vegetable, flower, minor forest produce and their value added variants as well as gram udyog products and forest based products (artistic wooden furniture items). The Appendix 37A is easily accessible from DGFT website [www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in).

(d) and (e) Government proposes to cover more products in the scheme as a part of annual Foreign Trade Policy review. This inclusion shall be done in consultation with Ministry of Finance in so far as financial outgo is concerned.

#### Statement

*With a view to provide immediate relief to the exporters from the impact of rupee appreciation, the following measures have been taken by the Government:*

1. Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme (DEPB) rates enhanced by 3% for the following nine Sectors and 2% for others w.e.f. 1.4.2007:
  - (a) Textiles (including Handloom)
  - (b) Readymade Garments
  - (c) Leather Products
  - (d) Handicrafts including carpets
  - (e) Engineering Products
  - (f) Processed Agricultural Products
  - (g) Marine Products
  - (h) Sports Goods
  - (i) Toys

- II. Duty Drawback rates enhanced by Department of Revenue w.e.f. 1.4.2007;
- III. ECGC Premia rates reduced by 10%;
- IV. Funds released to clear all pending cases of refund of Terminal Excise Duty, Central Sales Tax, Deemed Export Duty Drawback upto 31.3.2007;
- V. RBI has issued instructions for the banks to allow interest against Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) account;
- VI. Ministry of Finance has issued Service Tax exemption/ Refund notification allowing refund of Service Tax for some of the services;
- VII. Based on the recommendation of the Department of Commerce, RBI has issued instructions to authorized dealers to extend pre-and post-shipment credit to exporters at a further concessional rate of interest.

#### [Translation]

#### Import of Cement

41. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to simplify the rules regarding import of cement keeping in view the rising prices of cement in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of cement likely to be imported as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the extent to which rising prices of cement is likely to be checked; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) There is no restriction on the import of cement if it conforms to BIS standard mark. The quantum of import of cement is a factor of extent of demand-supply mismatch, the prices of cement in overseas market and logistics involved in its import at a given point of time. The Government has taken a number of measures to increase the supply of cement in the market which includes reduction of the import duty on cement to 'Nil', removal of countervailing duty and special additional custom duty. Further, MMTC Ltd, a Government of India enterprise. TANCEM, a State Government enterprise of Tamil Nadu and M/s. Puducherry Agro Services Industries Corporation (PASIC) have been given a special dispensation to import cement under the provisions of Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2003 to enable

availability of significant quantities of imported cement in the market. With these measures, the average price of cement has stabilized to a large extent showing an increase of only 2.67% between March 2007 and January 2008.

[English]

### Comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme

42. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the implementation of comprehensive security scheme for coastal States;
- (b) the amount released for Gujarat so far; and
- (c) the amount likely to be released to Gujarat during 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) A Coastal Security Scheme is under implementation over a period of 5 years from 2005-06 to give assistance to 9 coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to strengthen infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have been approved. The Police Stations will be provided with 204 vessels fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipments. 149 jeeps and 312 motorcycles have also been approved. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs per police station has also been approved for computers and equipments, etc.

The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel.

The funds to the tune of Rs. 1303.57 lakhs were released in 2005-06, Rs. 988.97 lakhs in 2006-07 and Rs. 409.237 lakhs in 2007-08 as assistance under the Scheme.

47 out of 73 coastal police stations have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (12), Karnataka (5) and Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman (1) by making premises and trained manpower available. To make them fully functional, assistance for vehicles and lump sum assistance for equipment have been released to them.

The prices of the Interceptor Boats to be purchased

under the Scheme have been finalized. The Letter of Intent (LOI) has been issued to M/s GSL, Goa and M/s GRSE, Kolkata.

The executive and technical staff have been sanctioned/made available by all the coastal States. Approximately one thousand personnel have been trained by Coast Guard.

(b) So far an amount of Rs. 816.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Gujarat for purchase of vehicles and construction of Coastal Police Stations, Check Posts and Out Posts.

(c) Amount to be released to State Government of Gujarat during the year 2008-09 will depend upon physical and financial progress made by the State Government for implementation of the Coastal Security Scheme.

[Translation]

### Human Trafficking

43. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether human trafficking is on the rise in the country including Karnataka in spite of stringent legislations in force;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases registered and the number of persons punished during the last three years and as on date, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to curb such menace and to rehabilitate the victims of human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per the statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases registered and persons convicted under the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956, during the three years 2004, 2005 & 2006 State-wise may be seen in the statement enclosed.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs Swadhar Shelter Homes which provide shelter, food, clothing, emotional support, counseling, rehabilitation and other facilities to trafficked victims.

The various steps being taken by the Government to combat trafficking are:-

- (i) A Central Advisory Committee (CAC) on implementation of IT(P) Act is functioning at Central level in the



Ministry of Women & Child Development, which is represented by States as well as Central Organizations and NGOs etc. The CAC holds quarterly meetings. Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act is in the process of being amended to make it more stringent against traffickers.

- (ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Nodal Cell to coordinate, matters relating to trafficking in human beings between the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and other related Ministries etc. and organize co-ordination meetings to review and sensitize Police Officers of the States/Union Territories on the subject.

(iii) The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a training manual on "Human Trafficking Handbook for Investigators" for use in the Police Training Institutes.

(iv) BPR&D is organizing regional anti-trafficking workshops for sensitizing police personnel towards the safety and security of women. Several workshops have been held in various cities till date.

(v) The Ministry of Women & Child Development is also implementing a pilot project to combat trafficking of women and children.

#### Statement

#### Statement of Cases Registered (CR) and Persons Convicted (PCV), under Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956 during 2004 to 2006

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004		2005		2006	
		CR	PCV	CR	PVC	CR	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405	443	681	723	657	704
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	28	9	25	3	29	18
4.	Bihar	24	17	28	6	13	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	0	6	11	13	3
6.	Goa	28	48	38	94	26	61
7.	Gujarat	33	0	59	0	78	64
8.	Haryana	62	11	85	36	85	78
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	4	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	0	3	0	5	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	13	0	11	3
12.	Karnataka	1170	1984	1241	1823	786	1014
13.	Kerala	168	72	225	106	189	166
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23	5	19	7	12	13
15.	Maharashtra	309	36	222	52	378	38
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	5	1	1	3	0	0
19.	Nagaland	4	12	4	3	9	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Orissa	22	17	29	7	44	18
21.	Punjab	32	26	58	19	67	46
22.	Rajasthan	79	91	115	173	143	237
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3022	3194	2777	3586	1732	2385
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	44	88	31	153	70	127
27.	Uttaranchal	4	0	2	13	3	0
28.	West Bengal	121	65	74	118	66	79
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>5611</b>	<b>6119</b>	<b>5742</b>	<b>6936</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>5064</b>
29.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	9	25	9	0	3	6
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	1	0	1	0	1	0
33.	Delhi	123	181	151	125	112	103
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	4	16	5	14	8	28
<b>Total (UTS)</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Total (All India)</b>		<b>5748</b>	<b>6341</b>	<b>5908</b>	<b>7075</b>	<b>4541</b>	<b>5201</b>

[English]

#### Quality of Higher Education

44. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Minister of Human Resource Development has expressed concern at the lack of quality in education, particularly in higher education;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Planning Commission had also expressed concern at the quality of higher education; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While referring to the

declining public investment in higher education over the years adversely affecting the university system, attention of participants at the Conference of Vice Chancellors was drawn to the need for remedial measures for strengthening higher education.

(c) and (d) A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in the XI Plan for the expansion of higher education, for setting up of institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, establishment of World Class Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and Schools for Planning and Architecture. Expansion of capacity of the existing institutions, incentivising State Governments for increasing State outlays on higher education, strengthening of science based research in Universities, frequent updating of curricula, introduction of semester system, Faculty Improvement Programmes and other reforms are also proposed for being taken up during the XI Plan for improving the quality and relevance of higher education.

**Central Assistance for Modernisation  
of Police Force**

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

(a) whether the State Governments particularly, Kerala has received central assistance for modernisation of Police Force;

(b) if so, whether there has been shortfall in the release of central assistance in this regard from 2002-2003 onwards;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the share of Kerala has been released as per the approved outlay;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for increasing the outlay in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, the Central Government has been implementing a Non-plan Scheme namely the "Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces" (MPF Scheme). Central assistance to the States is released keeping in view the demands of other States, security scenario and allocation of funds under the Scheme from Ministry of Finance.

The year-wise details of Central allocation and funds released to Kerala under MPF Scheme, from 2002-03 to 2007-08 are as under:

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	Central Allocation	Amount released
2002-03	31.50	25.13
2003-04	22.00	22.00
2004-05	21.70	26.54
2005-06	20.00	18.85
2006-07	23.00	24.53
2007-08	24.00	23.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>140.67</b>

The Central allocations have been released in full to the State except during the years 2002-03 and 2005-06, wherein the State Government had not furnished full utilization certificates for Central funds released pertaining to previous years. Another reason for less release of Central funds during 2002-03 to the State was due to less receipt of funds from the Ministry of Finance. For the year 2007-08,

the balance Central funds would be released within this financial year.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. A request has been received from DGP, Kerala for increasing the Central share to the State under the Scheme. However, an increase in the outlay to Kerala at this juncture may not be feasible keeping in view allocation of funds by the Ministry of Finance for the Scheme.

**Non-teaching Activities of Teachers**

46. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the findings of an analytical study conducted by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) for 2005-06 according to which teachers are giving more time to Government Programmes at the cost of teaching children as reported in the Times of India dated November 26, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps in this direction so that the burden of non-teaching duties is reduced on the teachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) collects elementary school statistics annually through the District Information System (DISE) from all districts in the country. DISE 2005-06 shows that 15% of the total teachers in the elementary school system were involved in non teaching activities for an average of 17 days, in the academic year 2004-05. States have been instructed to ensure higher teacher attendance in schools and also empower local bodies in this regard.

**Salt Export**

47. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of salt exported during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the total foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period, country-wise; and

(c) the details of States from where the salt is being exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The quantity of salt exported during the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity exported (in thousand tonnes)	Foreign exchange earned/value (in lakh Rs.)
2005	3804.10	20576.93
2006	1874.40	11838.98
2007	1913.93	13363.38

The country wise details are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Salt is mainly exported from the state of Gujarat. A small quantity of salt is exported from Tamil Nadu (by sea) and Rajasthan by Rail to Nepal, Bangladesh etc.

**Statement**

*Export of Salt*

S.No.	Name of the Country	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		(in tonnes)	(in lakh Rs.)	(in tonnes)	(in lakh Rs.)	(in tonnes)	(in lakh Rs.)
		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I</b>	<b>By Sea</b>						
1	W. Africa	0	0.00	0	0.00	224	2.69
2	Spain	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05
3	Dominican Republic	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	0.38
4	Geinea de Republic	0	0.00	0	0.00	28	0.42
5	Muscat	120	0.92	0	0	0	0.00
6	France	0	0.0	23	0.32	23	0.55
7	Tanzania	0	0.0	55	0.77	25	0.5
8	U.K.	0	0.0	26	0.36	24908	113.67
9	Angola	0	0.0	514	7.06	817	11.04
10	Gabon	0	0.0	140	5.04	0	0.00
11	Kenya	56	1.12	0	0.00	53950	305.68
12	Seychellas	78	3.98	200	2.70	54	0.65
13	Bahrain	28	0.83	106	3.11	167	4.63
14	Kuwait	818	23.39	16789	134.49	4947	71.19
15	Australia	353	6.97	433	6.95	320	4.48
16	Bangladesh	94665	459.60	211472	1302.20	46937	290.65
17	South Africa	135	5.22	2172	69.46	0	0.00
18	Congo	53	2.87	27	1.47	99	2.53
19	China	2181607	11288.99	83300	359.59	0	0.00
20	Central Africa (Malavi)	624	17.14	587	10.21	182	2.45
21	East Timor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	South Korea	29331	208.46	21820	97.56	0	0.00
23	Fiji	28	3.05	28	0.56	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Oman	0	0.00	128	3.44	268	3.70
25	Ghana	0	0.00	112	2.89	0	0.00
26	Hongkong	43467	216.83	225	2.35	0	0.00
27	Indonesia	41011	193.98	46779	366.42	73660	358.07
28	Japan	676086	3103.81	868171	4509.50	1209713	7595.88
29	North Korea	15506	64.33	22090	72.77	0	0.00
30	Liberia	2240	70.12	817	24.55	3388	238.63
31	Lebanon	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32	Malaysia	36029	450.23	58636	624.24	33921	577.29
33	Maldives	2495	55.99	3310	86.09	3159	98.52
34	Mauritius	52	1.07	1178	13.00	1275	16.14
35	Mozambique	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
36	New Guinea	2793	59.38	5164	104.08	828	22.79
37	New Zealand	37	1.13	94	1.76	105	2.99
38	Phillipines	1755	24.63	300	3.00	0	0.00
39	Qatar	164669	786.85	441	9.99	59777	491.43
40	Singapore	1323	18.01	293	7.54	244	4.17
41	Sri Lanka	6934	107.40	6655	154.52	10711	257.10
42	Sierraleon	140	3.47	774	22.91	110	1.43
43	Sarjah	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
44	Taiwan	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
45	Thailand	2900	15.59	1946	19.49	150	2.16
46	U.A.E.	186318	1432.13	150214	1308.80	11759	254.56
47	U.S.A.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
48	Vietnam	147929	752.05	219860	1273.66	199745	1302.36
49	Saudi Arabia	82	3.17	5262	93.99	20	0.28
50	Medagascar	0	0.00	74	1.33	0	0.00
51	Russia	0	0.00	1	0.01	0	0.00
52	Republic of Benin	54	1.81	75	2.85	0	0.00
53	Equitorial Guinea	0	0.00	112	4.25	0	0.00
54	Togo	0	0.00	75	2.85	0	0.00
55	Reunion	0	0.00	20	0.72	704	9.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56	Bruni Daru Saalam	73	3.30	0	0.00	54	3.78
57	Ivory Coast	140	4.10	0	0.00	84	5.40
58	Ethopia	24	1.39	0	0.00	0	0
<b>Total (By Sea)</b>		<b>3639953</b>	<b>19393.31</b>	<b>1730498</b>	<b>10718.85</b>	<b>1742382</b>	<b>12057.29</b>
<b>II By Rail</b>							
1	Bhutan	4904	25.26	2434	9.74	4888	28.62
2	Bangladesh	4142	60.76	8409	37.38	4800.0	21.24
8	Nepal	155134	1097.60	133138	1073.01	161862.0	1256.23
<b>Total (By Rail)</b>		<b>164180</b>	<b>1183.62</b>	<b>143981</b>	<b>1120.13</b>	<b>171550</b>	<b>1306.09</b>
<b>Grand Total (I + II)</b>		<b>3804133</b>	<b>20576.93</b>	<b>1874479</b>	<b>11838.98</b>	<b>1913932</b>	<b>13363.38</b>

**Portwise Break Up****III West Coast**

1	Hapa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2352	69.73
2	Bedibundar	114136	346.58	9000	155.25	0	0.00
3	Porbandar	56283	267.80	12646	108.71	8912	38.39
4	Kandla	2579234	12962.58	1093493	6082.02	1192499	6624.43
5	Jakhau	388233	1785.46	366150	2248.14	400366	2464.44
6	Mundra	90659	578.55	27494	261.92	1679	27.49
7	Naviakhi	264649	1281.66	153700	780.97	83624	1585.83
8	Okha	8300	294.65	150	3.75	0	0.00
9	Sikka	19300	41.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Pipavav	37800	865.62	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Rozy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

**IV East Coast**

1	Chennai	53	2.87	61	3.17	22	1.13
2	Tuticorin	81306	966.04	67804	1094.92	52928	1245.85
<b>Total (III + IV)</b>		<b>3639953</b>	<b>19393.31</b>	<b>1730498</b>	<b>10718.85</b>	<b>1742382</b>	<b>12057.29</b>

**Changes In FDI Policy**

48. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing provisions to check illegal flow of funds through foreign direct investments in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to change the FDI policy to check illegal flow of funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR):  
(a) Policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is incorporated

in the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, notified under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. Section 13 of the Act provides for imposition of penalty, after adjudication, for contravention of the provisions of the Act or Rules/Regulations.

(b) and (c) FDI policy is reviewed on a continuous basis through stakeholders and inter-ministerial consultations.

[Translation]

**Banning of Import of Indian Poultry Products**

49. SHRI KIREN RIJUJ:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether a decrease in export of poultry products was registered due to the bird flu recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some countries has stopped import of poultry products from India after the outbreak of bird flu;

(d) if so, the names of such countries;

(e) the names of the countries to whom India has been exporting poultry products;

(f) the total amount earned by the export of poultry products during the last year and in the current year; and

(g) the steps taken to save the domestic poultry industry?

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

(e) and (f) The major export destinations from Indian poultry products are Oman, Germany, Denmark, Kuwait, Japan, UAE etc. The total amount of exports of poultry products for the years 2006-07 is Rs. 315.90 crores, while it was Rs. 221.94 crores for April-Oct. 2007.

(g) The Government has attempted to save the domestic poultry industry from the outbreak of bird flu by culling, destroying infected eggs and disinfecting the affected areas/products. The import and movement of poultry products from infected areas is also banned/ restricted.

[English]

**Utilisation of Foreign Aid under SSA**

50. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is receiving foreign aid for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the current year;

(b) if so, the total amount received;

(c) whether the said amount is being spent on SSA or any other programme; and

(d) the amount spent so far on the said programmes alongwith the balance amount yet to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (d) Government of India has received an amount of Rs. 189.88 crores in 2007-08 as reimbursement from external funding agencies on account of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan against the external funding tied up for the period 2004-2007. This was the only balance amount due.

**Nationalisation of Mines**

51. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to nationalise all mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal by Ministry of Mines to nationalise mines of minerals administered under the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation ) Act, 1957.

**Inclusion of Byari Language In Eighth Schedule**

52. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from various organisations and Government of Karnataka for inclusion of 'Byari' language in eighth schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any demand from the people of Karnataka State to provide financial assistance for the development of this language;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to include this language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per available information, no such request has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per available information, no such demand has been received by the Government.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Policy for Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras**

53. SHRI AJIT JOGI:

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any policy for setting up of Akashwani/Doordarshan Kendras in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the channels broadcast on the Akashwani and Doordarshan Kendras in the country, channel-wise;

(d) the details of those States including Orissa where Doordarshan and Akashwani programmes are not yet covered, State-wise and Union territory-wise;

(e) the details of upgradation and modernisation works carried out for Doordarshan and Akashwani stations in the country during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise and location-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Establishment of Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras is governed by the following parameters;

(i) At state capitals to provide regional programming in the language of the respective States,

(ii) at selected places of cultural importance and

(iii) at selected relay centres to cater to local needs of peculiar distinct population groups.

(c) Details of the Akashwani and Doordarshan channels are given in the enclosed Statement-I, and Statement-II respectively.

(d) Doordarshan and Akashwani programmes are available throughout the country (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands) through Doordarshan's free-to-air Direct to Home (DTH) service 'DD-Direct Plus'. In addition, programmes are also relayed through transmitters.

(e) The details of upgradation and modernization works carried out by Doordarshan and Akashwani stations during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

(f) Schemes for upgradation/modernization of Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras are formulated and implemented from time to time, subject to availability of funds and sanction of Operation and Maintenance Staff.

**Statement-I**

**Details of Akashwani Channels**

1. National Channel
2. Primary Channels at Capital and Regional Stations
3. Local Channels at Local Radio Stations
4. Vividh Bharati Channels
5. Infotainment Channels:
  - i. AIR – FM Gold
  - ii. AIR – FM Rainbow
6. Yuva Vani
7. Community Radio Channels
8. External Services Channels

**Statement-II**

**Details of Doordarshan Channels**

1. All India Channels
  - i. DD-1 (National)
  - ii. DD News
  - iii. DD Sports
  - iv. DD Bharati
  - v. DD Rajya Sabha
  - vi. DD Gyan Darshan
  - vii. DD Urdu
2. International Channel
  - i. DD India



**3. Regional Channels**

- i. Malayalam (Keralam)
- ii. Tamil (Podhigai)
- iii. Oriya
- iv. Bengali (Bangla)
- v. Telugu (Saptagiri)
- vi. Kannada (Chandana)
- vii. Marathi (Sahyadri)
- viii. Gujarati
- ix. Kashmiri (Kashir)
- x. North East
- xi. Punjabi

**4. State Networks**

- i. Rajasthan
- ii. Madhya Pradesh
- iii. Uttar Pradesh
- iv. Bihar
- v. Himachal Pradesh
- vi. Jharkhand
- vii. Chhattisgarh
- viii. Haryana
- ix. Uttaranchal
- x. Tripura
- xi. Mizoram

**Statement-III**

*Details of Up-gradation and Modernization works carried out by Doordarshan during last three years and till date*

State	Location	Details
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Partial digitalization of studio
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Partial digitalization of studio
Assam	Guwahati	Full digitalization of studio
Assam	Dibrugarh, Silchar & Guwahati (PPC)	Partial digitalization of studios
Bihar	Patna	Full digitalization of studio
Bihar	Muzzafarpur	Partial digitalization of studio
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Additional Studio
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Full digitalization of studio
Gujarat	Rajkot	Partial digitalization of studio
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Partial digitalization of studio
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Partial digitalization of studio and addl. Studio
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Digital Earth Station and Full digitalization of studio
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Full digitalization of studio
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Full digitalization of studio
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Partial digitalization of studio
Maharashtra	Pune	Partial digitalization of studio

1	2	3
Manipur	Imphal	Partial digitalization of studio
Meghalaya	Shillong & Tura	Partial digitalization of studios
Meghalaya	Shillong	Operationalisation of small studio for recording
Mizoram	Aizawl	Partial digitalization of studio
Nagaland	Kohima	Partial digitalization of studio
Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	Full digitalization of studio
Orissa	Sambalpur	Partial digitalization of studio
Punjab	Jalandhar	Full digitalization of studio
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Full digitalization of studio and Digital Earth Station
Tripura	Agartala	Partial digitalization of studio
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Partial digitalization of studio
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Full digitalization of studio
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad & Mau	Partial digitalization of studio
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Partial digitalization of studio

**Statement-IV**

*Details of Up-gradation and Modernization works carried out by All India Radio during last three years and till date*

S.No.	State	Location	Details of Up-gradation and Modernization works
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	10 kW FM Transmitter & stereo studio
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Upgradation of Captive Earth Station
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddappah	100 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of 100 kW)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	5 kW FM Transmitter (2nd Channel)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	1 kW FM Transmitter (Interim set up)
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Macheria	3 kW FM Transmitter studio (as relay centre)
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	10 kW FM Transmitter & stereo studio
8.	Assam	Guwahati	News on Phone services
9.	Bihar	Patna	Up-gradation of Captive Earth Station.
10.	Bihar	Aurangabad	100 Watt LPT Relay Centre
11.	Chhattisgarh	Saraipalli	1 kW FM Transmitter studio and Staff Quarters (as relay centre)
12.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Captive Earth Station.

1	2	3	4
13	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of 100 kW MW Transmitter)
14	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	News on Phone Service
15	Delhi	Delhi	DTH (Direct to home service)
16	Delhi	Delhi	New Broadcasting House
17	Delhi	Delhi	Uplinking of DTH channels increased from 12 to 20
18	Delhi	Delhi	Starting of DRM operation on 250 kW SW Transmitter
19	Gujarat	Bhuj	20 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of 10 kW)
20	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Up-gradation of Captive Earth Station
21	Gujarat	Himmatnagar	1 kW MW Transmitter studio and (as relay centre)
22	Haryana	Rohtak	1 kW FM Transmitter (as interim set up)
23	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1 kW FM Transmitter (as interim set up)
24	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	100 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of 100 kW MW Transmitter)
25	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	20 kW MW Transmitter (Relay)
26	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	200 kW MW Transmitter
27	Jammu and Kashmir	Drass	1 kW MW Transmitter and Staff Quarters (Relay).
28	Jammu and Kashmir	Tiesuru	1 kW MW Transmitter and Staff Quarters (Relay).
29	Jammu and Kashmir	Nyoma	Relay centre with 1 kW MW Transmitter
30	Jammu and Kashmir	Diskit	Relay centre with 1 kW MW Transmitter
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Captive Earth Station
32	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Captive Earth Station
33	Karnataka	Udupi	20 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of Existing Transmitter)
34	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation of Captive Earth Station
35	Karnataka	Gulbarga	1 kW FM Transmitter (Interim Set up)
36	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Upgradation of Captive Earth Station
37	Kerala	Manjeri	3 kW FM Transmitter studio (as relay centre)
38	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Upgradation of Captive Earth Station
39	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	20 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of Existing Transmitter)
40	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur	20 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of Existing Transmitter)
41	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	1 kW FM Transmitter studio (as relay centre)

1	2	3	4
42	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	3 kW FM Transmitter studio (as relay centre)
43	Maharashtra	Jaigaon	20 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of Existing Transmitter)
44	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	1 kW FM Transmitter (as interim set up)
45	Maharashtra	Mumbai	20 kW FM Transmitter (Replacement of 5 kW FM Transmitter) (Interim set up with 10 kW FM)
46	Manipur	Imphal	10 kW FM Transmitter (as interim set up)
47	Manipur	Imphal	News on Phone Service
48	Meghalaya	Shillong	100 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of 100 kW)
49	Meghalaya	Shillong	10 kW FM Transmitter & stereo studio
50	Mizoram	Aizawl	6 kW FM Transmitter & stereo studio
51	Nagaland	Kohima	1 kW FM Transmitter (Interim set up)
52	Orissa	Cuttack	Upgradation of Captive Earth Station
53	Orissa	Deogarh	100 W FM Transmitter (Relay Centre)
54	Orissa	Baripada	5 kW FM Transmitter (Replacement of 1 kW MW Transmitter)
55	Orissa	Soro	1 kW MW Transmitter studio (as relay centre)
56	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1 kW FM Transmitter (Interim set up)
57	Rajasthan	Kota	20 kW MW Transmitter (Replacement of 1 kW MW Transmitter)
58	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	20 kW FM Transmitter (Replacement of 10 kW FM Transmitter)
59	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	20 kW FM Transmitter (Replacement of 5 kW FM Transmitter)
60	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	10 kW FM Transmitter studio with 30 meter tower (as relay centre – interim set up)
61	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	1 kW FM Transmitter (as interim set up)
62	Tamil Nadu	Yercaud	100 W FM Transmitter (Relay Centre)
63	Tripura	Agartala	10 kW FM Transmitter & stereo studio (as interim setup)
64	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1 kW FM Transmitter (as interim set up)
65	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1 kW FM Transmitter (as interim set up)
66	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	News on Phone Service
67	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	1 kW FM Transmitter (Interim set up)
68	Puducherry	Puducherry	5 kW FM Transmitter

1	2	3	4
69	Uttarakhand	Almora	Captive Earth Station
70	West Bengal	Kolkata	Captive Earth Station
71	West Bengal	Kurseong	5 kW FM Transmitter (Additional Channel)
72	West Bengal	Darjeeling	100 W FM Transmitter (Relay Centre)
73	West Bengal	Kolkata	20 kW FM Transmitter (Replacement of 5 kW FM Transmitter) (Interim set up with 10 kW)

[English]

**FDI in Oil, Aviation and  
Commodities Markets**

54. SHRIMATI BOTTAJHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to enlarge the scope of Foreign Capital by allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into oil, aviation and commodity markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted various organizations/experts before taking this decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to allay the fears of the public that if FDI is allowed it would help trans-national companies to stockpile foodgrains and create scarcity?

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

(a) Government has, on a review of existing policy, approved changes in the policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Civil Aviation Sector, Petroleum Sector and in Commodity Exchanges.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) to (e) The policy on FDI is reviewed on a continuing basis through an inter-ministerial consultation process with a view to rationalization/liberalization of the policy and taking into account stakeholders concerns.

**Statement**

*Changes approved in the FDI policy for Civil Aviation, Petroleum & Commodity Exchanges.*

Sector	Present policy	Approved policy
1	2	3
Civil Aviation-Air Transport Services	FDI up to 49% and NRI investment up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route subject to no direct or indirect participation by foreign airlines.	Air transport services being sub-divided into Scheduled domestic airlines and Non-Scheduled airlines etc. as below:  i) No change in the equity cap of 49% in Scheduled Domestic Airlines with NRI 100% and no participation by foreign airlines.  ii) To allow FDI up to 74% on the automatic route for Non Scheduled airlines, Chartered airlines and Cargo airlines (excludes helicopter services / seaplane services).  no direct or indirect participation by foreign airlines in non-scheduled airlines and chartered airlines.

1	2	3
Petroleum & Natural Gas-actual trading and marketing of petroleum products.	FDI up to 100% is allowed on the automatic route but is subject to the condition of divestment of 26% equity in favour of Indian partner/public within 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cargo airlines has no-restriction on participation by foreign airlines.</li> <li>- NRI investment would be allowed up to 100% on the automatic route in all the above mentioned categories.</li> </ul> <p>iii) To allow FDI up to 74% on the automatic route for Ground Handling Services subject to sectoral regulations and security clearance. NRI investment would be allowed up to 100% on the automatic route.</p> <p>iv) To allow FDI up to 100% on the automatic route for Maintenance and repair organizations; flying training institutes; technical training institutions; and helicopter services / seaplane services in the aviation sector requiring DGCA approval.</p>
Petroleum refining	FDI up to 100% on the automatic route is permitted in private companies. Public Sector Undertakings engaged in petroleum refining are permitted to have FDI only up to 26% and with prior approval of the FIPB.	Delete the condition of compulsory divestment of up to 26% equity within 5 years for actual trading and marketing of petroleum products.
Commodity Exchanges	The present policy has neither specifically prohibited FDI in Commodity Exchanges nor included it in the sector-specific policy. Therefore, the present position as per the prevalent policy is that FDI up to 100% is deemed permitted on the automatic route in Commodity Exchanges.	Increase in equity cap from 26% to 49%, with prior approval of FIPB in petroleum refining by Public Sector Undertakings.
		To allow a composite ceiling i.e. FDI + FII of 49% with FII investment limited to 23% and FDI limited to 26%. FDI will be allowed with prior approval of FIPB. FII purchases shall be restricted to secondary market only. No single entity will hold more than 5% of the equity in these companies.

[Translation]

**District Primary Education Programme**

55. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds released under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) during each

of the last three years and in the current year in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether some of the State Government have not utilized these funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued guidelines to the State Governments in this regard; 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 Central Government funds released to and

expenditure incurred by DPEP States for the last three years and also in the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. The overall performance of the ongoing DPEP projects in Rajasthan and Orissa is satisfactory.

**Statement**

(Rupees in crores)

S.No.	Name of the State	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Fund Released (GOI Share)	Expenditure*	Fund Released (GOI Share)	Expenditure*	Fund Released (GOI Share)	Expenditure*	Fund Released (GOI Share)	Expenditure*
1.	U.P.	94.69	130.02	178.42	221.29	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
2.	Uttaranchal	13.10	17.75	56.51	65.63	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
3.	Bihar	37.00	81.32	60.00	105.23	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
4.	Jharkhand	77.51	100.10	61.45	84.45	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	155.00	204.29	10.00	44.24	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
6.	West Bengal	62.91	51.18	37.90	40.05	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
7.	Gujarat	22.97	23.92	7.95	21.33	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
8.	Rajasthan	105.00	143.48	125.52	147.25	31.90	56.40	58.22	40.63
9.	Orissa	29.91	42.62	27.08	44.58	66.01	64.88	10.59	20.25
	Total	597.91	794.68	564.82	774.05	97.91	121.28	68.81	60.88

\* Expenditure against funds available (which includes opening balance at beginning of financial year, GOI releases and State releases).

P.C. – Project Closed.

For the year 2007-08 figure is as on 31.12.2007.

[English]

**Improvement of Quality of Engineers**

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

(a) whether the domestic IT industry is suffering for want of quality Engineers since the quality of the talent produced by most of the Engineering Institutions in the country are not upto the standards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the quality of IT Engineers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Association of

Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) has raised the issue of lack of employability of engineering graduates in IT and IT-enables Services (ITeS) Sectors. This is attributable, inter alia, to inadequate levels of communication and IT skills in engineering graduates.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has an All India Board of Studies in Information Technology, which advises the Council on , inter-alia, the mode curricula for IT courses and their upgradation. Besides, a programme of Finishing Schools for unemployed engineering graduates, so as to prepare them for the IT/ ITeS Industries, has been taken up since 2007-08.

**Foreign Direct Investment in Broadcasting Sector**

57. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the broadcasting sector of the country at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage of Foreign Capital Investment (FCI) in the broadcasting sector of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the new proposals of FDI received by the Government, country-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals cleared by the Government, country-wise; and

(e) the details of the proposals rejected by the Government alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) As per the present provision following foreign investment limits have been prescribed for different sub-sectors within the Broadcasting sector:-

FM Radio	FDI+FII investment upto 20%
Cable Network	49% (FDI+FII)
Direct-to-Home	49% (FDI+FII). Within this limit, FDI component not to exceed 20%
Setting up hardware facilities such as up-linking HUB, etc.	49% (FDI+FII)
Up-linking a News & Current Affairs TV Channel	26% FDI-FII
Up-linking a Non-news & Current Affairs TV channel	100%

(b) to (e) The policy on FDI is reviewed on a continuous basis by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion with a view to rationalize/liberalize and simplify procedures. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in the Ministry of Finance has informed that 37 proposals pertaining to information and broadcasting sector have been approved in the year 2007 (January – December, 2007). However FDI inflow statistics is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### India's Rank in World Trade and Development Index

58. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranked 85th in the recently released world trade and development index report by UNCTAD; and

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to analyse the position and take steps to improve its ranking in terms of trade and development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The UNCTAD has ranked India at 86th position in its Report "Developing Countries in International Trade 2007 – Trade Development Index (TDI)". The report has pointed out that India has improved its rank from 90 in 2005 to 86 in 2006 as its overall TDI score rose from 413 in 2005 to 433 in 2006. The components of TDI include international finance, macro-economic stability, domestic finance, financial intermediation, institutional quality, trade performance, human capital, physical infrastructure, economic structure, environmental sustainability, openness to trade, foreign market access, and economic & social well-being. In the analysis the developing countries' performance has been benchmarked against the TDI scores of developed countries.

#### Export of Coir Products

59. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Coir and Coir Products are having tremendous markets in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of those countries which import Coir and Coir Products from India and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of Coir and Coir Products?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The coir products are exported to 97 countries out of which the United States of America accounts for 37%, European Union Countries for 41% and the rest of the world, around 23%. The details of export of coir products from India, country-wise, and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years is given below:

(Qty: MT) and (Value: Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Country	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	USA	132583	18625	35710	20470	38264	22198
2	UK	9333	4942	9320	4848	10414	5539
3	Netherlands	22323	3667	20330	3540	26760	4195



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Germany	5909	3011	6693	3815	7661	4592
5	Italy	5274	2419	4774	2130	6129	2539
6	France	3885	1962	3530	1719	3048	1715
7	Spain	7419	1849	8243	1947	10276	2629
8	Australia	4082	1073	3941	963	6001	1510
9	Canada	2238	1010	2716	1291	3825	1966
10	Belgium	2218	903	2396	1052	2300	1004
11	Others	27663	7879	36374	9072	54077	12630
Total		222927	47340	136027	50845	168755	60517

(c) With a view to benefiting the industry establish links with existing export markets and capture new markets, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing the following programmes through the Coir Board:-

- i) Participation in relevant International Seminars and Conferences to acquire visibility for coir products and thereby expand its market share.
- ii) Participation in Exhibitions/ Fairs/ Product Promotion Programmes and Catalogue Shows abroad to popularize coir products and strengthen the market.
- iii) Undertaking generic publicity abroad to popularize the message of coir, as an environment friendly product.
- iv) Providing External Market Development Assistance to small exporters/entrepreneurs for business promotion tour, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad and production of catalogues for use abroad in order to equip the exporters to face the challenges of globalization.
- v) Organization of Special Exhibitions in India in order to showcase the capabilities of Indian coir sector before the global buying community.
- vi) Presenting Coir Industry Awards for outstanding performance in different fields of Export, Investment, Research and Efforts in Developing Coir Processing Machinery, Product Development, Market Development efforts etc. with a view to motivating the industrialists, technocrats etc. to achieve excellence in the respective fields.

#### Shortage of Rough Diamonds

60. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Diamond industry is likely to face shortage of rough diamonds from March, 2008 onwards;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Availability of rough diamonds, inter alia, depends on the global supply situation. Of the global polished diamond market, India's share is about 85% (in terms of volume). Rough diamonds worth USD 8151.91 Million were imported in India during the period April 2007 to January 2008 representing a growth of 12.32% over the corresponding period in previous year. However, to ensure adequate supply of rough diamonds, various supply sources have been tapped and a number of policy initiatives have been taken.

#### Rural Education Cell

61. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Rural Education Cell;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives thereof; and
- (c) the role of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has decided to constitute a Rural Education Cell with objectives to analyse the relevant data on 'Enrolment, Retention and Achievement' from 7th All India School Educational Survey (AISES) and other sources such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to identify problems in the education of rural children. It also envisages to conduct case studies in different regions to understand the problems of rural schools, organize training programmes for state functionaries to enable them to undertake research studies and to document studies conducted by various groups/agencies working on rural education.

#### Steps to Check Militancy in North East Region

62. SHRI AMTAVA NANDY:  
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to bring about peace with various militant out-fits operating in Assam and other States in the North East, including cease fire and truce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress so far made in pursuance thereof and to bring the misguided youth to the national mainstream?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI):** (a) to (c) Efforts of the State Governments, who are primarily responsible for ensuring public order and security in these areas, are being supplemented by the Central Government through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities with the objective of carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable instructions and installations based on threat assessments; vigilance and surveillance on the border, including construction of border fencing; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; provision of assistance for strengthening various aspect of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; assistance to the State for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the States review the situation and taking further steps as may be necessary on a continuing basis.

The combined efforts of the Central Government and North Eastern States have resulted in stabilization of the overall security situation in the North Eastern States. In addition a number of groups viz. Government is having Ceasefire with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (I/M) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (K) and Suspension of Operations (SoO) arrangements with United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Dima Halam Dagoh (DHD), National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) and Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) have entered into Ceasefire/Suspension of Operations arrangements. The relentless Counter Insurgency Operations by the security forces have resulted in neutralizing a large number of militants – 2459 in 2005, 3231 in 2006 and 2875 in 2007. This includes 2509 militants (555 in 2005, 1430 in 2006 and 524 in 2007) who have surrendered and joined the mainstream. In addition with the improvement in the security situation, it has been possible for the State Government and the Central agencies to make progress in some of the development works in areas of Road and Rail network.

### Mineral Exploration with Foreign Agency

63. **SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL:** Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment in exploration/extraction of minerals;

(b) the details of mines where mineral exploration has been started in collaboration with foreign agencies, country-wise; and

(c) the specific mineral exploration activities undertaken in the country during each of the last three years, till date State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA):** (a) The National Mineral policy, 1993 for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals, has thrown open the mining sector for private investment including foreign direct investment (FDI). The above policy envisages, inter-alia, foreign technology and foreign participation in exploration and mining of high value and scarce minerals. FDI upto 100% is now allowed in exploration, mining, mineral processing and metallurgy under the automatic route for all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals including diamonds and precious stones.

(b) and (c) Mineral concessions are granted by the respective State Governments, who are the owners of minerals in their respective territorial jurisdiction to an Indian national or a company registered in India, under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. For minerals specified in the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, prior approval of Central Government is necessary for granting mineral concessions. The details of mineral concession proposals including cases of Reconnaissance Permits (RP) and Prospecting License (PL) on which prior approval of Ministry of Mines has been conveyed for the last three years are available on the website of Ministry of Mines viz. <http://mines.nic.in>.

### Education Infrastructure in Karnataka

64. **SHRI IQBALAHMED SARADGI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rank of Karnataka in the Education Development Index has come down in the sphere of primary education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation;

(d) whether all the primary schools in the State have been provided with adequate infrastructure and teachers; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the position has improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) (a) to (c) Under the Educational Development Index (EDI) prepared by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) for 35 States and Union Territories, Karnataka was at 6th position in 2005-06 and is at 8th position in 2006-07. The EDI value for Karnataka has improved from 0.674 in 2005-06 to 0.680 in 2006-07. Position of States and UTs vary in the EDI as some States/UTs improved their performance.

(d) and (e) As per DISE data 2006-07 there is overall improvement in school infrastructure and teachers in elementary education in Karnataka interalia, student classroom ratio has gone up to 30:1, 79.96% of schools have drinking water facilities, 69.33% have toilets and the pupil teacher ratio is 32:1.

### Setting up of Aluminium Plants

65. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up additional number of Alumina and Aluminium plants in the country including Orissa;

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

(c) the details of the proposals cleared till date, State and Union Territory-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals not yet cleared by the Government till date alongwith the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (e) There is no proposal under consideration to set up additional Alumina and Aluminium plants by the Government in the country. However, the primary aluminium producers of the country have intimated about their expansion plans, as per the following details:-

Name of the Company	Nature of Expansion/ additional plants to be set up	Location	Capacity in Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA)
National Aluminium Company Limited	Expansion of existing aluminium smelter	Angul, Orissa	Increase by 1.15 lakh MTPA
National Aluminium Company Limited	Expansion of existing alumina refinery	Damanjodi, Orissa	Increase by 7 lakh MTPA
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	Expansion of aluminium smelter	Korba, Chhatisgarh	Increase by 6.5 lakh MTPA
Hindalco Industries Limited	Expansion of existing alumina refinery	Muri, Jharkhand	Increase by 3.4 lakh MTPA
Hindalco Industries Limited	Expansion of existing aluminium smelter	Hirakud, Orissa	Increase by 46000 MTPA
Hindalco Industries Limited	Utkal Alumina Greenfield project	Doragurha, Orissa	1.5 Million MTPA
Hindalco Industries Limited	Aditya Alumina Greenfield project	Kansariguda, Orissa	1.5 Million MTPA
Hindalco Industries Limited	Aditya Aluminium Greenfield project	Lapanga, Orissa	3.25 lakh MTPA
Hindalco Industries Limited	Mahan Aluminium Greenfield project	Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh	3.25 lakh MTPA
Hindalco Industries Limited	Latehar Aluminium Greenfield project	Jharkhand	3.25 lakh MTPA
Madras Aluminium Company Limited	Expansion of existing alumina refinery	Mettur, Tamil Nadu	Increase by 32000 MTPA
Madras Aluminium Company Limited	Expansion of existing aluminium smelter	Mettur, Tamil Nadu	Increase by 27000 MTPA

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance to Universities**

66. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant/Central assistance has been provided to any university including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the total assistance provided to each of the universities during the last three years;

(c) the criteria for providing the above assistance; and

(d) the names of universities which have not been given assistance alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Statement showing the grants paid by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to Universities including Jharkhand during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance is provided by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 to universities which are declared fit to receive Central Assistance, as stipulated by that Section. Every proposal for financial assistance, received in the UGC from the universities, is examined as per the provisions of the UGC Guidelines that include, inter-alia, on-the-spot assessment by an Expert Committee of the UGC, of infrastructure and academic facilities available in such universities. The decision to provide financial assistance or otherwise is taken by the UGC upon consideration of the Committee's recommendations on the merits of each case.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the grants paid by University Grants Commission to the Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed Universities during the years 2004-2005, 2005-2006 & 2006-2007 under Non-Plan & Plan Schemes.*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the University	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
1.	Andhra Univ., Visakhapatnam	216.34	612.78	1229.50
2.	Central Instt. Of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	1112.71	1305.31	1444.44
3.	C.E.C.R.I., Hyderabad	0.19	0.00	0.00
4.	Hyderabad University, Hyderabad	4279.62	4570.64	9250.70
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Tech., Hyderabad	336.71	37.55	311.66
6.	Kakatiya Univ. Warangal	70.42	156.91	228.69
7.	Maulana Azad National Urdu Univ., Hyd.	1320.72	1384.39	1883.37
8.	Nagarjuna Univ., Guntur	50.74	119.11	24.13
9.	National Instt. of Tech., Warangle	0.62	4.68	8.71
10.	National Instt. of Tech., Hyderabad	1.42	0.00	0.00
11.	Osmania Univ. Hyderabad	496.15	454.15	1295.87
12.	Potti Sreeramulu Telugu Univ., Hyderabad	106.13	48.75	78.97
13.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	539.45	670.79	603.79
14.	Sri Krishna Devaraya Univ., Anantapur	195.35	51.01	221.59
15.	Sri Venkateswara Univ. Tirupati	415.64	301.48	456.64

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sri Padmawathis Mahila V. Vidyalaya, Tirupati	200.07	138.61	130.63
17.	Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning, Anantapur	123.25	115.76	64.50
18.	International Instt. of Information Tech., Hyd.	-	5.45	6.64
19.	A.N.G. Ranga Agricultural Univ., Hyd.	-	49.45	163.14
20.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyd.	-	3.00	0.00
21.	National Academy of legal Studies & Res. Univ.	-	174.63	130.46
22.	M.G. Narain Instt. Res. & Social, Hyd.	0.00	0.00	8.20
23.	Dravidian Univ.	0.00	0.00	105.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>9465.53</b>	<b>10204.43</b>	<b>18509.52</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>				
1.	Arunachal Univ., Itanagar	1082.86	180.61	164.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1082.86</b>	<b>180.61</b>	<b>164.50</b>
<b>Assam</b>				
1.	Assam University, Silchar	3362.83	1193.25	1033.66
2.	Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh	401.15	62.80	193.15
3.	Gauhati Univ., Guwahati	387.10	158.66	100.42
4.	Tezpur University, Tezpur	2109.45	750.26	2039.50
5.	National Instt. of Tech., Silcher	0.00	0.00	2.25
6.	Assam Agril. Univ.	0.00	0.00	60.75
<b>Bihar</b>				
1.	T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur	116.47	42.18	209.50
2.	Babasaheb BRA Bihar Univ., Muzaffarpur	78.80	183.02	91.51
3.	B.N. Mandal Univ. Madhepura	7.15	95.72	95.48
4.	K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit V.V., Darbhanga	44.36	12.00	65.59
5.	Magadh Univ., Bodh Gaya	20.87	62.38	62.97
6.	L.N. Mithila Univ. Darbhanga	109.30	158.32	77.63
7.	Patna Univ., Patna	129.41	159.76	168.70
8.	Rajendra Agricultural Univ., Samastipur	0.00	1.11	0.00
9.	Jai Prakash V.V., Chapra	0.00	0.00	64.43
10.	Veer Kunwar Sing Univ., Arrah	0.00	0.00	131.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>506.36</b>	<b>714.49</b>	<b>966.91</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				
1.	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur	207.94	34.43	96.99
2.	Indira Kala Sangeet V.V., Khairagarh	10.73	4.96	205.32
3.	Pt.Ravi Shankar Shukla Uni., Raipur	151.28	55.88	247.07
4.	Indira Gandhi Krishi V.V., Raipur	0.00	0.00	4.75
5.	Hidayatullah National Law Univ., Raipur	0.00	0.00	116.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>369.95</b>	<b>95.27</b>	<b>670.63</b>
<b>Delhi</b>				
1.	Delhi University	14551.65	15737.17	17739.05
2.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Univ. New D	54.52	54.49	135.87
3.	IGNOU	709.40	3.94	0.84
4.	Indira Agricultural research Instt., N.D	25.01	33.00	40.22
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	7158.53	7356.43	8497.82
6.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	607.39	704.55	672.23
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	8942.30	10728.98	13165.91
8.	National Museum Instt. of History of Art, Conservation and Musicology, New Delhi	11.55	15.00	17.00
9.	School of Planning & Architecture, ND	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Shri LBS Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	554.05	7.17	852.05
11.	TERI School of Advanced Studies, N.D	17.19	14.00	0.00
12.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	3.27	897.67	2.47
13.	Indian Law Institute, New Delhi		300.00	4.44
<b>Total</b>		<b>32634.86</b>	<b>35852.40</b>	<b>41127.90</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>				
1.	Bhavnagar Univ., Bhavnagar	146.24	15.11	137.30
2.	Gujarat Univ., Ahmedabad	162.28	172.72	164.64
3.	Gujrat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	808.39	120.63	1059.02
4.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara	229.62	597.69	368.55
5.	North Gujarat Univ., Patan	153.73	67.00	114.47
6.	Sardar Patel Univ., Vallabh Vidyanagar	393.46	187.81	195.07
7.	Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot	115.30	145.69	150.67
8.	South Gujarat Univ., Surat	20.24	48.74	204.58
9.	B.R. Ambedkar Open Univ., Ahmedabad	0.00	0.00	5.95
<b>Total</b>		<b>2029.26</b>	<b>1355.39</b>	<b>2400.25</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Goa</b>				
1.	Goa Univ., Goa	174.17	23.70	277.04
	Total	174.17	23.70	277.04
<b>Haryana</b>				
1.	C.C.S. Haryana Agril. Univ., Hisar	2.31	1.55	2.32
2.	Guru Jambheswar Univ., Hisar	172.14	88.88	108.33
3.	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra	131.78	218.32	325.11
4.	Maharishi Dayanand Univ., Rohtak	127.36	147.53	304.67
5.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon	4.44	3.83	7.50
6.	National Dairy Research Instt. Karnal	0.00	1.11	0.00
7.	National Instt. of Tech., Kurukshetra	0.00	1.67	2.39
	Total	438.03	462.89	750.32
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
1.	Himachal Pradesh Univ., Shimla	313.24	805.79	131.55
2.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Univ., Palampur	0.00	3.44	0.00
3.	National Instt. of Tech., Hamirpur	3.67	2.88	3.44
4.	Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Univ. of Horticultural & Forestry, Solan	0.00	2.40	0.00
5.	Chaudhary Swaran Kuvar H.P. Agril. V.V.,	0.00	0.00	7.60
	Total	316.91	814.51	142.59
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>				
1.	Jammu Univ., Jammu	243.21	231.21	229.21
2.	Kashmir Univ., Srinagar	331.09	184.20	352.07
3.	Sher-e-kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sc. & Tech., Srinagar	0.00	1.84	20.00
	Total	574.30	417.25	601.28
<b>Jharkhand</b>				
1.	Birla Instt. of Tech., Mesra, Ranchi	290.58	129.02	90.35
2.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	2.91	6.16	35.89
3.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	124.35	59.23	89.66
4.	Vinoba Bhava Univ., Hazaribag	110.31	57.27	229.84
	Total	528.15	251.68	445.74
<b>Karnataka</b>				
1.	Bangalore Univ., Bangalore	232.47	237.45	277.64
2.	Gulbarga Univ., Gulbarga	168.90	26.64	197.61

1	2	3	4	5
3.	I.I. Science, Bangalore	398.31	301.44	379.45
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Center For Advance Scientific Research, Bangalore	0.00	1.11	6.92
5.	Kannada Univ., Hampi	124.18	84.01	141.20
6.	Karnatak Univ., Dharwad	232.64	131.44	357.92
7.	Kovempu Univ., Shimoga	110.07	240.00	120.41
8.	Mangalore Univ., Mangalore	176.89	103.26	222.38
9.	Mysore Univ., Mysore	278.11	360.58	380.70
10.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal (Karnataka)	3.20	0.00	0.00
11.	National Instt. of Mental health & Neuro Science, Bangalore	0.00	7.12	20.00
12.	National Law Instt. of India, Bangalore	50.00	75.50	106.75
13.	Karnatak State Open Univ., Mysore	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore	0.00	1.11	1.11
15.	National Instt. of Tech. Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.75
16.	Univ. of Agril. Sci., Dharwad	0.00	0.00	2.70
17.	Karnataka state Women's Univ., Bijapur	0.00	0.00	149.65
<b>Total</b>		<b>1774.77</b>	<b>1569.66</b>	<b>2365.19</b>
<b>Kerala</b>				
1.	Calicut Univ., Kozhikode	94.44	180.93	212.73
2.	Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech., Kochi	232.64	169.26	1460.03
3.	Kerala Univ., Thiruvananthapuram	395.64	256.18	290.49
4.	Mahatama Gandhi Univ., Kottayam	198.19	75.41	115.12
5.	Kerala Agri. Univ., Trichur	2.92	0.00	0.00
6.	Kannur Univ., Kannur	206.80	69.00	293.96
7.	Shri Sankaracharya Univ. of Sanskrit, Kalady	2.37	127.24	41.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>1130.80</b>	<b>878.02</b>	<b>2413.34</b>
<b>Manipur</b>				
1.	Manipur Univ., Imphal	1082.36	1759.68	4733.75
<b>Total</b>		<b>1082.36</b>	<b>1759.68</b>	<b>4733.75</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
1.	Avdesh P. Singh Univ., Rewa	150.56	73.86	159.36
2.	Barkatullah V.V., Bhopal	249.11	63.35	79.62
3.	M.G. Chitrakoot Gramodyog V.V., Chitrakoot	166.23	76.98	121.60



1	2	3	4	5
4.	Devi Ahilya V.V., Indore	162.22	208.91	308.03
5.	Dr. H.S. Gour V.V., Sagar	141.51	133.44	193.06
6.	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	68.62	106.36	98.88
7.	Lakshmi Bai National Instt. of Physical Education, Gwalior	34.00	33.00	0.00
8.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith, Prabhani	0.00	0.00	0.75
9.	M.P. Bhoj Univ., Bhopal	0.00	0.00	1.65
10.	National Law Instt., Bhopal	1.50	86.00	172.16
11.	Rani Durgavati V.V., Jabalpur	48.62	299.71	129.21
12.	Vikram University, Ujjain	41.63	195.60	176.25
Total		1064.00	1277.21	1440.57

**Maharashtra**

1.	Amravati Univ., Amravati	191.53	141.77	135.27
2.	C.I.F.E., Versova, Mumbai	0.00	4.33	0.00
3.	Dacca College PG & Research Instt., Pune	107.31	77.00	7.92
4.	Gokhale Instt. of Pol. Economics, Pune	40.54	992.54	11.53
5.	International Instt. for Population Studies, Bombay	0.00	3.12	18.85
6.	Instt. of Science, Bombay	1.28	0.00	0.00
7.	Mumbai Univ., Mumbai	1266.34	1475.14	722.00
8.	MGA Hindi University, Wardha	315.42	1043.20	1656.72
9.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada Univ., Aurangabad	268.64	71.01	151.57
10.	Nagpur Univ., Nagpur	292.33	94.06	343.88
11.	North Maharashtra, Jalgaon	159.51	65.85	151.95
12.	Poona Univ., Pune	1430.86	1010.86	528.54
13.	S.N.D.T Women's Univ., Mumbai	274.95	113.64	163.59
14.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur	122.49	233.27	404.62
15.	Tata Instt. of Social Science, Mumbai	1231.18	1259.60	1184.54
16.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith Bhavan, Pune	4.38	69.20	56.25
17.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra open Univ., Nashik	0.00	0.00	0.46
18.	S.R.T. Marathwada Univ., Nanded	4.22	179.28	65.31
19.	Bharti Vidyapith, Pune	110.46	7.92	9.09
20.	Visvasaraya National Instt. & Tech. Nagpur	1.11	0.00	1.96
21.	Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit V.V., Nagpur	0.00	1.15	0.97

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Prabhani	0.00	12.50	0.00
23.	Padamshri Dr. Dy. Patil Vidyapith, Mumbai	0.00	0.00	0.75
Total		5822.55	6855.44	5615.77
<b>Meghalaya</b>				
1.	N.E.H.U.	7217.36	5082.79	7353.36
Total		7217.36	5082.79	7353.36
<b>Mizoram</b>				
1.	Mizoram University, Mizoram	2851.03	2547.96	2566.57
Total		2851.03	2547.96	2566.57
<b>Nagaland</b>				
1.	Nagaland University, Kohima	2441.43	2089.06	2134.61
Total		2441.43	2089.06	2134.61
<b>Orissa</b>				
1.	Berhampur Univ., Berhampur	121.98	43.09	231.21
2.	Sambalpur Univ., Sambalpur	160.82	80.44	328.81
3.	Shri Jaganath Sanskrit Vidyapith, Pune	4.67	94.90	92.25
4.	Utkal Univ., Bhubaneswar	142.96	290.87	376.17
5.	North Orissa Univ. Baripada	1.74	7.44	85.00
6.	National Instt. of Tech. Rourkela	9.97	0.00	0.00
7.	Instt. of Sci & Tech. Bhubaneswar	0.00	0.00	5.75
8.	Fakir Mohan Univ., Balasore	0.00	0.00	197.94
9.	Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech., Bhubaneswar	0.00	0.00	3.00
Total		442.14	516.74	1320.13
<b>Punjab</b>				
1.	Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	310.36	276.02	158.05
2.	Punjab Univ., Chandigarh	353.06	790.94	379.76
3.	Punjab Agril Univ., Ludhiana	53.90	25.84	203.63
4.	Punjabi Univ., Patiala	152.08	124.92	350.05
5.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. Technology, Patiala	252.37	160.15	143.85
Total		1121.77	1377.87	1235.34
<b>Pondicherry</b>				
1.	Pondicherry Univ. Pondicherry	1682.70	2494.52	5562.68
Total		1682.70	2494.52	5562.68

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
1.	Kota Open Univ., Kota	0.91	0.00	0.00
2.	J.N. Vyas Univ., Jodhpur	198.84	104.23	315.15
3.	M.D.S. Univ., Ajmer	16.76	191.93	134.25
4.	M.L. Shukhadia V.Vidyalaya, Udaipur	114.09	168.18	107.08
5.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	319.37	629.45	885.51
6.	Banasthali Vidyapith (Raj.)	439.68	424.11	357.08
7.	B.I.T.S., Pilani	250.34	61.56	550.85
8.	J.V. Bharti Instt., Ladnun (Raj.)	9.86	15.56	95.48
9.	JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	41.70	16.01	3.45
10.	Malvia Natianal Instt. of Tech., Jaipur	0.00	0.94	0.75
11.	Rajasthan Agri. Univ., Bikaner	0.00	0.00	2.99
<b>Total</b>		<b>1391.55</b>	<b>1611.97</b>	<b>2452.59</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
1.	Alagappa Univ., Karaikudi	124.07	106.43	182.29
2.	Annamalai Univ. Annamalai Nagar	204.21	434.61	348.98
3.	Anna Univ., Chennai	358.37	413.44	609.36
4.	Bharthiar Univ., Coimbatore	164.34	149.66	166.71
5.	Bharthidesan Univ., Tiruchirapalli	173.71	127.81	296.34
7.	Madras Univ., Chennai	1007.98	3470.53	383.46
8.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	290.14	1160.03	407.84
9.	Mother Teresa Univ., for Women, Kodaikanal	17.34	35.53	52.93
10.	M. Sundarnar Univ., Tirunelveli	36.10	107.81	123.06
12.	Tamil Univ., Thanjavur	25.99	1080.38	121.31
13.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	14.52	1.01	6.41
14.	Avinash Instt. of Home Sci. for Women's, Coimbatore	952.70	1081.77	1263.18
15.	Gandhigram Rural Instt. Gandhigram	1111.27	1196.95	1268.85
16.	Sh. Chandrasekharandra Saraswati V.V., Kancheepuram	60.50	61.52	46.00
17.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Res. Instt.	0.00	2.80	3.94
18.	Shan Mugha Arts, Sci. Tech. & Research Acad	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Vellore Instt. of Tech. Vellore (T.N.)	3.99	0.00	0.00
20.	National Instt. of Tech. Trichurapalli	6.83	0.00	0.46

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Satya Bhama Instt. of Science & Tech., Chennai	0.00	3.00	0.00
22.	Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore	0.00	0.10	0.00
23.	Periyar University, Salem	0.00	28.57	194.10
24.	Instt. of Tech. & Sci., Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	2.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>4552.06</b>	<b>9461.95</b>	<b>5477.22</b>

**Tripura**

1.	Tripura Univ., Agartala	1001.74	235.02	63.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>1001.74</b>	<b>235.02</b>	<b>63.03</b>

**Uttar Pradesh**

1.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	17356.30	20554.94	23321.13
2.	Allahabad Univ., Allahabad	374.84	6002.65	9771.26
3.	Allahabad Agri. Instt. Allahabad	4.91	3.63	4.23
4.	Bundelkhand Univ., Jhansi	278.16	34.01	90.65
5.	Banaras Hindu Univ., Varanasi	18527.61	23708.42	30940.38
6.	Bhatkhande Music Instt., Lucknow	0.00	1.50	0.44
7.	Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	1.32	41.50	40.00
8.	Ch. Charan Singh Univ., Meerut	156.70	70.87	139.31
9.	Dayal Bagh Edu. Instt., Agra	477.09	556.21	772.32
10.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univ., Lucknow	221.67	248.68	790.82
11.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univ., Agra	27.49	0.72	51.47
12.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (Avadh) Univ., Faizabad	20.05	211.93	66.52
13.	D.D.U. Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur	148.18	235.45	215.51
14.	Ch. Shahuji Maharaj Kanpur Univ., Kanpur	38.14	8.55	32.82
	Indian Veterinary Research Instt., Izatnagar	3.33	2.22	3.29
16.	Lucknow Univ., Lucknow	373.61	203.77	555.45
17.	Motilal Nehru National Instt., Allahabad	2.38	3.08	0.00
18.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	68.72	130.26	54.73
19.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand Univ., Bareilly	19.30	5.05	59.73
20.	V.V.S. Purvanchal Univ., Jaunpur	53.16	35.62	46.88
21.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit V. Vidyalyaya, Varanasi	75.96	0.20	97.17
22.	J.R. Handicapped Univ., Chitrakoot	5.46	1.14	130.85
23.	Indian Instt. of Information, Allahabad	0.00	1.16	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>38234.38</b>	<b>52061.56</b>	<b>67184.76</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Uttanchal</b>				
1.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril. & Tech., Pant Nagar	17.05	12.25	2.60
2.	H.N.B.(Garwal) Univ., Srinagar	57.48	14.95	290.04
3.	Kumaon Univ., Nainital	170.90	38.24	306.98
4.	Roorkee Univ., Roorkee	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Forest Research Instt., Dehradun	0.00	1.25	1.13
6.	Gurukul Kangri V.V. Haridwar	634.99	893.21	824.67
<b>Total</b>		<b>880.42</b>	<b>959.90</b>	<b>1425.42</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>				
1.	Burdwan Univ., Burdwan	172.34	172.93	191.13
2.	Calcutta Univ., Kolkata	1076.98	3477.58	670.58
3.	Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata	1205.38	1214.07	2620.85
4.	Kalyani Univ., Kalyani	85.56	106.85	103.23
5.	North Bengal Univ., Kolkata	245.94	81.69	319.05
6.	Rabindra Bharti Univ., Kolkata	28.12	48.89	321.93
7.	Vidya Sagar Univ., Midnapore	168.65	97.50	99.46
8.	Vishwa Bharati Univ., Shantiniketan	4023.31	4940.46	6649.43
9.	Bengal Engg. College, Howrah	72.28	169.46	1093.83
10.	Ramakrishana Mission Vivekanand Educational Res. Instt., Howrah	0.00	100.00	280.00
11.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Nadia	0.00	0.55	1.15
12.	West Bengal Univ. of Tech., Kolkata	0.00	0.00	6.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>7078.56</b>	<b>10409.98</b>	<b>12356.77</b>

#### Export of Agricultural Produce to China

67. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural products exported to China;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for exporting agricultural products to China;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has received positive response from China in regard to exports of Indian Agricultural Products; and

(e) if so, the anticipated rise in percentage of Indian exports of agricultural products to China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Raw cotton, oil meals, guar gum meal, spices, sesame seeds, meat and preparations, dairy products, coffee, tobacco, floriculture, Groundnut, Basmati rice, pulses, fresh fruits and vegetables etc., are the major agricultural products exported to China. A brief statement on agri. exports is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Government has been making concerted efforts to obtain market access for various products in to China, such as, fruits and vegetables, meat products and dairy items. For Basmati rice a Protocol has been signed between India and China on 21.11.2006. In Jan. 2007, during the visit of the Prime Minister to China, a Protocol was signed to permit market access for Indian tobacco into

China. Dialogue with Chinese AQSIQ is going on for seeking market access for 14 fruits and vegetables. For Meat products, Chinese AQSIQ team has been invited to visit India for health assessment of animal health situation and for inspection of abattoirs.

(d) and (e) India is yet to receive a positive response on its request for granting instant access for 14 fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry products.

#### Statement

Value in US \$ million

HS Code	Commodity	2005-2006	2006-2007
1	2	3	4
520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	401.17	653.61
30379	Other Frzn Fish Excl Livrs & Roes	96.92	59.35
151530	Castor Oil and its Fractions	32.17	55.85
230649	Other Residues of Rape or Colza Seeds	8.7	37.33
130232	Mucilgs & Thcknrs W/N Modifd Derivd from Locust Beans Locust Bean Seeds/guar Seeds	28.76	32.89
520511	Sngl Yrn of Uncmbd Fbrs Measurng 714.29 Dctx/More (NT Excdng 14 Mtrc No)	28.23	22.96
520521	Sngl Yrn of Cmbd Fbrs Measurng 714.29 D ctx/More (NT Excdng 14 Mtrc No)	9.22	22.02
160520	Shrimps & Prawns Prpd or Prsvd	9.99	18.88
230400	Oil-Cake & Other Solid Residue W/N GRAND/IN PLLTS Form Obtnd Frm Soya Bean Oil Extrctn	119.88	14.86
30613	Shrimps & Prawns Frozen	13.54	11.58
520790	Other Cotton yarn put up for Retail Sale	28.14	10.71
230500	Oil Cake & Other Solid Residue Obtnd from Grndnut Oil Extrctn W/N GRAND/PLLTS Form	14.57	9.67
520710	Cotton Yarn Contng Cotton >=85% by WT put up for Retail Sale	14.12	8.24
520524	Sngl Yrn of Cmbd Fbrs Measuring> 192.31 BUT >=125 DCTX (>52 BUT <=80 Mtrc No)	2	7.2
120740	Seasamum Seeds W/N Broken	12.12	7.19
520522	Sngl Yrn of Cmbd Fbrs Measuring<714.29 BUT >=232.56 DCTX(>14 but <=43 Mtrc No)	1.3	6.85
160420	Othr Prepared or Preserved Fish	1.2	6.39

1	2	3	4
20230	Boneless Meat of Bovine Animals, Frozen	3.87	5.82
230630	Oil-Cake & Residues of Sun Flower Seeds		5.43
30741	Cuttle Fish & Squid Live Frsh/Chld	11.6	4.19
520512	Sngl Yrn of Uncmbd Fbrs Measuring <714.29 BUT >=232.56 DCTX(>14 but <=43 Mtrc No)	4.49	4.13
30420	Fish Fillets (Whether or NT Minced) Frzn	2.61	3.4
140420	Cotton Linters	3.07	3.19
404.10	Whey	2.02	2.89
520548	Mltpl (Foldd)/Cabld Yrn of Comb'd Fbrs Msmg per Sngl Yrn <83.33 DCTX & >120 Mtrc No	1.93	2.63
160590	Molusc Othr Aqtic Invertbrts Prpd/Prsvd	0.35	2.1
121190	Othr Plants & Prts of Plnts of Hdng 1211	1.38	2.06
30269	Othr Fish Frsh/Chld Excl Livrs & Roes	1.76	1.86
90420	Fruits of Gens Capscm/Pmnta, Dred/Crshd/Grnd	0.45	1.45
520300	Cotton Carded or Combed	8.15	1.29
210111	Extrcts Essncs & Cncntrts of Coffe	0.44	1.24
230641	Low Erucic Acid of Rape or Colza Seeds	0.69	1.1
140300	Veg Matrs used Primrly in Brooms/Brushes (E.G. Broomcorn Piassava Cough Grass & Istl) W/N in Hanks or Bundles	1.01	1.09
40210	Milk & Cream in Pwdr, Grnls or Othr solid forms contng fat not Exceeding 1.5% by WT	4.25	1.02
520523	Sngl Yrn of cmbd Fbrs Measuring <232.56 But>=192.31 DCTX (>43 BUT <=52 Mtrc No)	0.88	1.02
Sub-total		870.98	1031.49
Total all exports		6,759.10	8,293.97

[English]

#### Setting up of World Class Universities

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

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up 14 world class universities in the country as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated November 21, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for setting up of the same, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(c) the time by when the above universities are likely to be set up;

(d) whether there is also proposal to set up Centres of Excellence across the country to improve the quality of higher education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, it is proposed to set up 14 world class universities in the country during the 11th Plan period. The locations and other details of these universities have, however, not yet been finalized.

(d) and (e) Nine Universities and twelve Centres have already been identified by the University Grants Commission under its Scheme of Universities with Potential for Excellence and five more Universities are proposed to be identified under the Scheme during the 11th Plan period.

#### Legislation to Regulate Foreign Universities

69. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in legislation to regulate foreign universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such universities would be amenable to regulation of UGC; and

(d) the manner in which the proposed legislation will help to ensure the quality of the courses conducted by these universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A legislative proposal for regulation of entry and operation of Foreign Educational Institutes in the country is under consideration of the Government.

#### Small Scale Industries in Villages

70. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated to start small scale industries in the villages throughout the country;

(b) whether there would be any decentralized banking network for providing loan/credit;

(c) if so, the conditions for providing loan by these banks;

(d) the number of persons provided jobs during each of the last three years and likely to get employment from such enterprises, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the amount earmarked for this sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The setting up of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) is primarily dependent on entrepreneurial effort. However, the State Governments and the Central Government implement several schemes and programmes for facilitating their establishment and development across the country, including the rural areas.

(b) and (c) The MSEs are provided loans by the scheduled commercial banks (including regional rural banks) that have branch network spread across the country. The loans provided to the MSEs comes under the priority sector lending of the scheduled commercial banks. The Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines on lending to the MSEs, which inter alia, include time limit for disposal of loan applications, loan limit for dispensation of collateral requirements, sanction of composite loans, etc.

(d) No separate data of employment regarding MSEs (small scale industries) in villages is collected. However, estimate of State/UT wise employment in MSEs during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) An amount of Rs. 11500 crore (Rs. Eleven thousand five hundred crore only) has been proposed for the MSME during the 11th Five Year Plan.

#### Statement

##### Statewise estimates of employment in MSE sector

State/ UT code	Name of the State / Union Territory	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		Regd.	Unregd.	Total	Regd.	Unregd.	Total	Regd.	Unregd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01.	Jammu & Kashmir	64350	111559	175909	68216	115746	183962	72054	120200	192254

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
02.	Himachal Pradesh	53003	101746	154749	58898	105565	164464	62723	109627	172350
03.	Punjab	354628	632724	987352	358121	656473	1014594	361261	681734	1042995
04.	Chandigarh	12080	41837	53917	12418	43407	55826	12666	45078	57743
05.	Uttaranchal	63855	168766	232621	71542	175101	246642	80899	181839	262737
06.	Haryana	254532	346022	600554	260722	359009	619731	267741	372823	640564
07.	Delhi	89252	600612	689863	89734	623155	712888	90192	647133	737325
08.	Rajasthan	274257	735570	1009827	292153	763179	1055332	305297	792545	1097842
09.	Uttar Pradesh	860039	3758469	4618508	948508	3899538	4848046	1027043	4049569	5078632
10.	Bihar	177092	1041967	1219059	186449	1081076	1267525	196720	1122675	1319395
11.	Sikkim	1235	398	1633	1290	413	1703	1345	429	1774
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2492	2278	4769	2602	2353	4965	2724	2454	5178
13.	Nagaland	20952	56252	77204	24511	58363	82875	30423	60609	91032
14.	Manipur	21445	130005	151450	22020	134884	156904	22592	140075	162667
15.	Mizoram	12360	17266	29626	13404	17914	31318	14780	18603	33383
16.	Tripura	13028	50309	63338	13442	52198	65640	13941	54206	68147
17.	Meghalaya	18058	60190	78248	20599	62449	83048	23566	64852	88418
18.	Assam	89930	401740	491671	94214	416819	511033	97639	432858	530497
19.	West Bengal	283483	2124425	2407908	290393	2204162	2494556	297739	2288977	2586718
20.	Jharkhand	95551	224651	320202	102142	233083	335225	110427	242052	352479
21.	Orissa	118382	933009	1051391	123739	968029	1091768	129613	1005278	1134891
22.	Chhattisgarh	105333	487194	592528	107998	505480	613479	110591	524931	635522
23.	Madhya Pradesh	330962	1208803	1539764	355138	1254173	1609311	377946	1302433	1680379
24.	Gujarat	724348	750083	1474431	756696	778236	1534932	777492	808182	1585675
25.	Daman & Diu	43743	2963	72748	45500	3074	76163	47603	3193	79558
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26041	0	0	27588	0	0	28763	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	878805	1565101	2443906	946014	1623845	2569860	1018437	1686330	2704767
28.	Andhra Pradesh	421512	1948947	2370459	429402	2022098	2451500	439327	2099907	2539234
29.	Karnataka	615147	1267815	1882962	653165	1315401	1968567	690662	1386017	2056678
30.	Goa	22873	13175	36048	23699	13669	37368	24065	14195	38260
31.	Lakshadweep	398	1520	1918	432	1577	2008	469	1638	2106
32.	Kerala	688539	600967	1289505	709291	623523	1332814	727176	647516	1374692



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Tamil Nadu	1379568	1197007	2576574	1461357	1241935	2703291	1550908	1289723	2840532
34.	Pondicherry	28754	16900	45654	30245	17534	47779	31220	18209	49428
35.	Andaman & Nicobar	3854	5321	9176	4020	5521	9541	4097	5733	9831
All India		8149881	20605591	28755473	8605662	21378996	29984658	9050038	22201644	31251682

[Translation]

#### Patent Application

71. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received for providing patents and patents granted during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the ratio of patents granted to India is one out of 800 granted globally; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to minimize this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The details of patent applications received and the patents granted during the last three years is as under:-

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Patent Applications filed	17,466	24,505	28,882
Patents Granted	1,911	4,320	7,539

About 600,000 patents were granted worldwide in the year 2005 as per the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Patent Report: Statistics on Worldwide Patent Activities (2007 Edition). This number includes patents obtained in different countries for the same invention also.

(c) The action taken by the Government to modernize and strengthen the Intellectual Property Office is as under:

- (i) A scheme of Modernisation of Intellectual Property offices was implemented at a cost of Rs. 153.00 crore during the 9th and 10th Five Year Plans for Infrastructure development, computerization, human resource development and training and awareness.
- (ii) Four new integrated Intellectual Property Offices were set up in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.
- (iii) Work for the setting of the National Institute of Intellectual Property Management at Nagpur for

strengthening training, education, research and think tank activities in the field of intellectual property has commenced.

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

[English]

#### Assistance to People of Mining Areas

72. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated discussion with the State Governments and the concerned agencies to provide 5 percent of its profit and investment on mining for the development of the people of the mining areas and for peripheral development as per the ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has adopted any policy / formulated any procedure in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the fund is likely to be utilized by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (e) A Policy proposal requiring the lessee to set aside a fixed percentage of profit for the local area development of the mining areas is under consideration of the Government.

#### Alcoholism Among BSF Personnel

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that alcoholism among BSF personnel including Jawans who have to spend long stints in lonely barracks is not only affecting their families adversely but is also ruining their physical and mental health as reported in "Times of India" Dated December 22, 2007;

(b) if so, the extent to which the performance of the personnel at the border is affected;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to dissuade the personnel from indulging in alcoholism;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide counseling sessions for BSF personnel at Guwahati and Tura in Meghalaya; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL):** (a) to (c) Counselling and educating BSF personnel against the ills of alcoholism are part of welfare activity to protect the health, morale, efficiency and quality of life, and it does not mean that alcoholism is a serious problem in the Force. In order to dissuade the personnel from indulging in alcoholism or in any other undesirable habits, the Force takes measures on a regular basis that include inter alia, providing recreational facilities, regulating duty hours to ensure rest and relief, team sports and games, training in Yoga and meditation, talks by Doctors and other Specialists, etc.

(d) and (e) Counselling sessions are organized, including that at Guwahati and Tura, based on the assessed requirement and the availability of resource persons.

#### **Aerial Survey of Minerals**

74. **SHRI SURESH ANGADI:** Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the organisations which have been given permission to conduct surveys including aerial survey to find out reserves of gold, diamond, iron, bauxite and other minerals in the country including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) the date on which the survey reports were received by the Government; and

(c) the details of quantum of reserves of the said minerals found in the country including Chhattisgarh, State-wise and district-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY):** (a) The details of prior approval granted in last three years till date by Central

Government for grant of Reconnaissance Permit for mineral exploration, including through Aerial Survey, is available on the website of Ministry of Mines i.e. [www.mines.nic.in](http://www.mines.nic.in).

(b) As per the provisions in Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, holders of reconnaissance permits are required to submit a six monthly report to the State Government. The permit holders are also required to submit a full report of the work done by them in the course of reconnaissance permit in the area covered by the permit to the State Government within three months of the expiry of the permit, or abandonment of the operations or termination of the permit whichever is earlier.

(c) Details of reserves and resources of gold, diamond, iron, bauxite and other minerals in the country is published in the Indian Minerals Yearbook 2006, a copy of which is available in Parliament Library.

#### **CSIR Laboratories**

75. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories in the country particularly in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government is considering to establish more such laboratories in the country particularly in West Bengal in view of the globalization; and

(c) the time by when such laboratories are likely to become functional in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):** (a) The total number of CSIR laboratories in the country is 37. In West Bengal CSIR has following three laboratories:

Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata;

Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata;

Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, CSIR has a proposal to set up one Institute namely Institute of Translational Research which is expected to become functional by the end of Eleventh five Year Plan. However, at present no proposal has been developed to set up any new laboratory in West Bengal.

#### **Promotion of Tea**

76. **SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Tea Board for the market promotion of tea during the 10th Plan period and the achievements made as a result thereof;

(b) whether the Government has enhanced the allocation during Eleventh Plan Period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether funds for plantation development and quality upgradation has also been increased during the Eleventh Plan period;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) During the 10th Plan period, an amount of Rs. 98.60 crore was allocated to the Tea Board under Market Promotion Scheme. This scheme envisages participation of the Tea Board in international fairs and exhibitions alongwith exporters. The scheme has been well received by the exporters. During the eleventh plan period, allocation has been enhanced to Rs. 100 crore.

(d) to (f) Under the Plantation Development Scheme, Government has allocated Rs. 350 crore during the 11th Plan period as against Rs. 98.59 crore during the 10th Plan. Similarly, under the Scheme of Tea Quality Upgradation and Production Development if is proposed to enhance the allocation to Rs. 230 crore during 11th plan period as against Rs. 76.80 crore allocated during 10th Plan period. With the increased allocation during 11th Plan period it is the endeavour of the Government to give more impetus to the activities of replantation, rejuvenation, new planting, quality upgradation, market promotion unde these schemes.

**Funds to NVs for Construction  
of Buildings**

77. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

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

(a) the details of Navodaya Vidyalayas to which funds have been provided for construction of buildings during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the details of Navodaya Vidyalayas where construction work has not yet been started;

(c) the time by when the construction work is likely to be started/completed;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district for imparting technical education;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The State-wise details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas to which funds have been provided for construction of buildings during the last five years are given in the enclosed of Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The list of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas where construction work has not yet started is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The starting of construction work depends on the land being made available by the State Government and is also subject to availability of funds.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal in this Ministry to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district for imparting technical education only.

**Statement-I**

*No. of JNVs where funds have been released for  
construction of buildings during the last five years  
i.e. from 2002-03 to 2006-07*

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of JNVs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4.	Assam	20
5.	Bihar	34
6.	Chandigarh	01
7.	Chhattiagarh	13
8.	Delhi	02
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01
10.	Daman	02
11.	Goa	02
12.	Gujarat	17
13.	Himachal Pradesh	11
14.	Haryana	18

1	2	3
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
16.	Jharkhand	19
17.	Karnataka	27
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshdeep	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	47
21.	Maharashtra	29
22.	Manipur	08
23.	Meghalaya	07
24.	Mizoram	05
25.	Nagaland	06
26.	Orissa	22
27.	Pudicherry	04
28.	Punjab	17
29.	Rajasthan	32
30.	Sikkim	03
31.	Tripura	03
32.	Uttar Pradesh	66
33.	Uttaranchal	11
34.	West Bengal	05
Total		494

**Statement-II**

*List of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas where Construction Work could not be started at Site due to Non-Transfer of the Land in Favour of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti*

S.No.	State	Name of JNV
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1 Dibang Valley
		2 East Siang
		3 Kurung Kumey
		4 Upper Siang
		5 West Kameng
		6 Anjaw

1	2	3
2	Assam	7 Dubri
		8 North Cahhar Hills
		9 Baksa
		10 Udalguri
		11 Kamrup Urban
3	Bihar	12 Arwal
		13 Lakkhisarai
		14 Khagaria
4	Chhattisgarh	15 Kawardha
		16 Jaspur
		17 Bastar
5	Gujrat	18 Panchmahal
		19 Ahmedabad
		20 Navsari
		21 Valsad
		22 Narmada
6	Haryana	23 Mewat
7	Himachal Pradesh	24 Kullu
8	Jammu & Kashmir	25 Kulgam
		26 Jammu
		27 Reasi
9	Jharkhand	28 Sahibganj
		29 Palamau
10	Mizoram	30 Saiha
		31 Mamit
11	Nagaland	32 Dimapur
		33 Peren
		34 Zunheboto
		34 Kiphire
		35 Mokukchung
		37 Longleng
12	Punjab	38 Barnala

1	2	3
		39 Mohali
13	Orissa	40 Deogarh
		41 Nayagarh
		42 Sonapur
		43 Angul
		44 Jagat Singhpur
		45 Rayagada
		46 Bargarh
14	Sikkim	47 East Sikkim
15	Tripura	48 North Tripura
16	Uttar Pradesh	49 Gazipur
17	Uttarakhand	50 Bageshwar
		51 Pauri Garhwal
18	West Bengal	52 Cooch Behar
		53 East Midnapur
		54 Uttar Dinajpur
		55 West Midnapur
		56 Darjeeling
		57 Bankura
		58 Birbhum
		59 Howrah
		60 South 24 Parganas
		61 Purulia

#### PCR Calls

78. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of calls received by Delhi Police control room during each of the last three years till date;

(b) the actual number of cases registered during the above period and the number of cases out of these cases which were converted into criminal cases;

(c) whether Delhi Police has prescribed any time limit to reach the complainant or the site of crime from the time of receiving call;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not following the time limit by the PCR vans;

(e) whether Delhi Police has conducted any monitoring of such calls received by Control Room; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SEVLI): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below:

Year	PCR Calls received	No. of criminal cases registered	No. of cases on which action taken under various Laws/Act etc.
2005	965635	29493	31598
2006	1068186	31296	24506
2007	1211613	32007	23095
2008 upto 15th Feb.)	157442	3327	1425

(c) No time limit has been prescribed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The monitoring of the calls is in-built in the system. The calls received in Police Control Room are informed to the staff of the nearest available Mobile Petrol Van (MPV) and they report back the situation after reaching the spot of incidents. The record of the conversation is also monitored.

#### Jail Breaks

79. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of jail breaks in various States of the country have increased;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported during each of the last three years, State-wise, jail-wise;

(c) the total number of jail guards and others killed during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of arms and the ammunitions looted in such incidents along with the costs thereof; and



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)		10	0	0	7	1	2	2	1	0
29.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total (All India)		11	0	0	8	1	2	3	1	0

Jails do not exist

Source: Prison Statistics

#### Export of Edible Oil

80. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval to permit export of edible oil to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no restriction on export of edible oils.

#### Investment in Auto Component Industry

81. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investments made in auto component industry during each of the last three years;

(b) whether India is destined to be the next auto component hub; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to attract more companies for their auto components requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Based on the information furnished by the Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India (ACMA), during the last three years, the investment made in the auto-component industry are as follows:

Year	Investment made (Rs. Crore)
2004-2005	2300
2005-2006	2700
2006-2007	4500

(b) and (c) All major Original Equipment Manufacturers now seek to source auto components from India. ACMA has assessed that the turnover of the Auto component industry in India would rise to US\$ 45 billion by 2016, out of which more than 50% would be exported. Automotive Mission Plan envisages upgrading infrastructure for R&D needs by setting up of world class testing, homologation and certification facilities along with seven state of the art R&D centers under the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Development Project (NATRIP).

#### Corruption by Delhi Traffic Police

82. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether a film showing 98 Delhi traffic policemen taking bribe from blue line buses has been in circulation;
- if so, whether an organized extortion racket is being run by traffic policemen in Delhi;
- if so, the action taken against the corrupt traffic policemen; and
- the steps taken to check and curb corruption by Delhi Traffic policemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) One person has filmed some traffic police personnel taking money from buses.

- No, Sir.
- An enquiry has been ordered to identify the police personnel involved. Action against the Police personnel is subject to outcome of the enquiry.

(d) The steps taken to prevent corruption in the Delhi Police include surprise checking by senior officers of the activities of personnel deployed for patrolling duty and in police pickets; keeping a watch on personnel of suspicious character; transfer of personnel of criminal disposition to

non-sensitive posts; stringent legal and departmental action against those found to be indulging in criminal activities; handling of criminal complaints against police personnel directly by officers of the rank of Joint Commissioner of Police and above; establishment of Public Grievances Cells in Districts / Units to keep a close watch on police personnel; surveillance by the Vigilance Branch on the suspicious activities of personnel holding sensitive posts; maintenance of a register of complaints by the Deputy Commissioner of Police of Districts; and providing facility to the general public to lodge complaint against corrupt police personnel through email, helpline and P.O. Box No. 171.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of KVs

83. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI TUKARAM GANAPATRAO RENGE  
PATIL:

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

- the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas set up during the last three years, State-wise and location-wise;
- whether the norms fixed for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas are not being complied with;
- if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and
- the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) The State-wise and location-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) set up during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) 95 KVs were sanctioned in civil sector during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 without any proposal from the sponsoring authority, which was a deviation from norms.

(c) and (d) Considering the educational needs of the students admitted to those KVs, ex-post facto approval of the Government has been accorded and these 95 KVs have been made functional. The norms are being followed thereafter.

#### Statement

*State-wise & location-wise list of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) opened during last three years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07.*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Location where KVs are set up		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	1. Indra Point, Campbell Bay	-	-



1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1. Cuddappah 2. Khammam 3. Vijayanagaram 4. Warrangal 5. West Godavari
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Khonsa 2. Mison	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	1. Goalpara 2. Golaghat 3. Nalbari
5.	Bihar	1. Nawada 2. Chhapra 3. Gopal Ganj 4. Darbhanga 5. Barauni 6. Raxaul, Diatt. East Champaran 7. Madhepura 8. Purnia 9. Banka 10. Patna No.3 11. Arah 12. Siwan	-	1. Araria 2. Madhubani 3. Sheohar 4. Supaul
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1. Dhamtari 2. Kanker
7.	Gujarat	-	-	1. Panchmahal 2. Dangs
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1. Lahaul Spiti
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Gulmarg	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	1. Bhurkunda	-	1. Deoghar 2. Garhwa 3. Godda 4. Jamtara 5. Palamu 6. Sahibganj 7. Simdega 8. Latehar
12.	Karnataka	-	1. Naval Base Karwar	1. Kodagu

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	1. Edackattuvayal	-	1. Kollam
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Rewa No. 2 2. Sagar No. 3 3. Shajapur	1. Mungaoli, Distt Ashok Nagar	1. Badwani 2. Dindori
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	1. Dhule 2. Yawatmal
16.	Manipur	-	-	1. Temenglong 2. Ukhruil
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	1. East Garo Hills 2. Jaintiya Hills
18.	Orissa	-	-	1. Boudh 2. Gajapati 3. Malkangiri 4. Nabrangpur 5. Rayagada
19.	Rajasthan	1. Karauli	-	1. Dungerpur
20.	Sikkim	-	-	1. South Sikkim
21.	Tamil Nadu	1. Madurai No. 2	-	1. Thruvannamalai
22.	Tripura	-	-	1. Dhalai
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Kannauj 2. Moradabad No. 2 3. Chandpur, Bijnore	-	1. Badaun 2. Bahraich 3. Lakhimpur Kheri
24.	Uttarakhand	1. Augustmuni 2. Sourkhand, Tehri 3. Gopeswar, Chamoli 4. ITBP Mirthi 5. Lohaghat	-	-
25.	West Bengal	-	-	1. Dakshin Dinajpur 2. Birbhum 3. Nadia (Ranaghat)
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>50</b>

*[English]***Appointment of Teachers**

84. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently asked the States to appoint more teachers for mathematics and science to improve the quality of school education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assessment of the Government necessitating it to issue such direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provision has been made with effect from 1.4.2008 that the three teachers

sanctioned for every new upper primary school, one each will be with an educational background of Mathematics and Science, in order to promote learning level in these specific subjects.

#### **Allocation under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

85. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
DR. K. DHANARAJU:

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

- (a) the total allocation under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government has increased the allocation under SSA for 2008-09;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to modify the existing guidelines for SSA; 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 (c) Central Government releases under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to all States/UTs for last three years were:

Year	Central releases (Rupees in crore)
2004-05	3113.14
2005-06	7517.71
2006-07	10837.20

The Budget Estimate for 2008-09 has not yet been approved by Parliament.

(d) and (e) Existing guidelines for implementation of SSA have been revised in relation to thrust areas of quality & equity as well as cost escalations.

#### **Setting up of Village Industries**

86. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the various initiatives taken by the Government for promoting and setting up of cottage/village industries and micro enterprises in rural and semi urban areas during each of the last three years, State and Union Territory (UT)-wise;
- (b) the targets fixed and achievements made during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the total amount of subsidy given to the entrepreneurs for setting up of industries during the said period, State-wise and Ut-wise;

(d) the total amount earmarked, sanctioned and utilized during the above said period; and

(e) the various measures proposed to be taken to encourage unemployed youth to set up industries in rural and semi urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Industries in the rural areas of the country are promoted by the Government (in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) through two credit-linked subsidy schemes, namely, the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), implemented by the Government through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), implemented through the States and Union Territories. Approximately, fifty percent of the units established under PMRY (implemented in both rural and urban areas) are estimated to be in rural areas.

(b) The State/UT - wise details of targets fixed for setting up of village industry units under REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 and the achievements made are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Similarly, the State/UT - wise details of targets fixed for setting up self employment ventures under PMRY during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 and the achievements made are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) REGP is a Central Sector scheme and the approved grants for the scheme are released to the KVIC which, in turn, releases the funds (towards margin money assistance) to the banks against the projects sanctioned in each State/Union Territory (UT). The State/UT - wise details of margin money assistance provided by KVIC under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Under the PMRY, allocation of the subsidy and release of funds are based on the targets for States/UTs. The subsidy amount is released directly to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which, in turn, releases the necessary amounts to the implementing banks. The amounts of subsidy released to the RBI during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 under PMRY are given below:

Year	Subsidy released under PMRY (Rs. crore)
2004-05	190.48
2005-06	251.36
2006-07	228.82

RBI releases these funds to the implementing banks for crediting the amounts in to the accounts of beneficiaries of the scheme. Hence, the State-wise details of funds released for subsidy are not available. However, State wise details of cases of loans disbursed during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Funds earmarked and funds spent (released) under REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given below:

(Rs. crore)		
Year	Funds earmarked and sanctioned	Funds spent by KVIC
2004-05	326.00	292.40
2005-06	376.86	320.96
2006-07	372.63	349.79

Similarly, funds earmarked and funds spent (released) under PMRY during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given below:

(Rs. crore)		
Year	Funds Earmarked (RE)	Funds Released
2004-05	218.90	218.17
2005-06	273.48	272.47
2006-07	252.60	248.51

(e) As regards various initiatives undertaken for promoting the setting up of village industry units under the REGP in the rural and semi urban areas, convergence has been established by KVIC with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD). Financial assistance is also provided under REGP for various backward forward linkages such as Entrepreneurship Development Programme, marketing, organizing awareness camps, etc. KVIC has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the MWCD, for the benefit to women entrepreneurs under REGP. As per MoU, KVIC and MWCD have agreed to work together for generating employment opportunities for rural women, through REGP and also for marketing their products. KVIC has also established convergence with various other organisations such as Army Wives Welfare Association, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan for the benefit of rural entrepreneurs to create awareness among them about REGP scheme and in the creation of market avenues under REGP. Besides, Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC) scheme has been introduced for providing assistance in setting up common facility centres (CFC) to provide infrastructural facility and services in manufacturing, testing / quality control, maintenance, etc. As regards PMRY, besides strengthening implementation procedures, in order to improve its effectiveness, the design parameters have been enhanced in terms of family income limits for eligibility, project cost ceiling, corresponding ceiling of subsidies, rates of assistance to States/UTs towards training of beneficiaries before and after selection, etc. with effect from 2007-08.

#### *Statement-I*

*State/Union Territory (UT) – wise details of targets fixed for setting up village industry units and achievements made under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Target			Achievement		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chandigarh	4	22	5	8	3	2
2	Delhi	24	29	14	9	15	13
3	Haryana	896	1233	1580	1140	1058	869
4	Himachal Pradesh	573	592	1078	469	650	803
5	Jammu and Kashmir	457	550	913	922	1402	1716
6	Punjab	1122	1206	1436	864	440	1022
7	Rajasthan	1733	1837	2837	1537	2133	1340
8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	114	15	39	6	598	127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Bihar	959	345	613	254	692	849
10	Jharkhand	727	222	456	240	217	221
11	Orissa	665	444	850	991	650	857
12	West Bengal	1705	1660	2181	2584	2078	2290
13	Arunachal Pradesh	78	94	100	43	76	88
14	Assam	1148	2088	1468	1658	2229	1599
15	Manipur	229	19	178	102	65	139
16	Meghalaya	229	148	292	146	206	165
17	Mizoram	342	966	957	162	365	990
18	Nagaland	130	212	167	151	316	156
19	Tripura	165	152	210	233	306	212
20	Sikkim	81	74	104	139	106	89
21	Andhra Pradesh	1992	3246	3390	1988	2278	2113
22	Karnataka	1512	1601	1934	934	1314	1669
23	Kerala	957	1082	1336	914	1217	912
24	Lakshadweep	2	1	1	0	26	0
25	Puducherry	5	10	62	7	56	164
26	Tamil Nadu	911	880	1221	926	1036	1075
27	Goa	228	148	206	136	136	104
28	Gujarat	466	705	589	376	516	412
29	Maharashtra	1429	1664	1835	1773	3120	2296
30	Chhattisgarh	667	826	1224	656	551	691
31	Madhya Pradesh	970	1167	1240	1361	736	934
32	Uttarakhand	457	428	498	513	527	641
33	Uttar Pradesh	3003	3069	2746	2210	1532	1509
Grand Total		24000	26715	31760	23453	26650	26087

**Statement-N**

*State/Union Territory (UT) – wise details of targets fixed for setting up self employment ventures and achievements made under the PMRY during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Target (Plan) (Number)	Number of cases disbursed by banks	Target (Plan) (Number)	Number of cases disbursed by banks	Target (Plan) (Number)	Number of cases disbursed by banks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Haryana	5100	7755	5303	9610	5480	11460
2	Himachal Pradesh	3000	2853	3557	3015	3744	3480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Jammu and Kashmir	2000	639	1588	544	1461	728
4	Punjab	4600	8372	4083	8142	4236	8356
5	Rajasthan	9100	12919	9328	14509	9579	15233
6	Chandigarh	300	206	351	107	491	48
7	Delhi	4500	819	5179	700	5457	588
8	Assam	7500	8256	7387	6414	7643	4623
9	Manipur	1500	387	1418	455	1475	258
10	Meghalaya	400	568	361	568	370	455
11	Nagaland	400	109	363	2379	373	978
12	Tripura	1000	1747	1193	2139	1238	2673
13	Arunachal Pradesh	200	440	173	462	178	327
14	Mizoram	200	142	188	500	195	773
15	Sikkim	100	32	66	31	67	38
16	Bihar	16000	10396	16003	12136	16477	8011
17	Jharkhand	6500	4804	6978	4660	7213	4892
18	Orissa	7100	11339	6923	14264	7125	13932
19	West Bengal	24000	3796	24574	4687	25449	3478
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	150	142	123	153	128	118
21	Madhya Pradesh	14000	20642	13507	21265	13937	21299
22	Chhattisgarh	6000	3276	5429	3700	5612	4128
23	Uttar Pradesh	26000	42534	26248	40046	26929	43181
24	Uttarakhand	2500	6637	2119	7584	2189	7166
25	Gujarat	10000	6406	9579	6369	9859	6021
26	Maharashtra	26000	21819	24614	24011	25439	20977
27	Daman and Diu	50	4	19	14	20	4
28	Goa	500	45	486	43	504	21
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	22	27	24	27	6
30	Andhra Pradesh	21500	22542	20767	22164	20261	16063
31	Karnataka	12000	13931	11046	19377	11387	19463
32	Kerala	17000	16553	18685	21507	18180	21487
33	Tamil Nadu	20000	16902	21565	19717	21475	22052
34	Lakshadweep	50	4	48	5	50	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35	Puducherry	700	329	722	368	752	336
36	Others	0	897	0	1397	0	886
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>250000</b>	<b>248264</b>	<b>250000</b>	<b>273066</b>	<b>255000</b>	<b>263539</b>

\* Provisional figures Source: Reserve Bank of India data

**Statement-III**

*State/Union Territory (UT) – wise details of margin money assistance provided under the REGP during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chandigarh	21.45	3.63	3.47
2	Delhi	8.09	16.66	18.37
3	Haryana	2142.25	1782.18	1749.31
4	Himachal Pradesh	657.72	889.90	1165.42
5	Jammu and Kashmir	584.55	833.56	1565.20
6	Punjab	1834.63	837.21	1826.00
7	Rajasthan	2064.33	2679.91	2106.77
8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.16	218.87	22.15
9	Bihar	281.69	570.54	715.67
10	Jharkhand	320.60	351.12	357.92
11	Orissa	863.05	837.22	1055.54
12	West Bengal	1999.62	2100.06	2396.03
13	Arunachal Pradesh	66.03	126.54	144.45
14	Assam	1277.42	2719.99	1717.35
15	Manipur	73.66	43.85	128.99
16	Meghalaya	196.03	234.14	255.06
17	Mizoram	257.48	995.54	1043.80
18	Nagaland	204.46	286.22	192.13
19	Tripura	214.14	289.95	151.47
20	Sikkim	165.78	139.54	278.41
21	Andhra Pradesh	3394.19	3627.58	3674.06
22	Karnataka	1063.83	1697.66	2424.27
23	Kerala	1027.95	1603.41	1567.36

1	2	3	4	5
24	Lakshadweep	0.00	16.39	0.00
25	Puducherry	9.05	12.66	42.76
26	Tamil Nadu	1147.28	1217.13	1438.04
27	Goa	88.90	103.68	95.25
28	Gujarat	530.55	883.08	756.10
29	Maharashtra	1439.17	1596.48	1837.03
30	Chhattisgarh	1000.91	1152.87	1215.03
31	Madhya Pradesh	2125.71	1114.33	1531.38
32	Uttarakhand	578.63	617.86	601.44
33	Uttar Pradesh	3596.64	2495.99	2903.32
Grand Total		29239.95	32095.75	34979.35

#### FDI in Mineral and Mining Sector

87. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

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

- whether the Government has decided to allow hundred percent FDI in mineral and mining sector;
- If so, the details thereof, mineral-wise;
- whether this move has been opposed by Kerala Government;
- if so, the details and reasons therefor; and
- the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR):  
(a) to (e) As per the extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is allowed under the automatic route in Mining sector covering exploration and mining of diamonds & precious stones; gold, silver and minerals. This is subject to Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

The FDI policy, permitted FDI up to 74% is allowed in Atomic minerals in the policy on mining of beach sand minerals notified vide Government of India Resolution dated 6-10-1998.

In the recent review of the FDI policy, Government has approved FDI up to 100% with prior approval of the Government in Titanium bearing minerals and ores and its value addition subject to the sectoral regulations and the

Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957. FDI for separation of titanium bearing minerals & ores will be subject to the following additional conditions:

- value addition facilities are set up within India along with transfer of technology;
- disposal of tailings during the mineral separation shall be carried out in accordance with regulations framed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

No FDI is permitted in mining of other atomic minerals.

The above policy was finalized after consultations with stakeholders and through inter-ministerial consultations. The policy on FDI is also reviewed on a continuing basis. Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has not received any objection from the Government of Kerala to the recent policy change.

[Translation]

#### Rise in Indian Exports

88. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- whether Indian exports has witnessed a rise during the last three years;
- If so, the details of the major commodities exported in which there is rise in exports;
- the details of the foreign exchange earned during the said period; and
- the target of export likely to be fixed by the Government for the year 2008-09?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major commodities which witness significant increase in export are Petroleum (Crude & Products), Machinery & Instruments, Manufactures of Metals, Primary & Semi-Finished Iron & Steel, Non-Ferrous Metals, Electronic Goods, Dyes/Intermediates & Coal tar Chemicals.

(c) The foreign exchange earned by the country's exports during the last three years is as under:

Years	US \$ million
2004-05	85,206
2005-06	1,05,152
2006-07	1,28,083

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

(d) The export target for the year 2008-09 has not yet been finalized.

[English]

#### Terrorist Activities in Coastal Areas

89. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any information to certain State Governments including Kerala to take precautions against terrorist activities through coastal areas; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) Based on inputs received from intelligence agencies and other sources from time to time, necessary advisories are issued to the concerned coastal State(s)/UTs including State Government of Kerala.

#### Scrapping of Notified SEZs in Goa

90. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government of Goa has recommended to the Union Government for scrapping all the notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the State following agitation against setting up of SEZs;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A communication has been received from the Government of Goa withdrawing the recommendations granted by them for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Goa, including the three notified Zones.

(c) The matter is under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Law and is also being placed before the Board of Approval for Special Economic Zones.

#### Economic Cooperation between Sri Lanka and India

91. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic cooperation between Sri Lanka and India is going to be a big boost in the near future;

(b) If so, the details thereof alongwith the present quantum of trade between the two countries; and

(c) the target fixed for trade between the two countries for the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Both India and Sri Lanka have signed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for trade in goods, which is operational from March, 2000. Now, both countries are negotiating a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). This agreement will deepen and widen the ambit of present free Trade Agreement by including Trade in Services, Investment and Economic Cooperation.

(b) The details of trade between the two countries are given below:

(Figures in US \$ Million)

2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08 (Apr-Oct 07)	
Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1413.18	378.40	2024.67	577.70	2254.11	470.52	1390.21	277.25

- (c) No targets have been fixed.

#### Employment Oriented Higher Education

92. SHRI M. RAJAMOCHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per survey of the World Bank, 9 percent of graduates of the country are unfit for employment and only 10 to 25 percent of college graduates are suitable for employment;

(b) if so, whether the present higher education system is merely increasing the number of degree holders and not the professionals;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to chalk out any action plan to make higher education employment oriented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The World bank in its 2007 study "Unleashing India's Innovation: Towards Sustainable & Inclusive Growth" has referred to the said findings of the study conducted by McKinsey (a consulting firm). For improvement of quality, the University Grants Commission identifies the Universities and Colleges with potential for excellence and gives a maximum financial assistance to Universities of Rs.30 crores for a period of five years and Rs.35 lakhs to Rs.1 crore to colleges. It is also implementing a Special Assistance Programme (SAP) wherein assistance of Rs.40-100 lakhs is given to eligible Department of Universities having potential for quality teaching and research in various disciplines. The UGC also approves vocational courses in several universities. For improving the quality of technical education the Government is implementing the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) in the country. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also an All India Board of Studies in Information Technology, which advises the Council on, inter-alia, the model curricula for IT courses and their upgradation. Besides, a programme of Finishing School for unemployed engineering graduates, so as to prepare them for the IT/ITeS Industries, has been taken up since 2007-08.

[Translation]

#### Ban on Rice Export

93. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN"  
SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned the export of rice from the country in October, 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this ban was lifted shortly;

(d) if so, the date of lifting the ban and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the quantum of rice exported from the country during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and from April to December, 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Government vide Notification dated 15.10.2007 banned export of non-basmati rice. However, vide Notification dated 31.10.2007 non-basmati rice exports were permitted subject to a minimum export price (MEP) of US \$ 425 per or Rs. 17,000/- per tonne F.O.B. Later, vide Notification dated 27.12.2007, the MEP was raised to US\$ 500 or Rs. 20,000/- per tonne F.O.B. All this was done with a view to ensure buffer stocks for the Public Distribution System and to curtail rising domestic prices of non-basmati rice. The details of rice exports during the period are as follows:

Year	Qty. : MTs, Value: Rs. lakhs			
	Basmati Rice		Non Basmati Rice	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2004-05	1162989	292390	3615110	394502
2005-06	1166564	304310	2921602	317817
2006-07	1045715	279281	3702192	424308
2007-08 * (Apr-Oct 2007)	567335	168777	3187526	375984

Source: DGC&S \*Data is provisional

[English]

#### Muslim Enrolment in School Education

94. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether enrolment of Muslims at the primary level was only 9.39 percent and in upper primary classes it was only 7.52 percent during in 2006-07 while the Muslim population is over 13 percent in the country;

(b) if so, whether the survey conducted by National

University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has revealed that in Muslim dominated States like UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Kerala, the community needs improvement to bring them to the mainstream;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the facts regarding lesser enrolment of Muslims in proportion to their population has also been revealed in Sachchar Committee's Report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) According to the National University of Education Planning and Administration's (NUPEA) District Information System for education, elementary education the percentage enrolment of Muslim children in the 6-14 years age group compared to the communities' share in the population, shows a national coverage of 9.39% at primary and 7.62% at upper primary level for the year 2006-07. In the case of UP it is 9.24% and 7.18% in Bihar 8.95% and 6.60%, in West Bengal 27.9% and 19.63%, while in Kerala it is 10.13% and 9.59%, respectively.

Data collected on muslim children Under DISE system for elementary education, was done for the first time in September 2006. The data sets stabilize in a few years.

While Sachar Committee has not made any estimate of enrolment in proportion to population, based on the data of National Sample Survey organization (NSSO), the committee has estimated that in Kerala, Karnataka, Delhi, Maharashtra and some other states the enrolment rates among Muslims are higher than state average. On the other hand, in states like UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttrakhand enrolment rates are estimated by the committee to be lower than the state average.

Under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, focused targeting of funds in 88 districts with substantial muslim population is being done. Furthermore, under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalay's 270 residential schools have been sanctioned in educationally backward blocks with substantial muslim population.

#### **Financial Incentives to Coffee Producers**

95. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide financial incentives to the producers of coffee to arrest falling exports and increase its global market share;

(b) whether any strategy to increase India's market share in coffee has been evolved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) India has exported a total quantity of 211765 MT, 201517 MT and 249029 MT of coffee during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. The value realization during these years has been Rs. 1225 crore, Rs. 1510 crore and Rs. 2008 crore respectively. It may thus be noted that though quantity of export of coffee has remained nearly constant except in the year 2005-06 where there is some decline in exports, due to per unit realization the value of exports have gone up.

Coffee Board is extending technical and financial assistance to coffee farmers for replantation, water augmentation, quality upgradation, pollution abatement, expansion of coffee area, consolidation, construction of drying yards and pulpers. For increasing export of coffee from India and to increase India's market share in the world market, a number of steps, like participation in targeted trade fairs; holding buyer-seller meets at key destinations; conducting cupping sessions to popularize the strengths of Indian differentiated coffees; holding India International Coffee Festival once in 2 Years; incentives to exporters to augment export of high value differentiated coffees to far off markets like United States of America, Canada and Japan; incentives to export high value coffees like washed Robusta, Speciality Coffees, estate brands and soluble coffees of Indian origin, have been taken.

#### **Nexus of Militant Outfits with Jihadis in NE Region**

96. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the nexus of militant outfits of the NE with jihadis and other intelligence agencies;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SEVLI): (a) and (b) Available inputs indicate that some Indian Insurgent Groups

(IIGs) active in the North Eastern region, have been using the territory of Bangladesh and have links with Pakistan ISI.

(c) Efforts of the State Governments, who are primarily responsible for ensuring public order and security in these areas, are being supplemented by the Central Govt. through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities with the objective of carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations based on threat assessments; vigilance and surveillance on the border, including construction of border fencing; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; provision of assistance for strengthening various aspect of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; assistance to the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Govt. is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Governments in the region with a view to periodically review the situation and taking further steps as may be necessary on a continuing basis.

**Survey by NUEPA on  
Elementary Education**

97. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration to evaluate the progress made regarding universal Elementary Education at the primary and upper primary levels as well as the composite elementary level under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details of the survey report;

(c) the present status of primary and upper primary education, state-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to give incentive to the best performing 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) To assess progress of States and Union Territories towards universalization of elementary education, an Educational Development Index (EDI), has been developed

by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA). The EDI is based on four broad parameters of access, infrastructure, teacher related indicators and elementary education outcomes. State-wise ranking on a composite index for primary and upper primary level of education for the year 2006-07 data, is given in the enclosed Statement.

EDI details are taken into regard in approving Annual Work Plan & Budgets of States/districts, in order to address, inter-alia, gaps in infrastructure, equity issues and quality outcomes, by the Government of India.

**Statement**

**Composite (Primary & Upper Primary Level)  
Index 2006-07**

State / UT	EDI Value	Rank
1	2	3
A & N Islands	0.676	11
Andhra Pradesh	0.670	12
Arunachal Pradesh	0.458	32
Assam	0.477	31
Bihar	0.321	35
Chandigarh	0.731	5
Chhattisgarh	0.521	27
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.535	25
Daman & Diu	0.631	18
Delhi	0.757	3
Goa	0.645	16
Gujarat	0.677	9
Haryana	0.612	20
Himachal Pradesh	0.707	6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.633	17
Jharkhand	0.381	34
Karnataka	0.680	8
Kerala	0.772	1
Lakshadweep	0.692	7
Madhya Pradesh	0.481	30
Maharashtra	0.677	10

1	2	3
Manipur	0.598	21
Meghalaya	0.517	28
Mizoram	0.661	14
Nagaland	0.581	23
Orissa	0.487	29
Puducherry	0.771	2
Punjab	0.654	15
Rajasthan	0.582	22
Sikkim	0.662	13
Tamil Nadu	0.741	4
Tripura	0.545	24
Uttar Pradesh	0.526	26
Uttarakhand	0.629	19
West Bengal	0.458	33

**Agro Export Zones (AEZs)**

98. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the location where Agro Export Zones (AEZs) are functioning alongwith its activities in the country; State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any study on the performance of the proposed 60 Agro Export Zones (AEZs) in 20 States;

(c) If so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The 60 Agri Export Zones (AEZs) envisage development and sourcing of the raw material, its processing/packaging, leading to final exports of their respective products drawing assistance from the ongoing schemes of Central and State Governments to take care of their financial requirements at various stages of value chain. These AEZs have generated an Investment of Rs. 1097.53 crore and exports of Rs. 10669.02 crore. Details of the AEZs in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) A peer evaluation of the existing AEZs was carried out with a view to ascertain the reasons for shortfall in their performance and to suggest a remedial action plan. The review revealed that the AEZ were not able to make headway, mainly, owing to lack of:

- (i) project orientation in their conceptual design;
- (ii) awareness amongst the field functionaries about the concepts of AEZs;
- (iii) effective agency to coordinate with other implementing agencies and monitor the performance of the AEZs; and
- (iv) effective public participation.

The main elements of the remedial action plan are setting up of institutional administrative mechanism for coordinating and monitoring the progress of implementation of AEZs and short listing of a few AEZs for special focus for their revival as well as to make them model AEZs.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of Agri Export Zones*

S.No.	State	AEZ	Area Covered
1	2	3	4
1	West Bengal	Pineapple	Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri
		Lychee	Murshidabad, Malda, 24 Pargana (N) and 24 Pargana (S)
		Potatoes	Hoogly, Burdwan, Midnapore (W) Uday Narayanpur and Howrah
		Mango	Malda and Murshidabad
		Vegetables	Nadia, Murshidabad and North 24 Parganas
		Darjeeling Tea	Darjeeling

1	2	3	4
2	Karnataka	Gherkins	Tumkur, Bangalore Urban Bangalore, Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot
		Rose Onion	Bangalore Urban Bangalore (Rural), Kolar
		Flowers	Bangalore (Urban) Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Begaum
		Vanilla	Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu, Chickamagalur
3	Uttranchal	Lychee	Udhamsingh Nagar, Nainital and Dehradun
		Flowers	Dehradun and Pantnagar
		Basmati Rice	Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar
		Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Nainital
4	Punjab	Vegetables	Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ropar and Ludhiana
		Potatoes	Singhpura Zirakpur (Patiala) Rampura Phul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar
		Basmati Rice	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar
5	Uttar Pradesh	Potatoes	Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kanoj, Meerut, Aligarh and Bagpat
		Mangoes and Vegetables	Lucknow, Unnao, Hardoi, Sitapur and Barabanki
		Mangoes	Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Bhagpat and Bulandshahar
		Basmat Rice	Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, J B Phulenagar, Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad
6	Maharashtra	Grape and Grapewine	Nasik, Sanghli, Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar and sholapur
		Mango (Alphonso)	Districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane
		Kesar Mango	Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Latur
		Flowers	Pune, Nasik, Kolhalpur and Sangli
		Onions	Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Jalgaon and Solapur
		Pomegranate	Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nasik, Osmanabad & Latur
		Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded and Wardha
		Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti

1	2	3	4
7	Andhra Pradesh	Mango Pulp & Fresh Vegetables	Chittoor
		Mango and Grapes	Ranga Reddy, Medak and Parts of Mahaboobnagar District
		Mango	Krishna District
		Gherkins	Mahaboobnagar, Rangareddy, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Ananthapur and Nalgonda
		Chilli	Guntur
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Apple	Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Badgam and Pulwama
		Walnuts	Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Kupwara and Srinagar Doda, Poonch Udhampur, Rajouri and Kathua
9	Tripura	Organic Pineapple	Kumarghat, Manu, Melaghar, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks
10	Madhya Pradesh	Patatoes	Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajapur, Ratlam, Neemuch and Mandsaur
		Onion	
		Garlic	
		Seed Speices	Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur and Neemuch
		Wheat (Duram)	Ujjain Zone (Neemuch, Ratlam, Mandsaur Ujjain) Indore Zone (Indore, Dhar, Shajapur and Dewas) Bhopal Zone (Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur and Bhopal)
		Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, Narsinghpura and Chhindwara
		Oranges	Chhindwara, Hoshangabad and Betul
11	Tamil Nadu	Flower	Dharamapuri
		Flowers	Nilgiri District
		Mangoes	Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli
		Cashewnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga
12	Bihar	Lychee, Vegetables & Honey	Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begusarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran and Gopalganj
13	Gujarat	Mango and Vegetables	Districts of Ahmedabad, Khadia Anand, Vadodara, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch and Narmada
		Value Added Onion	Districts of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar

1.	2	3	4
		Sesame Seeds	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar
14	Sikkim	Flowers (Orchids) and Cherry Pepper	East Sikkim
		Ginger	North, East, South & West Sikkim
15	Himachal Pradesh	Apples	Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur
16	Orissa	Ginger and Turmeric	Kandhamal
17	Jharkhand	Vegetables	Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga
18	Kerala	Horticulture Products	Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kollam, Thriuvanthapuram, Idukki and Palakkod
		Medicinal Plant	Wayanad, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathanamittha, Thiruvananthapuram
19	Assam	Fresh & Processed Ginger	Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar districts
20	Rajasthan	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar & Chittoor
		Cumin	Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur

#### Public Portal on Drug Research

99. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a 'Public Portal on Drug Research, as reported in the Business Line dated December 24, 2007; and

(b) If so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) CSIR is formulating a R&D programme on Web Based Open Source Drug Discovery programme for Tuberculosis (TB).

(b) The proposal is in formulation stage. The facts and details of the programme are being firmed up.

#### Production of Supari

100. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and demand of supari (in MTs) in the country;

(b) whether the country is exporting/importing supari to/from other countries;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the production of supari in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of production of arecanut in the country are given below:

(Production in thousand metric tons)		
Year	Production	Demand
2003-04	439.15	465.31
2004-05	456.64	485.06
2005-06	483.10	532.92
2006-07	472.05*	543.39

(Source: Directorate of Arecanut & Spices Development) \*provisional estimates

(b) Yes, Sir. The demand figures are not available. Hence, demand has been estimated as production plus imports minus exports;

(c) Details of export from and import into India of arecanut are given below:



(Quantity in metric tons; Value in Rupees crore)

Year	Export		Import	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2003-04	1809	11.74	27957	38.53
2004-05	3695	20.66	32124	43.95
2005-06	3458	23.31	53275	72.28
2006-07	5336	22.93	76678	110.65

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(d) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation have informed that measures to enhance production of arecanut, as such, are not being taken by the Government at present.

#### Tax Structure for Entertainment and Media Industries

101. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to overhaul the tax structure for the entertainment and media industry as reported in Financial Express dated December 12, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various groups have submitted their recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to consider such recommendations before finalization of tax structure for the entertainment and media industry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) No such report appears in the New Delhi edition of Financial Express dated 12th December, 2007.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A number of groups/organizations have submitted their recommendations. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) After examination, a number of requests have been recommended to Finance Ministry for their consideration. The Finance Ministry has also been requested to constitute committees to study the present structure of levies on Broadcasting, DTH and Cable sector on hand and the Film Industry on the other hand.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of Association	Product (HS Code) Name of product, duty rate	Details of proposals
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerala Film Chamber of Commerce	Nil	Allowing cash payment and Rs. 20,000/- by producers/distributors and exhibitors under Section 40(A)(3) of the Income Tax Act.
2.	Film Federation of India	Levy of service tax on digital transmission of cinema	Service tax authorities intend to levy service tax on the amount received for screening films in theaters without considering the distributor to be providing a service to the theatre hall owners. These transactions are normal business transaction and are not provision of service.
3.	Foreign Film Chamber of India supported by other industry organizations	Import of celluloid films in the form of recorded film, Beta-com, Video tape and other recorded medium	The import of celluloid films (recorded) in various formats for reproduction/conversion/distribution/re-sale as VCD/DVD/telecast, when imported may not be valued along with royalty payable for purpose of custom duty. These imports are physical imports of tangible product and their cost only should be basis for calculation of custom duty.

1	2	3	4
4.	Multiplex Association of India (MAI)	(i) Building, Plant Machinery, Cinema	Rate of depreciation of 15% for Plant, Machinery, Furniture and 10% for buildings under the Income Tax Act are inadequate.
		Furniture carpet etc.	Proposed parity with public transport and tourist taxis south for which depreciation rate is 40%.
		(ii) Concessions from State/ Central Govt. to be treated as capital receipts and exemption from taxation given under the Income Tax Act.	Concessions in Entertainment Tax given by State Governments for developing new multiplexes or renewing existing cinemas should be considered capital receipts and be exempt from income tax.
		(iii) No tax Deduction at Source be made from the payments made to Distributors.	None
		(iv) Exemption of Service Tax on transactions of Cinema Exhibition.	Exhibition of films is carried out in various ways including show time, hiring of theatres, percentage of share of box office receipts or fixed hires etc. There is no hiring of article, property or infrastructure. Several Taxes are already levied and the industry is not in financial position to bear additional burden of service tax.
		(v) Reduction in customs duty on imported equipment and component not manufactured in the country such as Xenon bulbs, cinema digital and analog sound processors and LED for sound pickup.	Existing high customs duty be reduced substantially so that technological advances reach small towns
5.	The Film & Television Producers Guild of India	Advance Tax	Levy of interest under section 234B/234 C for 'Unconceivable profits' of film industry may be waived
		T.D.S	It is stated that TDS rate of 10.30 to 11.33 is exorbitant when looking at the profitability of the entertainment industry specifically in regional films. It is suggested that regrouping of TDS on Copyrights for the Entertainment industry under the contract rules may be made rather than copyright rules.
		VAT	Levy of VAT on copyright is a debatable issue and is a heavy burden as copyright cannot be treated as goods which is why it has come under the purview of TDS rules.

1	2	3	4
		Countervailing Duty on Unexposed cinematographic colour films duty rate 16% and removal of Custom duty of 5% from unexposed cinematographic colour films	CVD be waived and excise duty be exemption be granted to a colour positive unexposed cinematographic film in jumbo rolls and colour negative unexposed cinematographic films in rolls of 400 and 1000 feet so that CVD exemption is continued. To reduce the cost of the film reduction/exemption is being sought.
		Customs duty	
		Tax relief for small budget films	Similar to the tax relief and holiday given for promotion of small scale industries, small budget content based cinema should be benefited. A body like NFDC could be appointed to assess job and declare a film project as eligible for tax relief.
		Fringe Benefit Tax	Calculation of Fringe Benefit Tax for Film and Television industry employees may be waived.
		Incentives to Animation Industry	Grant of subsidies and incentives to boost this sector.
6.	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India	Reduction of Customs & Excise duty	Basic Customs Duty, Additional Customs Duty, Excise Duty/Countervailing Duty on Set Top Boxes and its spare parts, Digital Head End equipments, etc. should be brought down to 0% from their present rates.

#### Quality Improvement of School

102. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes that have been merged into a composite scheme of 'Quality Improvement of School'; and

(b) the reasons for converging the other schemes into one and transferring the component of 'Improvement of Science Education in Schools' to State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) During the 10th Plan a composite Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Quality Improvement in Schools" was introduced by converging the following 5 earlier schemes of the Department as its components:-

(i) Improvement of Science Education in Schools

(ii) Environmental Orientation to School Education

(iii) National Population Education Project

(iv) Introduction of Yoga in Schools; and

(v) International Science Olympiads

(b) Expenditure Reforms Commission had recommended discontinuation of the scheme of Yoga and Environment Education on the ground that the allocations under these schemes were too low to make country-wide impact. After considering the matter, the Committee of Secretaries was of the view that Environment Education and Yoga are important components of quality education and should continue in an expanded form. The scheme of Quality Improvement in Schools was formulated in this background.

The component "Improvement of Science Education in Schools" has been transferred to the State Governments/ Union territory Administrations as a State Sector Scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2006 since with limited allocation available, it was

not possible to make an impact and since it was felt that the States would be in a better position to articulate their priorities through the State Sector Plan.

[Translation]

#### Recruitment in PMF

103. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is continuous decline in the number of officers in recruitment in the Para Military Forces (PMF) including ITBP and a large number of posts of officers are lying vacant in them, rank-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Recruitment in Central Para Military Forces is an ongoing process with the help of UPSC, SSC and Force recruitment boards. The gap between the requirement and the personnel actually recruited arises mainly due to sanction of new posts following expansion, new Induction, etc. of the Forces. However, there is no decline in the level of recruitment.

[English]

#### Deployment of PMF

104. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Naxal and Maoist affected States have sought the help of the Union Government for deployment of adequate number of PMF; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Concerned State Governments take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources by a variety of measures that include deployment of Central paramilitary forces which work under the control of the State Government concerned, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions, assistance for

strengthening of the State police and Intelligence agencies, re-imbusement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of Intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries.

33 battalions of Central paramilitary forces (inclusive of 1 battalion of State Armed Police on inter-State deputation) are currently deployed on anti-naxalite duties for assisting the State police forces: Andhra Pradesh 4; Bihar 4; Chhattisgarh 13; Jharkhand 5; Madhya Pradesh 1; Orissa 4; Uttar Pradesh 1; and West Bengal 1.

Deployment of Central paramilitary forces, in various States, from time to time, depends, inter alia, on the overall law and order situation obtaining and the availability of forces.

After the naxalite attack on multiple police establishments in Nayagarh and Ganjam districts of Orissa on 15/16-02-2008, 4 companies of Central paramilitary forces were immediately made available to Orissa (in addition to the 4 battalions already deployed in the State).

#### Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003

105. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 is still awaiting the approval of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating therein the hurdles in the approval of this Bill;

(c) whether the Government has also received similar type of bills from other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the States;

(e) the status of those Bills; and

(f) the time by when these bills, including Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) to (f) The Bills, relating to control of organized crime which have been received from other States and the status of the same are as under:

1. The Rajasthan Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2006.

The Bill was received in this Ministry on 10.03.2006 for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature. Observations of Department of Telecommunications and Department of Revenue were sent to State Government for clarifications on 21.8.2007.

2. **The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2006.** The Bill was received in this Ministry on 31.01.2007 for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature. Observations of Department of Telecommunications and Department of Information Technology were sent to State Government for clarifications on 26.12.2007.
3. **The Madhya Pradesh Aatank Vadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyan Tatha Sangathith Aparadh Niyantran Vidheyak, 2007.** The Bill has been received in this Ministry on 04.02.2008 for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature. Comments have been invited from Ministries of Communication and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications and Department of Information Technology); Information and Broadcasting; Law and Justice (Legislative Department and Department of Justice); and other Divisions of this Ministry on 7.2.2008.
- The State Legislations are examined from three angles viz. (i) repugnancy with Central Laws (ii) deviation from National or Central Policy and (iii) legal and Constitutional validity. In the case of Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 and other Bills listed above there are policy and legal issues, which need to be sorted out and therefore, no time-frame can be fixed for achieving the same.

[Translation]

**Registration of FIR**

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

- (a) the total number of First Investigation Reports (FIRs) registered in Delhi during each of the last three years;
- (b) the total number of such cases disposed of by the Government till date;

(c) the number of such FIRs wherein Delhi Police has not taken any action and gave petition in courts for closure of these cases; and

(d) the time by when all the cases are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No specific time frame can be given.

**Statement**

Year	Cases					
	Reported	Cancelled	Admitted	Challaned	Pending Investigation	Untraced
2005	82638	2272	80366	55946	6308	18112
2006	88335	1664	86671	52653	20279	13739
2007	77059	1353	75706	36739	29494	9473

[English]

**Overseas Expansion of Nalco**

107. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NALCO proposes to expand its business overseas;

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

(c) whether the NALCO has finalized the Memo-

randum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed with Indonesia in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms and conditions of the said MoU; and

(e) the extent to which the capacity of the NALCO is likely to be increased by such overseas expansion?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is exploring possibilities to set up aluminium smelter abroad in countries like Indonesia, South Africa, Iran and Saudi Arabia, subject to availability of power at competitive cost and the viability of the project. However, as on date, there is no decision in this regard.

(c) to (e) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 11th January, 2008 between NALCO and the Government of South Sumatera (GoSS), Indonesia to access requisite data for examining the feasibility of setting up 5 lakh metric tonne per annum aluminium smelter and 1250 mega watt power plant.

#### Funds for Special Branches of Police

108. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had asked the State Governments to earmark at least 10 percent of their funds for strengthening their special branches of police and the ground level intelligence gathering mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) With a view to give special focus on strengthening the set-up for intelligence gathering, four naxal affected States of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa were initially asked to prepare a sub-plan in this regard as a part of the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) in the year 2007-08. Accordingly, the sub-plans submitted by the States have provision for modern equipments required for intelligence gathering.

All the States have also been asked to earmark up to 5% of the plan size under the MPF Scheme towards strengthening of special branches from the year 2008-09.

#### Setting up of Industrial Parks

109. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industrial parks set up in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up more industrial parks in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of financial assistance likely to be provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) State-wise approvals given under the Industrial Park Scheme during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government of India does not set up Industrial Parks. The parks are set-up by developers who are eligible for 100% Income Tax exemption for 10 years as per Section 80 IA of Income Tax Act, 1961 under the Industrial Park Scheme.

#### Statement

##### State-wise Details of Approvals Given under the Industrial Park Scheme During each of the Last Three Years

Sl.No.	State	Number of approvals given			
		2005	2006	2007	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	8	3	17
2	Gujarat	3	-	-	3
3	Haryana	-	1	-	1
4	Karnataka	18	7	1	26
5	Maharashtra	32	4	1	37
6	Pondicherry	-	-	1	1
7	Punjab	1	-	-	1
8	Rajasthan	14	58	6	78
9	Tamil Nadu	1	6	-	7
10	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-	2
11	Uttaranchal	2	3	1	6
12	West Bengal	1	1	-	2
Total		79	89	13	181

#### Training Programme under KVIC

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

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has recommended to the Government to set up a national university as a part of modernizing training programmes in khadi and rural industries sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the government thereto;

(c) whether some programmes have been sanctioned to increase employment opportunities of the rural people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government (in Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) has been implementing two credit linked subsidy schemes for employment generation, namely, the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) implemented through the State/Union Territory Governments. Year-wise employment opportunities generated during last three years are as under:

Estimated employment opportunities provided:

Year	Persons in lakh	
	REGP	PMRY
2004-05	5.30	3.72
2005-06	5.68	4.09
2006-07	5.95	3.95

#### Change of Names of Cities

111. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the names of some cities have been changed during the year 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Union Government to change the names of thirteen cities including Bangalore, Mangalore, Belgaum and others; and

(d) if so, the time by when such changes are likely to be effected?

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

(b) Does Not arise.

(c) The Karnataka Government has submitted a proposal for change of names of 12 cities/towns in that State including Bangalore, Mangalore and Belgaum.

(d) No time limit can be set up for this purpose.

[Translation]

#### Training and Modernisation of Police

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to impart training to the police force and to enhance their skill/capability keeping in view the various new modus operandi being adopted by the criminals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made available adequate resources to the police machinery and the existing jurists to counter new practices being adopted by the criminals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether special efforts are being made by the Government for the modernisation and research works being undertaken for the police forces;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has provided any funds in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details of the funds allocated during each of the last three years, till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As a part of the process of capacity building of the police, the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories are supplemented by the Central Government through training of the police personnel in India and abroad. Under the aegis of BPR&D, the Central Police Training Institutions organize training courses in relevant areas such as scientific interrogation techniques, cyber crime investigation, economic offences investigation, investigation of improved explosive device cases etc.

(c) to (h) The Central Government has established the National Judicial Academy and has provided funds for computerization and development of infrastructure for judicial capacity building. Inservice training course are also conducted with inter-disciplinary participation, including

judges, in the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy and the Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science. To supplement the efforts of the State Government and Union Territories in modernizing the police forces, the Central Government provides financial assistance for items like construction of secure police stations, outposts & police lines; mobility & modern weaponry; security, surveillance, communication and forensic equipment, police housing; computerization; up-gradation of training infrastructure & equipment, etc. Bureau of Police Research and Development also coordinates and provides funding for research projects on police related topics.

Details of the funds released for police modernization have been provided in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

**Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces 2004-05 to 2006-07-Central Funds Released (Rs. in Crore)**

Name of States	Central funds released in		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	79.93	101.41	88.12
Arunachal Pradesh	9.13	7.00	11.53
Assam	41.37	56.68	52.18
Bihar	45.25	39.87	51.62
Chhattisgarh	32.72	40.74	57.06
Goa	0.28	1.06	1.00
Gujarat	39.54	39.85	45.52
Haryana	22.13	14.95	19.69
Himachal Pradesh	2.57	6.78	3.92
Jammu & Kashmir	110.89	109.22	88.13
Jharkhand	22.33	40.74	47.00
Karnataka	58.87	65.85	64.15
Kerala	28.55	18.84	24.53
Madhya Pradesh	42.27	31.65	43.24
Maharashtra	71.00	88.78	105.1
Manipur	15.24	16.97	14.09
Meghalaya	7.58	6.57	8.59

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	7.45	6.00	10.48
Nagaland	13.09	17.52	22.68
Orissa	27.76	35.08	38.00
Punjab	21.79	20.31	15.00
Rajasthan	42.67	34.81	40.47
Sikkim	5.90	2.43	3.46
Tamil Nadu	56.78	65.51	61.65
Tripura	11.17	11.83	11.34
Uttar Pradesh	108.55	98.12	94.28
Uttarakhand	7.99	16.76	5.28
West Bengal	29.20	29.67	37.11
Total	960.00	1025.00	1065.00

[English]

**Protection of Indian Diamond Industry**

113. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian diamond polishing and gems and jewellery industry is anticipating stiff pressure and loss of profits due to proposed changes in law governing diamond mining by South Africa Government as well as competition from China;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to protect the interest of Indian diamond industry;

(c) whether Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has proposed reduction in taxes on the diamond industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government has taken, inter alia, following policy initiatives to protect the interest of Indian diamond industry:-

(i) Export of gems and jewellery, which also includes cut and polished diamonds, has been identified as a thrust sector in the Foreign Trade Policy (2004-09).

(ii) The licencing regime for rough diamonds has been



abolished and Customs duty on import of rough diamonds has been reduced to 0%.

- (iii) Advance remittances without insisting on bank guarantee for import of rough diamonds have been permitted.
- (iv) Duty free import entitlement of consumables, tools, machinery and equipment for metals other than Gold, Platinum shall be 2% and for Gold and Platinum shall be 1% of FOB value of exports during previous financial year. However, for rhodium-plated silver jewellery, entitlement shall be 3%.
- (v) Duty free import entitlement of gems and jewellery samples in a financial year upto Rs. 300,000/- or 0.25% of the average of last three years export turnover of gems and jewellery items, whichever is lower has been allowed.
- (vi) Cutting and polishing has been treated as manufacturing for the purposes of exemption under Section 10A of the Income Tax Act.
- (vii) Gems and jewellery exporters have been allowed to export cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones for treatment and re-import.
- (viii) Import duty on cut and polished diamonds has been abolished.
- (ix) Income Tax on turnover basis has been introduced for diamond units where profits declared are 8% or more of turnover.

Besides, the Government also extends financial assistance for various sales promotion activities undertaken in foreign markets.

(c) and (d) In its pre-budget representation for 2008-09, the gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) has, inter alia, requested for reduction of Customs Duty on machinery for designing and manufacturing of jewellery, exemption of expenditure incurred wholly and solely for official business purposes viz. on conferences, sales promotion and publicity from Fringe Benefit Tax, etc.

(e) The decision of the Government on the above suggestions would be reflected in the Finance Bill, 2008.

#### **Notified Disaster List of CRF**

114. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to include "frost", "cold wave" and "flash floods" in the notified disaster

list of the Calamity Relief Fund to disburse financial assistance to the affected farmers;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the present notified disaster list; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) The Scheme of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been formulated by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) based on the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission. Within this framework, inclusion of such events in the list of natural calamities in the wake of which assistance from Calamity Relief Fund is provided, is the mandate of Finance Commissions appointed from time-to-time. The issue regarding the inclusion of the events of 'Cold Wave' and 'Frost' in the list of notified natural calamities was raised by some States, viz; Bihar, Haryana and Orissa, before the 12th Finance Commission. However, these events have not been recommended for inclusion in the list of notified natural calamities, by the 12th Finance Commission.

In view of the position explained above, there is no proposal at present to include 'Cold Wave' and 'Frost' in the list of notified natural calamities.

The present list of notified natural calamities consists cyclone, drought, earthquake/tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack. The event of flash floods is covered under the category of 'floods',

*[Translation]*

#### **Withdrawal of Reservation Facilities**

115. SHRI RAMDAS AHTAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of reservation available to the candidates belonging to the SC/ST categories for admission in engineering Colleges of several States including Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no AICTE approved Engineering College in Andaman & Nicobar Island.

As regards withdrawal of reservation facilities for SC/ST candidates in Engineering Colleges of State Government,

the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

#### Nepali Migrants in India

116. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether hundreds of Nepalis have migrated to India due to harassment by Maoists;
- (b) if so, the number of such migrants;
- (c) whether their number is apprehended to increase rapidly; and
- (d) if so, the details of the plan being formulated by the Government to check this flow of migrants or to settle them in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) India has an open border and visa free regime with Nepal. Due to internal situation in Nepal, there have been some reports of temporary movement of Nepalese into India in the recent past. From the year 2004 to 2007, on few occasions large number of Nepalese were reported to have moved into Indian side from Terai region of Nepal. However, they gradually returned back to Nepal. Government does not apprehend any large scale movement in the near future.

(d) The Border Guarding Force on India-Nepal border, viz. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been given task to ensure the border security. The State Govts. of UP, Bihar and Uttarakhand have also been sensitized. SSB is working in close coordination with the State Governments and the respective District Administration. The Govt. of India is also keeping a close watch on the overall situation.

[Translation]

#### Research Work by Universities

117. SHRI PUSP JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether research work has been dissociated from the Universities during the last few years as a result of which no significant research work is being undertaken by the Universities;
- (b) if so, the efforts made to encourage research in Universities during the last three years;
- (c) the amount spent under the scheme particularly in Rajasthan, State-wise; and

(d) the efforts being made for providing seats to the researchers in the Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While research work has not been dissociated from the universities, in order to strengthen basic scientific research in universities, a Task Force was constituted by Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma. The recommendations of the Task Force have been accepted by Government. The Task Force has been converted to an Empowered Committee to implement the recommendations.

(c) An amount of Rs.2.00 crore has been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to Rajasthan University during 2007-08.

(d) According to the information furnished by the UGC, ten fellowships each to the Departments of Zoology, Physics and Chemistry of Rajasthan University have been allocated under one of the Schemes of Basic Scientific Research, namely, "Research Fellowship in Sciences for Meritorious Students".

#### Import of Precious Metals

118. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the imports of precious metals have been increasing continuously in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, metal-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new mining policy to reduce the dependency on imports of such metals;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of precious metals extracted in the country during each of the last three years as on date, State-wise, mineral wise; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Import of precious metals is guided by the Export-Import policy. As per information on import of Gold, Platinum, Silver and other precious metals for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 (provisional) available with Indian Bureau of Mines the import of precious metals are not increasing.

(c), (d) and (f) A National Mineral Policy addressing these concerns is under consideration of Govt.

(e) As per available information the details of precious metals produced during the last three years are given below:

Name of Metal	State	production in Kg		
		2005-06	2006-07 (Provisional)	2007-08 (up to 31.12.2007) (Provisional)
Gold ore	Jharkhand	9581	11269	6212
	Karnataka	469772	507634	485191
Gold Primary	Jharkhand	34	27	21
	Karnataka	2846	2336	2174
Gold (Foreign)	Gujarat	6710	10335	7193
Gold (Secondary)	Jharkhand	167	127	-
Silver	Jharkhand	3383	1708	-
	Rajasthan	24261	51295	43640
	Karnataka	317	226	211
Silver (Foreign)	Gujarat	35077	48362	36612

[English]

#### Report of Liberhan Commission

119. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Liberhan Commission has submitted its Report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by when the report is likely to be submitted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The report is to be submitted to the Government within the extended tenure of the Commission.

#### Serving of Biscuits under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

120. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have asked the Government to serve biscuits as lunch to children in schools under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the serving of biscuits as lunch to children in schools will be in addition to the lunch being served presently;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the serving of biscuits will compensate the nutritional value of cooked food; and

(g) if so, the fate of local community who are engaged in the Mid-Day Meal process in case the scheme is replaced by serving biscuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (g) Yes, Sir. After careful consideration, the Government has not supported the proposal because replacement of the Mid-Day Meal Programme through supply of biscuits would not be in the nutritional interest of children, since it does not fulfill the nutritional norms, dietary requirement and satiety of children.

#### Industrially Backward Districts

121. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of industrially backward districts in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any

survey to find out the reasons for industrial backwardness of these districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any specific plan for industrial development of these districts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Various studies in the past have sought to identify industrially backward regions in the country. More recently, with a view to focus on districts specific cases of industrial backwardness, inter-departmental meetings have been held and the relevant data available is being analysed to finalise and implement concrete policy decisions to address purposively the causes of industrial backwardness in various districts in a calibrated manner.

(d) and (e) After the announcement of New Industrial Policy in 1991, decisions of investment have been left to the commercial judgment of the entrepreneurs. The role played by the Government has changed from that of exercising control to providing help and guidance by making essential procedures fully transparent and by eliminating delays. The initiative for industrial development of backward areas primarily lies on the State Governments. The Union Government supplement their effort through various schemes. These schemes play an important role in

stimulating flow of capital to the backward areas. There are following schemes for the development of industries with some of them focusing on specific areas under implementation by this Department:

- (i) Growth Centre Scheme;
- (ii) Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS);
- (iii) Transport Subsidy Scheme;
- (iv) North Eastern Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 (NEIIPP); and
- (v) New Industrial Policy and other concession for Special Category States.

#### Unauthorized Parking of Vehicles

122. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cars, trucks, tempos, buses, two-wheelers and three-wheelers that were towed away by the cranes of Delhi Police for parking them at unauthorized places during each of the last three years, vehicle-wise; and

(b) the quantum of challan money collected from them and the purpose for which the money has been used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) As per the enclosed Statement. The entire amount collected in this regard is deposited in Government account.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	No. and Type of vehicle	2005	2006	2007	(Amount in Rs.)
					2008 (as on 15th Feb., 08)
1	Truck	749	419	629	68
2	Tempo	10002	10394	10290	1590
3	Buses	302	192	165	31
4	Cars	55821	79071	76518	10892
5	Three Wheelers	1337	1612	530	74
6	Two Wheelers	70349	28264	24631	3680
7	Others	37	193	171	29
<b>Total vehicles</b>		<b>138597</b>	<b>120145</b>	<b>112934</b>	<b>16364</b>
<b>Total compounding amount including towing charges collected</b>		<b>3.58 Crores</b>	<b>3.46 Crores</b>	<b>7.31 Crores</b>	<b>1.27 Crore</b>

#### Illegal Trafficking of Children

123. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crime branch of the Delhi Police has recently unearthed a racket of illegal trafficking of children on diplomatic passports:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the involvement of travel agents and passport issuing authorities have also come to light;

(d) if so, the details and action taken by the Government against such persons; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such trafficking of children in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has registered two cases vide FIR numbers 168/2007 and 169/2007 dated 18th April, 2007 involving an MP trying to take one lady named Mrs. Páramjeet Kaur on the passport issued in the name of his wife Mrs. Sharda Ben Babu Bhai Katara and one child named Amarjeet Singh, on the passport issued in the name of his son Shri Rajesh Babu Bhai Katara to Toronto, Canada.

(c) and (d) Investigation conducted so far reveals involvement of some travel agents. Nine persons including five travel agents have so far been arrested in the said cases.

(e) The various steps taken by the Government to check trafficking of children are given below:

(i) A Central Advisory Committee (CAC) on implementation of Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1956 is functioning at Central level in the Ministry of Women & Child Development, which is represented by the States as well as Central Organizations and NGOs etc. The CAC holds quarterly meetings.

(ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Nodal Cell to coordinate matters relating to trafficking in human beings between the States Government/Union Territory Administration and other related Ministries etc. and organize co-ordination meetings to review and sensitize Police Officers of the States/Union Territories on the subject.

(iii) The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a training manual on "Human Trafficking Handbook for Investigators" for use in the Police Training Institutes.

(vi) BPR&D is organizing regional anti-trafficking workshops for sensitizing police personnel towards the safety and security of women. Several workshops have been held in various cities till date.

Moreover, following steps have also been taken for checking of passport:

a. Use of magnifying glasses and ultraviolet lamps at all International airports.

b. Issuance of machine readable passports, which are more secure.

c. Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines at all major International Airports.

d. Specific training is imparted to Immigration Officers to detect forged/fake documents.

#### **Educational Upliftment of SC/ST**

124. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMEN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Ministers on Dalit Affairs has made some recommendations for educational uplift-ment of SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details of the major recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the status of request for an annual hike of Rs. 65 lakhs per district under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for remedial teaching for SCs/STs submitted to Finance Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Sub-Group II of the Committee of Ministers of Dalit Affairs on "Education and Skill Development" had submitted its first report containing recommendations pertaining to 12 Ministries/Departments to CMDA. CMDA is yet to finalise its report. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) are not covered in the ambit of the term of reference of the CMDA.

#### **CBI Against MCD Officials**

125. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered corruption cases against Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) officials for allowing illegal constructions and fake demolitions;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the total number of cases registered;

(c) whether CBI has identified 545 properties across the capital where demolitions were shown on paper but buildings were left intact;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether CBI has submitted 8th status report containing names of persons involved therein before Delhi High Court; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken by the Government against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered 21 cases against the officers of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for allowing illegal constructions and fake demolitions; out of which charge-sheet has been filed in five cases.

(c) Identification of exact number of properties is subject to finalization of cases.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. The Central Bureau of Investigation has filed the 7th status report in the Delhi High Court and the same is posted for consideration on 5th April, 2008.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Indo-China Trade**

126. SHRI JUAL ORAM:  
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

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

(a) the details of trade talks that were held between India and China during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) whether there is a huge gap in trade between China and India;

(c) if so, whether China has assured the Union Government to bridge the trade gap as reported in the "Times of India" dated January 13, 2008;

(d) if so, the facts and the details in this regard;

(e) the sectors identified for increased trade between both the countries; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost the trade between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) India-China Joint Study Group was set up in pursuance of the Declaration signed during the visit of PM to Beijing in June 2003. The JSG had four meetings alternatively at New Delhi and Beijing. The final report of the JSG was exchanged between the two sides during the visit of Chinese Premier to India in April, 2005 and it recommended that the two governments appoint a Joint Task force to study in detail the feasibility of, and the benefits that may derive from the possible China-India

Regional Trading Arrangement and also give its recommendations regarding its content. In pursuance to the recommendation of JSG a JTF was set up. Six meetings of JTF were held alternately in New Delhi and Beijing and the JTF finalized its report in its last meeting held in October 2007. During the Prime Minister's visit to China in January 2008 the two Prime Ministers agreed to entrust to the two Commerce Ministers to explore ways to act further on the recommendations of the JTF on RTA.

(b) Yes, Sir. The trade balance is currently tilted in favour of China and China had a trade surplus of around \$ 9 billion in first 11 months of 2007.

(c) and (d) During the Prime Minister's visit to China, the Chinese Commerce Minister stated that he will take action to send buying missions to India to explore the possibilities of buying more and more goods from India.

(e) India is trying to seek market access for fruits and vegetables, meat, pharmaceuticals, electronic items, automobile parts, etc.

(f) Various seminars/commodity fairs are being organized to boost the trade between both the countries. Besides, in the Joint Working Group meetings India is raising issues regarding market access in specific sectors. The JTF negotiations that were concluded in October 2007 are also a step in that direction.

#### **Attacks on Christian Institutions**

127. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:  
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent attacks on the Christian missionary institutions and religious congregations in different parts of the country such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa during the year 2007;

(b) if so, the numbers of such incidents occurred since January 2007 State-wise;

(c) the details of loss of lives and properties; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Union Government is aware of instances of social tension/clashes between Christian organisations and others in various parts of the country during 2007.

"Public Order" and "Police" being State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order and data on communal incidents. As per information available in this Ministry, State-wise details of number of communal incidents involving Christians and the persons killed therein during the year 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) To prevent communal incidents in the country, the Union Government assists the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central paramilitary Forces including the composite Raid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations to the concerned State Governments on specific request, and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Union Government sends advisories and Guidelines in this regard from time to time. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

The Union Government has also introduced, a Bill titled "The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' in Rajya Sabha to address various aspects of the issue of communal violence.

**Statement**

Name of the State/ Union Territory	2007	
	Incidents	Killed
1	2	3
A & N Islands	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	6	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	1	0
Bihar	1	0
Chhandigarh	0	0
Chattisgarh	4	0
Delhi	1	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	2	0
Haryana	1	0

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	3	0
J & K	0	0
Jharkhand	2	0
Karnataka	11	0
Kerala	4	0
Lakshdweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	16	0
Maharashtra	7	0
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	0	0
Orissa	9	3
Pondicherry	0	0
Punjab	5	0
Rajasthan	3	0
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	0
Tripura	0	0
Uttaranchal	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	0
West Bengal	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3</b>

**Indo-US Trade**

128. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a big leap in the Indo-US trade ties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's foreign trade investment into US in 2006-07 stood at \$ 2 billion more than twice the value of American FDI (\$ 850 million) flowing into India in the same period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the US export to India has reached 72-

75 percent while India's export grew only at the rate of 40-42 percent; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to balance the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a), (b) and (e) The details of the Indo-US merchandise trade for the last three years, i.e., 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given below:

*India-US Merchandise Trade*

(value in US \$ million)

S.N.	Description	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
I.	India's exports to USA	13,765.75	17,353.06	18,851.42
II.	Percentage growth in India's exports to USA	19.81	26.06	8.63
III.	India's imports from USA	7,001.35	9,454.74	11,726.96
IV.	Percentage growth in India's imports from USA	39.06	35.04	24.03
V.	Total Trade	20,767.10	26,807.81	30,578.38
VI.	Percentage growth in Total Trade	25.67	29.09	14.07
VII.	Trade Balance	+6764.40	+7898.32	+7130.04

(Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata)

(c) and (d) According to a FICCI – Ernst & Young report on "Direct Investments in the United States of America by Indians Enterprises", the total value of outward investments from India to the US in 2006-07 amounted to more than USD 2 billion. US Foreign Direct Investment in India during 2006-07 was US \$ 855.78 million. Foreign Direct Investments are market driven and based on business analysis by the concerned Companies.

(f) India-US merchandise trade statistics reveal that trade balance between the two countries is in India's favour. Regular bi-lateral discussions are being held under Indo-US Trade Policy Forum and India-US Commercial Dialogue to further boost bi-lateral trade and investment between the two countries.

**Export and Import of Major Agricultural Products**

129. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the major agricultural produces exported and imported by India during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent dumping of seeds of hazardous produces during such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The major agricultural

produces exported during the last three years include rice, wheat, maize, sugar, meat, milk products, fruits, vegetables, seeds etc. The major agricultural imports include edible oils, pulses, sugar and sugar confectionery, wheat, meat etc.

(b) The Government, through its Policy on Seed Development 1988, provides that all imports of seeds and planting material would be regulated under the Plant Quarantine Order 2003 and amendments made therein. A small quantity of seeds sought to be imported is first subjected to trial and based on the trial results/evaluation, bulk import of exotic seeds and planting material is permitted for minimum two years thereby preventing the dumping of seeds of hazardous products during such imports.

**Deemed Universities**

130. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has banned capitation fees and bring uniformity in admission in deemed universities in the country as reported in the 'Times of India' dated January 25, 2008;

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring regulation to streamline deemed universities;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the time by when the deemed universities are likely to be regulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Under the present guidelines (2006) of the UGC in respect of institutions proposed to be declared as deemed-to-be universities under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, there is mention of a 'Model Constitution of the Memorandum of Association/ Rules to be adopted by the Institutions for grant of Deemed to be University is required to adhere to the model MOA/Rules. It is expressly stated in the said MOA that no Capitation Fee shall be charged in any form in consideration for admission.

**Chief Ministers Conference on  
Internal Security**

131. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers was convened in Delhi recently to discuss issues concerning internal security;

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

(c) whether IB has acknowledged widening of base by Maoists at the said conference;

(d) if so, whether the Union Home Minister has been alerted through a fresh report that Naxals are acquiring new lethal weaponry besides upgrading their military base and expertise by forming six regular armed coys;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) The internal security situation was deliberated upon in the meeting with Chief Ministers on 20.12.2007.

Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various aspects / issues related to naxalite activities in a State primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government.

As per information available, there were 1565 incidents and 696 casualties in 2007, as against 1509 incidents and 978 casualties in 2006.

The concerned State Governments take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities. The Central

Government supplements their efforts and resources by a variety of measures that include deployment of Central paramilitary forces which work under the control of the State Government concerned, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions, assistance for strengthening of the State police and intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of Intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministeries.

Presently, 33 battalions of Central paramilitary forces (inclusive of 1 battalion of State Armed Police on inter-State deputation) are currently deployed on anti-naxalite duties for assisting the State police forces: Andhra Pradesh 4; Bihar 4; Chhattisgarh 13; Jharkhand 5; Madhya Pradesh 1; Orissa 4; Uttar Pradesh 1; and West Bengal 1.

After the naxalite attack on multiple police establishments in Nayagarh and Ganjam districts of Orissa on 15/16-02-2008, 4 companies of Central paramilitary forces were immediately made available to Orissa (in addition to the 4 battalions already deployed in the State).

**Regulation on Television Content**

132. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:  
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether there is any demand to regulate the television content in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Censor Board has pointed out that the content on television should be regulated as much as the films;

(d) whether it has been suggested that the Censor Board should certify the television broadcast;

(e) if so, whether the Government is considering to censor the television content also; and

(f) if so, the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) There have been a number of such demands at various fora including SIMCON XXVI held on 19th Sept. 2007 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, for regulating TV content in the country.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

### FDI Ceiling

133. SHRI BASU DEBACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to raise the FDI ceiling from 26 percent to 49 percent in several crucial sectors viz. petroleum, commodity exchanges etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether compulsory disinvestment of 26 percent stakes to and Indian partner in case of petroleum trading and marketing companies has also been done away with;

(d) if so, whether there is any objection from any quarter on the decision of the Government; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Government has approved, inter-alia, the following changes in the policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):

i. In the Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector, the Government has approved increase in the foreign equity cap from 26% to 49% in petroleum refining by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) without involving any divestment or dilution of domestic equity in existing PSUs. The Government has also approved the deletion of the condition of compulsory divestment of up to 26% equity within 5 years for actual trading and marketing of petroleum products.

ii. Government has approved foreign investment in the Commodity Exchanges upto 49% with a limit of 23% on investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) and 26% on FDI. FII purchases shall be restricted to secondary market only and no single entity will hold more than 5% of the equity in these companies.

(c) to (e) The above policy was finalized after consultations with stakeholders and through inter-ministerial consultations. The policy on FDI is also reviewed on a continuing basis.

### Setting up of Radio and Television Towers

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Radio and TV towers in the country during 2007-2008 and 2008-2009;

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

(c) the total cost likely to be involved for establishing such towers;

(d) the number of cities where such towers have not been set up till date along with the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The total estimated cost in respect of All India Radio is 182 crores. The same in respect of Doordarshan is 198.37 crores.

(d) The criteria followed by the Government for establishment of Radio and TV transmitters include factors such as extent of resultant coverage to urban and rural population; provision of coverage to tribal, hilly, remote and border areas; terrain conditions etc., and it has no linkage to the number of cities.

(e) Multi channel Radio and TV coverage has been provided in the entire country (except A&N Islands) through Doordarshan's free to air DTH service "DD Direct Plus".

### Statement

S.No.	State/ UT	No. of AIR Transmitters	No. of Doordarshan Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	-
4.	Assam	5	1
5.	Bihar	1	1
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-
10.	Delhi	2	-
11.	Goa	-	-
12.	Gujarat	3	2
13.	Haryana	2	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2
16.	Jharkhand	2	-
17.	Karnataka	2	-
18.	Kerala	1	1
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
21.	Maharashtra	7	1
22.	Manipur	2	-
23.	Meghalaya	1	-
24.	Mizoram	3	-
25.	Nagaland	4	-
26.	Orissa	1	-
27.	Punjab	3	2
28.	Puducherry (UT)	1	-
29.	Rajasthan	7	2
30.	Sikkim	1	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	4	1
32.	Tripura	3	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	8	-
34.	Uttarakhand	6	-
35.	West Bengal	6	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>41</b>

Note: In addition to the above, the Government has also approved setting up of 100 Low Power FM Transmitters in the North Eastern States.

#### **Bilateral Trade Agreements**

136. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any bilateral trade agreements with foreign countries during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these agreements are likely to be beneficial for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) India has a Comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement (CECA) with Singapore which was signed on 29th June, 2005. A Protocol for amending the CECA was signed by the representatives of the two countries on 20-12-2007 in New Delhi in order to implement the amended schedule of tariff elimination/reduction on 539 tariff lines. This tariff concession would further enhance growth in bilateral trade with economic benefit to both countries.

#### **Modernisation of Madarssas**

137. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to the Union Governments for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 250 lakhs for modernization of Madarssas and appointment of 3000 urdu language teachers in the State:

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted proposals for financial Assistance under Area Intensive and Madarssa Modernization Programme and Appointment of Urdu Teachers. After examining the proposals, the Ministry has released Rs. 48.60 lakhs for 135 Madarssa Teachers and Rs. 1.75 crores for appointment of 1400 Urdu Teachers, during the year 2007-2008.

#### **Indo-UK Trade**

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

(a) the areas in which Indo-UK trade has been taking place during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to increase bilateral trade between both the countries; and

(c) if so, the new areas mooted in this regard for the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The goods being traded between India and UK are primarily petroleum, readymade garments, machinery & instruments, manufactures of metals, gems and jewellery, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, machinery except electric and electronic, gold, electronic goods, metaliferous ores and metal scrap etc.

(b) and (c) Bilateral trade is reviewed by the India-UK Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO), co-Chaired at the level of Commerce & Industry Minister from India and his counterpart from the UK. The mandate of the JETCO is to identify ways and means of increasing the scope of economic cooperation including expansion of bilateral trade and investment. It is also mandated to discuss specific issues and sectors of economic cooperation and based on such discussions, it may decide to constitute subsidiary working groups to deal with such specific issues. The Committee seeks to encourage business led vehicles to enhance trade and investment flows in traditional and non-traditional areas. In pursuance of this mandate, the JETCO has identified certain key sectors which hold large potential for bilateral trade and has established business-led Working Groups in these sectors. These sectors are, agribusiness, accountancy services, financial services, high technology industry, healthcare, infrastructure, intellectual property rights, legal services, and corporate affairs. These working groups have been tasked to make policy recommendations to the Governments on both sides and also to enhance the level of business-to-business engagement in these key sectors.

*[Translation]*

#### Scam in STC

139. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government regarding the scam worth Rs. 150 crore involving the State Trading Corporation detected by CBI;

(b) the number of persons against whom action has been taken in connection with the said scam;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether the amount involved in this scam has also been confiscated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Government, on the

basis of a complaint, investigated the issue regarding a deal of STC for granting financial assistance to M/s Metro Machinery Traders and M/s AG Agro Private Limited. Based on the investigations, action has been initiated to take disciplinary action against five officers including two former Directors of STC. For further detailed investigation in the case, the same has been entrusted to CBI.

#### Mismanagement in Jails

140. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that violation of human rights as well as labour mismanagement are on the increase in the various jails; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and details of jails alongwith the capacity and the number of prisoners lodged in the jails separately, gender-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) "Prisons" is a state subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The data relating to human rights violation and labour mismanagement is not centrally maintained. However, with a view to supplement the efforts of the State Governments the following measures have been taken up by the Central Government:

(1) A scheme for Modernisation of Prisons is under implementation to increase the capacity in jails, reduce overcrowding and improve the sanitation and living condition of prisoners.

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has been amended to enable an undertrial prisoner other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, has been under detention for a period extending to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence should be released on his personal bond with or without sureties. It also provides that in no case will an undertrial or prisoner be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment for which he can be convicted.

(3) In 2006, the Government of India introduced the system of plea bargaining with a view to reduce pendency of cases in trial courts and overcrowding in prisons.

(4) For disposal of long pending sessions and other cases, the Government of India has also set up 1562 Fast Track Court which have disposed off a total of 10.4

lakh cases out of 18.2 lakh cases transferred to them.

- (5) The Government of India has prepared a Model Prison Manual and circulated it to all the State Governments/ Union Territories in December 2003 for their guidance. The manual aims at bringing in basic uniformity in the

administration and management of prisons to ensure minimum standards in prisons.

The details of each jail are not maintained centrally. A Statement indicating the State/Union Territory and gender wise capacity and population of inmates as on 31.12.2006 is enclosed.

**Statement**

**Capacity and Population of Inmates in Other Jails at the End of 2006 (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Other Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	1	250	0	250	24	0	24
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	1	28	0	28	26	4	30
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	1	91	6	97	257	0	257
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1	40	0	40	50	0	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (States)	4	409	6	415	357	4	361
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	960	40	1000	412	26	438
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	1	960	40	1000	412	26	438
	Total (All-India)	5	1369	46	1415	769	30	799

\* Jails do not exist

NA – Data Not Available

*Capacity and Population of Inmates in Special Jails at the End of 2006 (Provisional)*

1	2	3	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population		
			Special Jails	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	1	360	12	372	307	2	309
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	2	170	10	180	186	10	196
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	2	238	12	250	180	0	180
13	Kerala	5	377	47	424	471	19	490

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	1	243	3	246	196	5	201
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	2	1043	30	1073	1248	33	1281
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1	10	0	10	10	0	10
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	4	946	95	1041	741	28	769
Total (States)		18	3387	209	3596	3339	97	3436
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All-India)		18	3387	209	3596	3339	97	3436

\* Jails do not exist

NA – Data Not Available

*Capacity and Population of Inmates in Open Jails at the End of 2006 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Open Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	430	0	430	335	0	335
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Assam	1	100	0	100	43	0	43
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	2	100	0	100	75	0	75
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	80	0	80	38	0	38
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	1	80	0	80	33	0	33
13	Kerala	2	350	0	350	254	0	254
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	3	722	0	722	642	0	642
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	1	100	0	100	68	0	68
21	Punjab	1	200	0	200	29	0	29
22	Rajasthan	10	456	0	456	396	15	411
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1	100	0	100	53	0	53
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttaranchal	1	300	0	300	235	0	235
28	West Bengal	1	70	0	70	68	0	68
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3088</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3088</b>	<b>2269</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2284</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All-India)		27	3088	0	3088	2269	15	2284

\* Jails do not exist

NA – Data Not Available

*Capacity and Population of Inmates in Borstal Schools at the End of 2006 (Provisional)*

SI.No.	State/UT	Number of Borstal Schools	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	93	0	93	14	0	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	15	15	30	17	0	17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	1	100	0	100	45	0	45
12	Karnataka	1	200	0	200	0	0	0
13	Kerala	1	100	0	100	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	1	105	0	105	29	0	29
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	1	300	0	300	250	0	250
22	Rajasthan	1	90	0	90	16	0	16
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Tamil Nadu	1	405	0	405	339	0	339
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (States)	9	1408	15	1423	710	0	710
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (All-India)	9	1408	15	1423	710	0	710

\* Jails do not exist

NA – Data Not Available

*Capacity and Population of Inmates of Women Jails at the End of 2006 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Women Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	320	320	0	372	372
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1	0	83	83	0	88	88
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Kerala	1	0	60	60	0	46	46
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	1	0	262	262	0	381	381
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	1	0	55	55	0	21	21
21	Punjab	1	0	150	150	0	207	207
22	Rajasthan	2	0	350	350	0	215	215
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2	0	513	513	0	789	789
25	Tripura	1	0	30	30	0	22	22
26	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	1	0	100	100	0	52	52
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2193</b>	<b>2193</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	1	0	400	400	0	463	463
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (UTs)</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>463</b>
<b>Total (All-India)</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2323</b>	<b>2323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2656</b>	<b>2656</b>

\* Jails do not exist

NA – Data Not Available

*Capacity and Population of Inmates in Sub Jails at the End of 2006 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Sub Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	120	2954	350	3304	3660	76	3736

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	1	24	8	32	58	1	59
4	Bihar	25	4023	225	4248	8707	301	9008
5	Chhattisgarh	17	1052	113	1165	2140	0	2140
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	12	1214	78	1292	1684	81	1765
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	159	19	178	275	12	287
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3	250	0	250	82	0	82
11	Jharkhand	4	474	26	500	1085	33	1118
12	Karnataka	81	4184	405	4589	2801	53	2854
13	Kerala	26	1038	154	1192	1415	26	1441
14	Madhya Pradesh	86	6157	547	6704	8456	78	8534
15	Maharashtra	172	2361	0	2361	155	9	164
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	6	247	23	270	217	23	240
20	Orissa	52	3037	333	3370	5596	231	5827
21	Punjab	11	676	0	676	1300	0	1300
22	Rajasthan	59	3330	281	3611	2176	10	2186
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	113	3230	602	3832	2749	502	3251
25	Tripura	7	408	14	422	444	8	452
26	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttaranchal	2	323	13	336	806	24	830
28	West Bengal	29	1517	234	1751	2921	181	3102
	<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>36658</b>	<b>3425</b>	<b>40083</b>	<b>46727</b>	<b>1649</b>	<b>48376</b>
29	A & N Islands	3	30	10	40	8	0	8
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	1	50	10	60	33	0	33
32	Daman & Diu	2	80	40	120	53	1	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	4	56	0	56	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	2	20	10	30	7	0	7
Total (UTs)		12	236	70	306	101	1	102
Total (All-India)		844	36894	3495	40389	46828	1650	48478

\* Jails do not exist

Note: NA Stands for Data Not Available

*Capacity and Population of Inmates in District Jails at the End of 2006 (Provisional)*

SI.No.	State/UT	Number of District Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	1518	119	1637	2571	239	2810
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	18	2213	254	2467	4003	140	4143
4	Bihar	23	9352	350	9702	21613	757	22370
5	Chhattisgarh	6	1087	98	1185	1657	75	1732
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	6	1591	71	1662	3280	137	3417
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	204	6	210	257	14	271
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8	1570	60	1630	1311	46	1357
11	Jharkhand	19	3941	208	4147	8945	364	9309
12	Karnataka	6	1088	108	1196	1079	53	1132
13	Kerala	3	347	34	381	794	24	818
14	Madhya Pradesh	22	4883	378	5261	6180	248	6408
15	Maharashtra	23	4733	289	5022	6520	384	6904
16	Manipur	2	100	0	100	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	4	485	35	520	612	9	621
18	Mizoram	5	441	72	513	311	40	351
19	Nagaland	3	333	17	350	173	5	178
20	Orissa	13	4266	164	4430	6997	193	7190
21	Punjab	5	1694	18	1712	2320	108	2428
22	Rajasthan	25	4706	223	4929	3368	134	3502

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	6	159	84	243	61	119	180
25	Tripura	2	252	6	258	200	3	203
26	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttaranchal	6	1012	55	1067	1534	45	1579
28	West Bengal	12	5275	528	5803	3622	293	3915
Total (States)		228	51250	3175	54425	77388	3430	80818
29	A & N Islands	1	239	30	269	336	2	338
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	1	1050	0	1050	1559	0	1559
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	1	40	10	50	78	0	78
Total (UTs)		3	1329	40	1369	1973	2	1975
Total (All-India)		231	52579	3215	55794	79361	3432	82793

\* Jails do not exist

NA – Data Not Available

*Capacity and Population of Inmates in Central Jails at the End of 2006 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Central Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	6428	204	6632	7996	158	8154
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	6	3247	139	3386	3884	100	3984
4	Bihar	6	10334	125	10459	12543	272	12815
5	Chhattisgarh	4	2719	230	2949	6091	396	6487
6	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Gujarat	2	2387	79	2466	6070	270	6340
8	Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	483	23	506	704	19	723
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1210	10	1220	818	13	831
11	Jharkhand	4	6390	168	6558	9846	376	10222

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Karnataka	6	4972	250	5222	8077	400	8477
13	Kerala	3	2278	239	2517	3381	74	3455
14	Madhya Pradesh	8	7723	567	8290	16605	453	17058
15	Maharashtra	8	10993	389	11382	16860	578	17438
16	Manipur	2	860	110	970	383	15	398
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	1	456	89	545	338	40	378
19	Nagaland	1	550	50	600	256	0	256
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	7	7984	252	8236	10440	461	10901
22	Rajasthan	8	7927	191	8118	7556	97	7653
23	Sikkim	1	100	21	121	222	3	225
24	Tamil Nadu	9	12272	84	12356	13940	44	13984
25	Tripura	1	355	0	355	693	0	693
26	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	6	10652	305	10957	9789	498	10287
Total (States)		94	100320	3525	103845	136492	4267	140759
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	8	4800	0	4800	11378	0	11378
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	1	201	24	225	223	4	227
Total (UTs)		9	5001	24	5025	11601	4	11605
Total (All-India)		103	105321	3549	108870	148093	4271	152364

\* Jails do not exist

NA - Data Not Available

*[English]*

**Promotion of Micro, Small and  
Medium Enterprises**

141. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) the details of schemes for protection and development of micro and small industries;

(b) whether many small scale industries have been closed down during the last few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and in the current year State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(d) the details of registered small and medium enterprises during the said period;

(e) the details of funds allocated and spent under various schemes during each of the last three years and in the current year, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(f) the details of new proposals and schemes formulated by Government to set up Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country for 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is primarily the function of the respective State Governments. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts by providing supportive measures by way of enhancing their competitiveness through specific schemes. A Statement-I showing the details of some of the major plan schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry is enclosed.

(b) to (d) The number of Micro and Small Enterprises has been consistently increasing during the last three years. The estimated number of the erstwhile registered small scale industries (now Micro & Small Enterprises) for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The reports of the three All India Censuses conducted in 1973-74, 1990-91 and 2001-02 provide reliable figures of closure of the small-scale industries that had once been registered. Perusal of the report of the second All India Census reveals that close to 35 percent of the SSIs registered earlier were found closed during the conduct of the second All India Census, while the third All India Census found that 39 percent of the earlier registered units were found closed. It is not possible to maintain such centralized data on a year-to-year basis. However, these figures provided by the three All India Censuses also need to be viewed with regard to project life cycle of specific enterprises and other reasons.

(e) The details of funds allocated and spent under all the schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (the earlier Ministry of Small Scale Industries and the Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) After the announcement of the Package for Promotion of Micro & Small Enterprises in February 2007 and the finalization of the schemes/programmes under the XI Five Year Plan (2007-12), besides continuing other schemes, the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, inter alia, has introduced the following new initiatives for the promotion and development of MSMEs:-

- (i) The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) is proposed to be implemented in industrial clusters in the Public Private Participation (PPP) mode for the enhancement of the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector, particularly the Small and Medium Enterprises. The NMCP is a 10-point initiative including, inter alia, assistance for Industrial Design, introduction of lean manufacturing and technologies, popularization and attainment of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), establishment of Business Incubators for nurturing innovative ideas, promotion of the usage of ICT by MSMEs, marketing initiatives, etc.
- (ii) The Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) for handholding support and nurturing of potential first generation entrepreneurs, who have successfully completed Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) / Skill Development Programmes (SDPs), etc., through different institutes is being implemented.
- (iii) Establishment of Entrepreneurs' Clubs in select universities/business schools to promote entrepreneurship.
- (iv) Promotion of the Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (VSBK) in technology Brick Kilns.
- (v) Establishment of a Technology Mission.
- (vi) Conduct of exclusive Skill Development Programmes like Entrepreneurial and Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs), Entrepreneurial Development Programmes (EDPs), etc., for the disadvantaged sections of the society, particularly those belonging to SC/ST/women/physically challenged through the MSME Development Institutes.
- (vii) Implementation of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) with the revised parameters for higher utilisation and reach, etc.

#### **Statement-I**

#### **The Details of Some of the Major Plan Schemes/ Programmes Implemented by M/O MSME.**

#### **1. Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme**

This scheme provides guarantee cover upto 75% (80% for women) of the collateral free credit (term-loan and working capital loan) extended by banks and financial institutions to new and existing Micro and Small Enterprises on loans upto Rs. 50 lakh. The scheme is administered by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).



**2 Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSECDP)**

This programme aims at holistic development of industrial clusters, i.e., agglomerations of Micro and Small Enterprises producing the same or similar types of products in a specific geographical area. The development needs of such clusters are identified through a diagnostic study. Action plan is prepared for development of the cluster in respect of the felt needs in areas like technological upgradation, marketing and export promotion, skill development, establishment of common facility centre, etc.

**3 Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)**

Under the REGP, entrepreneurs can establish village industries in rural areas and small towns with a population upto 20,000 by availing of margin money from KVIC and loan from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, co-operative banks, etc. for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh.

**4 Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)**

Under PMRY, assistance is provided to educated unemployed youth in setting-up their ventures all over the country. Under PMRY, all economically viable activities are permissible including agriculture and allied activities, but excluding direct agricultural operations like raising crops, purchase of manure, etc.

**5 ISO 9000/ISO 14001 Certification Reimbursement Scheme**

Cost of obtaining ISO 9000 Certification by of micro and small enterprises is reimbursed to the extent of 75% or Rs. 75,000, whichever is lower. The objective of the scheme is to improve the marketability of the SSI products by enhancing their quality.

**6. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme**

EDPS / MDPs are conducted with a view to enable the unemployed youth to acquire requisite skills so as to be self-employed. 22.5% of the seats in the courses are reserved in favour of the weaker sections of the society, who are trained free of cost and are also provided a stipend of Rs. 500 per month during such training.

**7. Mahila Coir Yojana**

Under the Mahila Coir Yojana Scheme of the Coir Board, rural women in the State are provided training

on spinning coir yarn with stipend. On completion of training, financial assistance is given to successful trainees for procurement of spinning rats. The training is provided through self-help groups, non-governmental organizations and State Government agencies.

**8. Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)**

The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) is operating a scheme for technology upgradation of Small Scale Industries called the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS). The Scheme aims at facilitating technology upgradation by providing upfront capital subsidy to SSI units, including tiny, khadi, village and coir industrial units, on institutional finance (credit) availed of by them for modernisation of their production equipment (plant and machinery) and techniques in specified sub-sectors/products approved under the Scheme.

**Statement-II**

*The Statement Showing All India Cumulative Number of Permanently Registered SSI Units / E.M. (Part-II) Issued to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises by the State/UT Directorates of Industries Based on Third Census of SSIs*

		Position as on 30.05.2007		
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Cumulative number of working SSIs registered/ MSMEs upto		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	18,560	19,675	20,782
2.	Himachal Pradesh	15,328	17,033	18,139
3.	Punjab	68,326	68,999	69,604
4.	Chandigarh	1,465	1,506	1,536
5.	Uttaranchal	23,891	26,767	30,268
6.	Haryana	41,777	42,793	43,945
7.	Delhi	7,596	7,637	7,676
8.	Rajasthan	59,260	63,127	65,967
9.	Uttar Pradesh	240,857	265,633	287,627
10.	Bihar	67,398	70,959	74,868
11.	Sikkim	224	234	244

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	429	448	469	25.	Daman & Diu	1,768	1,839	1,924
13.	Nagaland	2,396	2,803	3,479	26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,397	1,480	1,543
14.	Manipur	5,025	5,160	5,294	27.	Maharashtra	115,811	124,668	134,212
15.	Mizoram	3,728	4,043	4,458	28.	Andhra Pradesh	69,183	70,478	72,107
16.	Tripura	1,071	1,105	1,146	29.	Karnataka	142,401	151,202	159,882
17.	Meghalaya	3,262	3,721	4,257	30.	Goa	2,936	3,042	3,089
18.	Assam	20,113	21,071	21,837	31.	Lakshadweep	107	116	126
19.	West Bengal	46,891	48,034	49,249	32.	Kerala	187,330	192,976	197,842
20.	Jharkhand	24,633	26,332	28,468	33.	Tamil Nadu	281,568	298,261	316,518
21.	Orissa	18,098	18,917	19,815	34.	Pondicherry	2,507	2,637	2,722
22.	Chhattisgarh	39,250	40,243	41,209	35.	Andaman & Nicobar	1,000	1,043	1,063
23.	Madhya Pradesh	135,240	145,119	154,439		All-India Total:	1,824,211	1,930,229	2,031,910
24.	Gujarat	173,385	181,128	186,106					

**Statement-III**

*Statement Showing the details of Allocation and utilisation of Funds of M/o MSME  
Plan schemes during the Year 2004-05; 2005-06 and 2006-07.*

Rs. Crore							
S.No.	Name of Schemes/ Programmes	BE 2004-05	Utilised/Spent 2004-05	BE 2005-06	Utilised/Spent 2005-06	BE 2006-07	Utilised/Spent 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Promotion of Small Scale Industries	10.98	8.92	11.31	11.31	15.09	11.95
II	Science, Technology Research & Development	10.43	10.39	11.20	9.70	16.85	16.08
III	1 Training & Manpower Development	6.34	4.84	6.76	6.09	8.58	6.94
	2 TREAD Scheme	0.50	0.26	0.50	0.43	1.11	0.45
IV	Subcontracting Exchange for Ancillary Development	1.00	0.81	1.10	1.03	1.20	0.91
V	Scheme for Tool Rooms	26.85	27.24	30.00	29.96	29.34	28.84
VI	Marketing Assistance & E P Scheme	2.32	2.02	2.32	2.46	2.62	2.99
VII	Regional Testing Centres & Field Testing Stations	3.55	2.40	4.05	2.54	4.05	2.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII	Technology Upgradation	25.49	22.30	30.00	27.80	62.93	33.05
IX	CAD/CAM Centre, Chennai	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
X	Integrated Infrastructural Dev. Scheme	15.45	16.24	30.00	20.68	19.00	19.67
XI	Collection of Statistics	4.40	3.24	5.00	4.38	8.75	4.73
XII	1 Credit Guarantee Scheme for SSI Sector	196.29	196.29	200.00	205.90	118.1	126.10
	2 Micro Finance Programme	2.00	2.00	5.00	2.75	32.28	10.00
XIII	Credit Linked Cap. Subsidy Scheme	6.10	5.40	20.00	25.88	61.81	73.64
XIV	Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
XV	Investment (Equity Share Capital)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
XVI	Other grants	6.00	1.73	11.00	12.97	18.45	17.67
XVII	Marketing Assistance Scheme	9.00	7.75	11.50	9.83	9.50	10.28
XVIII	Reimbursement of Expenditure of NTSCs- Grants in aids.	10.00	9.39	4.50	4.00	2.00	2.00
XIX	Surveys & Studies & Policy research.	2.00	0.32	0.50	0.23	2.00	0.18
XX	International Cooperation	2.50	1.30	1.00	1.20	1.75	1.75
XXI	National Entrepreneurship Development Board (NEDB)	0.50	0.68	0.50	0.59	1.00	1.00
XXII	Training Institutes (NISJET, NIESBUD, EDI, IIE <sup>1</sup> )	5.45	6.24	4.57	4.85	5.65	5.10
XXIII	National Commission on Enterprises in the unorganized sector	0.00	1.44	3.00	2.96	32.87	5.60
XXIV	KVIC	437.00	460.99	587.00	558.56	592.93	589.82
XXV	Coir Board	18.00	16.80	23.00	35.43	23.00	21.90
XXVI	PMRY *	219.00	218.19	219.00	272.54	325.10	248.51
XXVII	Sturti	100.00	-	30.00	1.50	25.97	25.53
	<b>G. Total (M/o MSME)</b>	<b>1136.25</b>	<b>1042.18</b>	<b>1267.91</b>	<b>1270.57</b>	<b>1436.93</b>	<b>1282.68</b>

\* It includes NPRI

Note:- Final figures of expenditure for the current year will be available at the end of the financial year.

### **Fee Structure in Higher Education**

142. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an expert committee to look into the various aspects concerning the fee structure in higher education and thus arrive at a strategy whereby the fee for higher education is neither ridiculously low nor poses a barrier in equitable access to higher education;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has also recommended that fee structure should be revised to cover up to 20% of the operational costs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when the Government is likely to finalise the fee structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted a Committee to prepare draft Regulations for admission and fee structure in self financing Universities and Colleges.

(b) and (c) In the XI Plan document, the Planning Commission has, inter-alia, suggested that since most university students come from top 10% of the population by income levels, they would be able to pay fees amounting to 20% of the operating cost of general higher education. The fee levels should, therefore, be increased gradually in existing institutions but the new norms could be implemented in new institutions from the start.

(d) No such time frame has been set by the Government.

### **Judgement on Sting Operation**

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

(a) whether as per the recent High Court judgement, the media organisations to telecast sting operations only after they have been cleared by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to incorporate this issue in the proposed broadcast bill;

(d) if so, the other points mentioned in the judgement about sting telecast; and

(e) the time by when it is likely to be incorporated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has directed that the guidelines proposed by the Amicus before it should be considered by the concerned Ministry and if they find favour, they may be incorporated in the enactment/guidelines, with modifications as deemed fit and proper.

(c) and (e) No final view has been taken on the issues to be incorporated in the proposed Broadcasting Bill.

(d) The judgement dated 14.12.2007 in WP (Cri.) No. 1175/2007 – Court on its own motion vs State is available on the website of the Delhi High Court, [www.delhihighcourt.nic.in](http://www.delhihighcourt.nic.in).

### **Setting up of Rural Industries**

144. PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) the details of efforts made by the Union Government to encourage rural industries and establish new industries in the country during the last three years and the results achieved therefrom;

(b) whether any economic assistance, loan and subsidy are being provided by the Union Government and Khadi and Village Industries Commission for industrial development of rural areas;

(c) if so, the details indicating the number of beneficiaries thereof;

(d) whether the State Governments have submitted proposals to the Union Government and Khadi and Village Industries Commission to provide strong economic base to rural industries and for the establishment of new industrial units in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken thereon State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Efforts made by the Central Government (in its Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) to encourage industries in the rural areas of the country include, implementation of credit-linked subsidy scheme, namely, the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for assisting the entrepreneurs in establishing village industries in rural areas and small towns with population upto 20,000 by availing of margin money assistance (subsidy) from KVIC and loans

from public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks, cooperative banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. In respect of the general category entrepreneurs, Margin Money @ 25% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakh 10% of the project cost over and above Rs. 10 lakh upto Rs. 25 lakh, is provided by KVIC in conjunction with bank credit. However, in case of certain disadvantaged/special categories like Ex-servicemen/Women/SC/ST/OBC etc., enhanced Margin Money @ 30% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakh and 10% of the project cost over and above Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh, is provided.

The details of the village industry units set up, margin money utilized and estimated additional employment opportunities generated under REGP during the last three years are given below:

Year	Number of projects set up	Employment Generation (number of persons)	Margin money utilized (Rs. lakh)
2004-05	23453	530025	29239.95
2005-06	26650	567676	32095.75
2006-07	26087	595451	34979.35

Besides, for encouraging the setting up of village industry units under the REGP in the rural areas, convergence has been established by KVIC with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD). Financial assistance is also provided under REGP for various backward forward linkages such as Entrepreneurship Development Programme, marketing, organizing awareness camps, etc. KVIC has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the MWCD, for the benefit of women entrepreneurs under REGP. As per MoU, KVIC and MWCD have agreed to work together for generating employment opportunities for rural women, through REGP and also for marketing their products. KVIC has also established convergence with various other organisations such as Army Wives Welfare Association and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan for the benefit of rural entrepreneurs to create awareness among them about REGP scheme and in the creation of market avenues under REGP. Besides, Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC) scheme has been introduced for providing assistance in setting up common facility centres (CFC) to provide infrastructural facility and services in manufacturing, testing / quality control, maintenance, etc.

(d) Applications for setting up village industry units under REGP are not received directly by the Government in

the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Under the REGP, an eligible entrepreneur can establish a village industry by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC and loans from any public sector scheduled commercial bank. For this purpose the prospective entrepreneur has to submit a project proposal to the State offices of the KVIC or the district offices of the respective State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) or the implementing banks directly. Approval of the project depends on technical and financial appraisal by the respective banks.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Submersible Capsule

145. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) is planning to build submersible capsules to unravel the mysteries of the ocean;

(b) if so, the details of the project thereof; and

(c) the details of the benefits to be received therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, an autonomous institute under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has designed and developed a Remotely Operated unmanned Submersible which is 2.53 m long, 1.80 m wide with height of 1.70 m. This can carry a payload of 150 kg. The complete hardware and software for the instrumentation and control system was developed by Indian Scientists. An integrated navigation system comprising Hydro Acoustic navigation System (HANS), Inertial Navigation System and Doppler Velocity Log has also been developed. This would benefit researchers in carrying out various research works like sampling, seabed photography, inspection of underwater vehicles, pipelines, etc.

[Translation]

#### National Talent Scholarship Scheme

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to Start National Talent Scholarship Scheme to check the problem of drop-outs in the schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has released any

financial assistance under the scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan; 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) Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28.02.2007 has announced a National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme to arrest the drop out rate and to encourage meritorious, but poor students to continue their education beyond class VIII. The scheme provides for scholarship of Rs..500/- per month to students studying in classes IX to XII.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Findings of NUEPA

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

(a) whether as per the study conducted by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) about half of the 27 lakh elementary school teachers in India have not studied beyond Senior Secondary level;

(b) if so, whether the survey has given the State-wise percentage of such teachers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any criteria for the educational qualification of teachers at primary level;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government has issued any

instructions to States under SSA about the qualification of such teachers; and

(g) if so, the steps taken or are being taken on the report of NUEPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) collects elementary school statistics annually through the District Information System (DISE) from all districts in the country. Based on DISE data 2006-07, 44.01% of regular elementary school teachers possess academic qualification upto higher secondary level.

(b) and (c) State-wise number and percentage of regular elementary school teachers with academic qualification upto higher secondary level is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (g) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down the minimum educational and professional qualifications for appointment of teachers in schools, which are reviewed from time to time. States are required to bring their teacher recruitment rules in conformity with the qualifications prescribed by NCTE. The NCTE also provides for relaxation in case special circumstances warrant such relaxation. The minimum educational and professional qualifications for teachers at primary level, fixed by NCTE, are as follows:

Level	Minimum academic and professional qualification
Primary	i) Senior secondary school certificate or intermediate or its equivalent and ii) Diploma or certificate in basic teacher's training of a duration not less than 2 years or Bachelor of Elementary Education.

#### Statement

*State-wise number and percentage of regular elementary school teachers with academic qualification upto higher secondary level, as per District Information System (DISE) data 2006-07, by National University of Educational Planning and Administration*

State Name	Total regular elementary school teachers	Teachers with qualification upto Higher Secondary level	Percentage of Teachers with qualification upto Higher Secondary level
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3502	1588	45.35
Andhra Pradesh	438664	77888	17.76

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	7951	2785	35.03
Assam	205889	142047	68.99
Bihar	201618	96328	47.78
Chandigarh	5292	557	10.53
Chhattisgarh	128755	46933	36.45
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1004	593	59.06
Daman & Diu	605	297	49.09
Delhi	89839	8519	9.48
Goa	6758	3259	48.22
Gujarat	214930	161612	75.19
Haryana	77154	29170	37.81
Himachal Pradesh	50268	23679	47.11
Jammu & Kashmir	79347	28585	36.03
Jharkhand	80735	35419	43.87
Karnataka	249871	181330	72.57
Kerala	124679	69148	55.46
Lakshadweep	414	295	71.28
Madhya Pradesh	360845	145933	40.44
Maharashtra	547116	273325	49.96
Manipur	20197	7167	35.49
Meghalaya	28128	21608	76.82
Mizoram	13020	8043	61.77
Nagaland	86619	47186	54.48
Orissa	150183	95561	63.83
Pondicherry	7425	1755	23.64
Punjab	83482	30604	36.86
Rajasthan	362155	93003	25.68
Sikkim	9728	6441	66.21
Tamil Nadu	358444	138922	38.78
Tripura	29985	17513	58.41
Uttar Pradesh	453880	172798	38.07
Uttaranchal	46200	11259	24.37
West Bengal	240032	115736	48.22
All Districts	4764714	2096886	44.01

**Literacy Rate**

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

(a) the details of the literacy rate among children between fourteen years and below at present; and

(b) the steps proposed to increase their literacy rate?

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

(a) and (b) The Gross Enrolment Ratio of children between 6-14 years is 93.54% (SES: 2004-05). Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme is being implemented in the country which includes, inter-alia, the opening of new schools, recruitment of teachers, augmenting school infrastructure, community mobilization to bring all children into school.

**Graded Self-Reading Project**

149. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce graded self-reading project in the country;

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

(c) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has selected some cities for its pilot project to introduce graded self-reading series for children and establishing reading rooms;

(d) if so, the details of the cities identified for the project; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to introduce this project in other cities and in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) The graded self-reading project is a part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) being implemented by National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT). Its purpose is to emphasize the importance of reading pedagogy in early classes. NCERT is currently working on several aspects of improving the pedagogy of early-reading, namely, teachers' understanding of reading as a process, provision of children's literature, development of a graded reading series and development of reading room/corner in every school for primary classes.

(c) to (e) NCERT is implementing the pilot project of graded self-reading only in 500 primary schools of Mathura districts of Uttar Pradesh and not in any other city. States are being encouraged to start their own Reading Development Cells to introduce their graded reading series and to develop reading rooms in their schools.

**Monitoring of Universities**

150. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is monitoring the activities of the universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of its findings of such a mechanism;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance of the universities across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps proposed in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The scheme for providing financial assistance to universities/colleges are regulated as per guidelines formulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The schemes have in built monitoring mechanism. The development grants to such universities/colleges are sanctioned based on the assessment and recommendations of Expert Committee. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) also assesses the Universities for grading. Performance enhancement is a continuous process.

**Vacant Posts in Universities**

151. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the details of universities and colleges in the country as on December 31, 2007, State-wise;

(b) whether 30 percent of the teaching and non-teaching posts in the country's Central and State Universities are lying vacant despite the efforts made by the Union Government;

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



(d) the number of vacant posts of lecturers and non-teaching categories in the academic year 2007-2008, university-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill up all these vacant posts both in the Central and State Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Based on the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 415 Universities/Institutions in the country as on 31.12.2007 and 6680 Colleges under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956. The State-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) There are 1820 teaching posts and 5067 non-teaching posts lying vacant in Central Universities as

on 31.3.2007 and 627 teaching posts lying vacant in 74 State Universities as on 1.5.2007. The UGC has been directing all the Central Universities to fill up the vacant posts in Universities. The UGC has issued a circular dated 23.3.2006 to all Universities of State Governments to fill up the vacant posts on regular basis as per norms of Commission since continuation of appointment of faculty in contract, part time and guest faculty on long terms basis effects the quality of education. The Central Government has already increased the age of superannuation from 62 years to 65 years in respect of teachers of Centrally Funded Technical and Higher Educational Institutions which come under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development, in view of acute shortage of experienced teachers. The State Governments were also requested that they too may take a similar view in view of the prevailing circumstances.

**Statement**

*State wise details of Universities/Colleges/Institutions as on 31st December, 2007*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of State Universities	No. of Central Universities	No. of Deemed Universities	No. of Private Universities	Institute of National Importance	Institute Established under State Legislature Act	No. of Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	3	4	-	1	2	435
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
3.	Assam	4	2	-	-	2	-	212
4.	Bihar	13	-	2	-	1	1	323
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	-	-	-	1	-	143
6.	Goa	1	-	-	-	-	-	26
7.	Gujarat	17	-	2	3	1	-	373
8.	Haryana	7	-	3	-	1	-	147
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	-	1	1	-	49
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	-	-	-	1	1	98
11.	Jharkhand	4	-	2	-	1	-	93
12.	Karnataka	16	-	8	-	1	-	577
13.	Kerala	7	-	1	-	2	-	224
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14	1	2	-	1	-	437
15.	Maharashtra	19	1	20	-	2	-	883

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Manipur	-	2	-	-	-	-	53
17.	Meghalaya	-	1	-	1	-	-	31
18.	Mizoram	-	1	-	1	-	-	20
19.	Nagaland	-	1	-	1	-	-	14
20.	Orissa	10	-	2	-	1	-	358
21.	Punjab	7	-	2	1	1	-	215
22.	Rajasthan	14	-	7	1	1	-	236
23.	Sikkim	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	-	20	-	3	-	332
25.	Tripura	-	1	-	1	1	-	16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19	4	8	5	2	1	831
27.	Uttarakhand	5	-	3	5	1	-	45
28.	West Bengal	15	1	1	-	3	-	388
29.	NCT of Delhi	1	4	11	-	2	-	80
30.	Chandigarh	1	-	1	-	2	-	18
31.	Puducherry	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
32.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
33.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		231	25	100	21	33	05	6680

#### Clearance of FDI Proposals

152. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of FDI proposals received / cleared during the year 2007-08 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year; State-wise; and

(b) The total funds invested by these companies during the above period, company-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR):  
(a) A Statement showing number and amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals approved during April-December 2006 and April-December 2007 is enclosed.

(b) The details of company-wise inflows of FDI is published in the monthly Newsletters of the Secretariat of Industrial Assistance (SIA). The SIA Newsletter is posted

on the Department's website and can be accessed at [www.dipp.nic.in](http://www.dipp.nic.in).

#### Statement

#### State-wise FDI Approved

During April-December 2006 and April-December 2007

S.No.	State	No. of Financial Approvals		Amount of FDI Approved (in US \$ million)	
		2007	2006	2007	2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	8	854.51	109.58
2	Assam	1	3	8.58	14.72
3	Gujarat	7	4	16.63	1.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Haryana	7	1	31.92	0.00
5	Karnataka	9	13	16.15	1,043.89
6	Kerala	1	1	0.00	0.02
7	Madhya Pradesh	1	41	0.00	1,981.96
8	Maharashtra	60	1	1,012.70	41.74
9	Punjab	3	1	867.52	0.38
10	Rajasthan	4	1	55.37	0.00
11	Tamil Nadu	20	12	319.84	86.91
12	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	2.33	0.11
13	West Bengal	2	1	1.90	369.66
14	Delhi	41	26	110.43	525.19
15	Goa	1	1	0.01	1.11
16	State Not Indicated	17	23	42.93	422.45
Grand Total		190	139	3,340.83	4,598.92

#### National Disaster Management Fund

153. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to constitute a National Disaster Management Fund;
- if so, the present status and the details thereof; and
- the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to constitute a National Disaster Management Fund. However, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 inter-alia provides that the Central Government may constitute:-

- A fund to be called the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- A fund to be called the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) for projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation.

Government have approved on 26th November, 2007

the constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 crore at the disposal of the National Executive Committee constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

Final decision in regard to the constitution of NDMF and the modalities thereof has not yet been taken. Necessary provisions for specific mitigation projects planned by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Disaster Management Authority are made in the Annual Budget.

The terms of reference of the recently notified Thirteenth Finance Commission, inter-alia provide that the Commission may review the present arrangements as regards financing of disaster management and make appropriate recommendations thereon. The report of the Commission is expected by 31st October, 2009. A final decision in regard to the National Disaster Mitigation Fund may be taken in the light of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission.

#### Setting up of Federal Investigating Agency

154. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to set up Federal Investigating Agency (FIA) in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether some States are skeptical about setting up of this agency;
- if so, the details of the States and the reasons behind their apprehensions; and
- the time when this Agency is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Various Committees have emphasized the need for investigation and prosecution of crimes having inter-state and international linkages by a central agency. The Supreme Court has, in the Judgment delivered in September 2006, in the Writ Petition (Civil) case of Prakash Singh and others versus Union of India, sought comments of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Bureau of Police Research and Development and the Ministry of Home Affairs in the matter. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been consulting the State Governments in the matter. Most the States, from which comments have been received have expressed reservations/ apprehensions on this issue, police and public order being in the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. In this context, the Central Government has also proposed establishment of a Joint Consultative

Mechanism to obtain the consent of the states on a case to case basis, for investigation by a central Agency of selected cases of terrorism that may have inter-state or international linkages and pose a direct threat to the national security and related crimes such as espionage, hijacking, smuggling of arms and Fake Indian Currency Notes from outside the country, etc. Efforts to evolve a consensus in the matter continue to be made.

#### Coir Industry

155. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MIRCO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to harness modern technology in coir industry in the country including Orissa State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the contribution of Central Coir Research Institute therein?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises is implementing the Science and Technology Programmes to harness modern technology in coir industry in the coconut producing states including Orissa and Union Territories through Coir Board and its two research institutes viz. Central Coir Research Institute (CCRI), Kalavoor and Central Institute of Coir Technology (CICT), Bangalore.

The CCRI and CICT of Coir Board have developed a number of new production and manufacturing techniques with a high potential for making quantum strides in production. The new techniques developed by the Coir Board are disseminated to the industry in all coconut producing States through various measures which include extension services activities, technology transfer meets, entrepreneurship and quality improvement programmes, etc., Publicity is also given to the new technologies through field demonstrations/applications.

In Orissa State, a Pilot Scale laboratory has been established by the Board for facilitating production of "pithplus" (an edible species of mushroom spawn used for converting coir pith into a bio-organic fertilizer) and also for testing coir pith samples.

(b) The major Research and Development achievements in modernizing technology in coir industry by the Central Coir Research Institute are given below.

- i) Modernization of extraction and processing of coir fibre.
- ii) Development of a bacterial cocktail known as COIRRET for faster retting of coconut husks.

- iii) Development of technology of using COIRRET for quality improvement of mechanically extracted unretted green husk fibre.
- iv) Development of Motorised Traditional ratts to spin different varieties of yarn.
- v) Developed a zero pollution process by which vegetable oil in water emulsion is applied on coir fibre along with urea, which facilitates a desirable effect of better spinning and higher production. This process eliminates conventional process of soaking coir fibre in back waters, lakes and lagoons that pollutes the environment.
- vi) A metallic handloom 'Anugraha' has been developed that makes it suitable for women workers to weave coir mats leading to better daily earnings.
- vii) Developed 'Anupam' loom to weave all types of mats, mattings and carpets. The loom is pneumatically powered and suitable for women workers.
- viii) Developed a ready made lawn 'cocolawn' using coir non woven felt, coir pith and composted coir pith.
- ix) Developed the products out of coir and phenol formaldehyde resin in collaboration with RRL, Trivandrum, which are economic and effective substitute of commercial plywood.
- x) Developed coir geotextiles which are affective in soil erosion control.
- xi) Developed different shades of coir from natural colours to produce 100% ecofriendly coir products, in collaboration with IIT, New Delhi.

[Translation]

#### CCTV Cameras in Jails

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

- (a) whether CCTV cameras have been installed in all jails except in the women jail in Tihar jail;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by when CCTV cameras are likely to be installed in women jails;
- (d) the total number of suicide cases committed by women in various jails during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (e) the action taken by the Government against each suicide case; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such incident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) A total number of 258 CCTV are to be installed in the all Jails including the women's jail in Delhi. Out of 258 CCTVs to be installed, 196 have already been installed. Out of 10 cameras to be installed in the women jail, 8 have already been installed. The entire work is likely to be completed by 15th March 2008.

(d) No case of suicide of female inmates was reported in prisons from any part of the country during 2004. During 2005, 3 cases of female prisoner suicides – one each from Assam, Kerala and Maharashtra were reported. Data for the year 2006 is yet to be received from Goa, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, however, as per the data available with National Crime Records Bureau, 4 cases of female prisoner suicides – one each from Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have been reported during 2006.

(e) and (f) "Prisons" is a state subject under list II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is responsibility of the State Governments. The Model Prison Manual circulated to all State Governments for adoption in 2004 indicates the specific action to be taken when suicides are attempted in jails and also precautions against prisoners with suicidal tendencies which include the following:-

- 1) When a suicide takes place in a prison the Jail Superintendent and the Medical Officer are required to immediately inspect the body. If there are chances that the person is still alive immediate medical treatment is required to be given for revival without any delay.
- 2) Knives, ropes and other tools used in work sheds which could be used by prisoners for attempting suicide are required to be locked up by the warders every day.
- 3) Prisoners with apparently suicidal tendencies are required to be carefully watched and not left alone in a cell.

[English]

#### Engagement of Children as Domestic Help

157. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of children below the age of 14 years engaged as domestic help and employed in small scale industry in Delhi during 2007, till date; and

(b) the total number of such cases registered by the Delhi police/administration and action taken against responsible persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) The Census, 2001 has estimated that there are 41899 working children in Delhi. However, a total number of 327 cases in 2007 and 8 cases in January, 2008 were detected in Delhi under Section 3 of the Child Labour Act in various occupations including small scale industry by the Labour Department, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(b) 27 cases have been reported to Delhi Police. The Labour Department, Government of NCT of Delhi have filed prosecution in 277 cases in 2007 and 8 cases in January, 2008.

#### Guidelines to Naxal Affected States

158. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has requested the naxal affected States that they should not ask for more Central Reserve Police Force to handle the left wing extremism in their respective States;

(b) If so, whether the Union Government has also asked the States to focus on filling up the vacant posts in their police set ups;

(c) if so, whether this matter has also been discussed at the two-day meeting of the task force constituted by the Union Home Ministry on the naxalite problem in the country;

(d) if so, the reaction of the States to these proposals; and

(e) the steps taken by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) Concerned State Governments take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources by a variety of measures that include deployment of Central paramilitary forces which work under the control of the State Government concerned, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions, assistance for strengthening of the State police and Intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security-related expenditure, assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of Intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries.

33 battalions of Central paramilitary forces (inclusive of 1 battalion of State Armed Police on inter-State deputation) are deployed for anti-naxalite duties in various States to assist the State police forces.

Deployment of Central paramilitary forces, in various States, from time to time, depends, inter alia, on the overall law and order situation obtaining and the availability of forces.

After the naxalite attack on multiple police establishments in Nayagarh and Ganjam districts of Orissa on 15/16-02-2008, 4 companies of Central paramilitary forces were immediately made available to Orissa (in addition to the 4 battalions already deployed in the State).

States are being assisted in, and requested for, steps as are important in dealing with naxalite activities, which include essentials for effective policing, like (i) providing secure police station buildings, trained personnel, basic amenities for the personnel deployed and specialized equipment, weaponry and vehicles at the police station level, (ii) strengthening of the State Intelligence set-ups, for enhancing capabilities for collecting, sharing and using actionable intelligence, (iii) optimal utilisation of existing training capacity and creation of additional training capacity, (iv) raising specialized units/task forces, trained in counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare, for anti-naxalite operations, (v) expeditious filling up of the vacancies in the State police force, (vi) improvement in the police-population ratio, in consonance with the law and order requirements, (vii) adequate provisions for equipment, weaponry, mobility, communication, training, police buildings and housing and forensic science in the State police budget and (viii) expeditious investigation and prosecution of naxalite crimes.

The Task Force under Special Secretary (Internal Security), with senior officers from intelligence agencies, Central paramilitary forces and State police forces, deliberates upon the gamut of operational steps needed to deal with the naxalite activities and to bring about coordination between authorities of different States as may be necessary.

#### **Investigation into Rajdhani Express Blasts**

159. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any High Level Central Team visited Assam in December, 2007 to assist in the investigation into the explosion in the Delhi bound Rajdhani Express during December, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the investigation held by the Central Team;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the Central Team;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Central Team; and

(e) the extent to which these recommendations have been fully implemented by both the Union Government and State Governments to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) The blast incident has been investigated by the Bomb Disposal Unit of National Security Guards (NSG). The Director National Bomb Data Centre, NSG, in his advisory has observed that securing such an extensive Railway network against terrorist attacks is an extremely onerous task. Preventive measures suggested, inter-alia, include real time actionable intelligence, access control to Railway stations, patrolling of Railway tracks, institutional mechanisms to control the procurement and use of commercially available explosives, creating public awareness about the items used in IED blasts by the militant organizations, training of the security staff and blast site management, etc.

(e) The report of the National Security Guards has been sent to the Ministry of Railways and the Government of Assam for appropriate action.

[Translation]

#### **Special Economic Zones**

160. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the criteria adopted for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

(b) the number of proposals for setting up of SEZs approved, pending for approval and put on hold during the last three years, till date alongwith the reasons for not approving the proposals so far, State-wise, location-wise; and

(c) the details of investment proposed to be made by these SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Board of Approval (BOA) constituted under the Special Economic Zones Act 2005

considers proposals for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) as per the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ, Rules 2006 and the objectives enshrined therein as well as applicable administrative guidelines as laid down for this purpose. Only those eligible proposals which are duly recommended by the State Government concerned are considered by the Board of Approval.

(b) and (c) A Statement indicating state-wise number

of SEZs formally approved, number of SEZs notified, valid in principle approvals and the number of pending cases is enclosed. The reasons for not approving / considering a proposal may inter alia, be non-receipt of recommendation of the concerned State Government and/ or non-confirmation of possession of requisite land, etc. As regards investment, investment of Rs. 67347 crore has already been generated from the notified SEZs under the SEZ Act.

**Statement**

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Formal Approvals	No. of In principle approvals	SEZs notified out of Formal Approvals	No. of Pending cases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman & Nicobar				1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70	3	54	22
3.	Assam				
4.	Bihar				
5.	Chandigarh	2		2	
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	2		2
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4			
8.	Delhi	2			4
9.	Goa	7		3	11
10.	Gujarat	38	9	17	23
11.	Haryana	35	17	15	23
12.	Himachal Pradesh		2		
13.	Jharkhand	1		1	
14.	Karnataka	40	10	19	33
15.	Kerala	11	2	8	12
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12	5	3	4
17.	Maharashtra	88	36	24	39
18.	Nagaland	2			
19.	Orissa	9	4	3	3
20.	Pondicherry	1			
21.	Punjab	7	8	2	2
22.	Rajasthan	6	9	4	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	57	13	31	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttaranchal	3		1	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	23	4	8	12
26.	West Bengal	20	14	6	10
	Total	439	138	201	217

*[English]***Cases Against Women and Children**

161. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:  
MS. INGRID MCLEOD:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:  
SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ:  
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:  
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA".  
SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has registered cases of crime against women and children including foreign women tourists;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered by the NCRB during each of the last three years, crime-wise including rape dowry demand, dowry deaths and molestation, State-wise;

(c) the total number of persons arrested and action taken against them, State-wise;

(d) whether any directive has been issued the State Governments to take stringent action to prevent such crimes;

(e) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard; and

(f) the other measures taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The mandate of NCRB is to compile crime statistics based on the data furnished by the respective State Government. 'Police' and 'Public' order being State subjects the primary responsibility of registering cases of crime against women and children including foreign women tourist lies with the respective State Governments.

(b) As per the statistics compiled by the NCRB the State/UT wise number of cases of crime against women and children including foreign women tourists registered during 2004-06 are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted for crime against women and children during 2004-2006 are enclosed as Statement III & IV respectively.

(d) to (f) The Government of India has been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time to make concerted efforts to improve the administration of Criminal Justice System and to take effective measures to control crimes against vulnerable sections including women and children. The Union Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance for modernisation of State police forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces with a view to enhancing their capability to fight crime and maintain public order.

**Statement-I****Cases Registered for Crimes against Women during 2005**

S. No.	State	Rape	Kidnaping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molestations	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Representation of	Sati Prevention Act	Total Crimes Committed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	935	995	443	3595	2508	8696	3	681	306	2657	0	20819
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	39	0	67	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	150





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
35	Pondicherry	6	3	4	60	26	6	0	5	17	0	0	127
	Total UT	708	1166	122	870	261	1418	1	166	26	1	0	4739
	Total All India	18359	15750	6787	34175	9984	58319	149	5908	3204	2917	1	155553

**Cases Registered for Crimes against Women during 2006**

S. No.	State	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduc- tion	Dowry Deaths	Moles- tations	Sexual Harass- ment	Cruelty by Husband	Impor- tation of Girls	Immor- tal Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibi- tion, Act	Indecent Represen- tation of .....	Sati Preve- nion Act	Total Crimes Committed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1049	1329	519	4534	2411	9164	0	657	474	1347	0	21484
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37	51	1	63	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	168
3	Assam	1244	1544	105	1290	10	2548	0	29	31	0	0	6801
4	Bihar	1232	1084	1188	530	53	1689	42	13	909	0	0	6740
5	Chhattisgarh	995	178	103	1598	143	717	1	13	9	0	0	3757
6	Goa	21	10	0	18	7	14	0	26	0	0	0	96
7	Gujarat	354	945	50	736	138	4977	0	78	1	0	0	7279
8	Haryana	608	431	255	486	491	2254	0	85	7	0	0	4617
9	Himachal Pradesh	113	109	3	275	31	259	0	0	2	0	0	792
10	Jammu & Kashmir	250	723	10	960	347	135	0	5	2	0	0	2432
11	Jharkhand	799	410	281	414	44	668	5	11	345	2	0	2979
12	Karnataka	400	328	244	1683	38	2129	0	786	476	0	0	6084
13	Kerala	601	202	25	2543	222	3708	0	189	5	59	0	7554
14	Madhya Pradesh	2900	617	764	6243	762	2989	0	12	32	2	0	14321
15	Maharashtra	1500	921	387	3479	984	6738	1	378	55	9	0	14452
16	Manipur	40	79	0	42	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	171
17	Meghalaya	74	25	6	57	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	176
18	Mizoram	72	1	0	51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	125
19	Nagaland	23	3	0	3	2	3	0	9	0	0	0	43
20	Orissa	985	577	457	2415	247	694	12	44	1394	0	0	6825
21	Punjab	442	418	130	314	60	801	2	67	7	1	0	2242
22	Rajasthan	1085	1553	394	2582	31	7038	3	143	3	102	0	12934
23	Sikkim	20	7	0	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	47
24	Tamil Nadu	457	718	187	1179	852	1248	0	1732	81	35	0	6489
25	Tripura	189	62	35	207	0	471	0	0	0	0	0	964

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	Uttar Pradesh	1314	2551	1798	2096	2714	5204	0	70	628	0	0	16375
27	Uttaranchal	147	183	80	153	113	358	0	3	1	0	0	1038
28	West Bengal	1731	1199	445	1837	63	7414	1	66	25	4	0	12785
	Total State	18682	16258	7467	35802	9765	61264	67	4417	4487	1561	0	159770
29	A&N Islands	6	5	0	14	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	36
30	Chandigarh	19	57	10	20	13	102	0	3	0	0	0	224
31	D&N Haveli	6	14	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	32
32	Daman & Diu	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	9
33	Delhi UT	623	1066	137	718	144	1728	0	112	15	1	0	4544
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
35	Pondicherry	9	13	3	56	39	19	0	8	2	0	0	149
	Total UT	666	1156	151	815	201	1864	0	124	17	1	0	4995
	Total All India	19348	17414	7618	36617	9966	63128	67	4541	4504	1562	0	164785

**Statement-II****Cases Registered for Crimes against Children during 2004**

S. No.	State	Murder (Including infanticide)	Rape	Kidnaping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment of Suicide	Exposure & Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restrained Act	Other Crimes Committed	Total Crimes Committed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	71	363	396	0	2	26	60	0	0	4	406	1328
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22
3	Assam	1	7	3	0	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	21
4	Bihar	9	3	29	1	0	1	7	0	1	3	5	59
5	Chhattisgarh	44	308	70	6	6	14	1	0	0	14	477	940
6	Goa	2	20	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	20	53
7	Gujarat	74	96	300	0	1	95	5	0	0	30	198	799
8	Haryana	23	24	42	15	1	15	0	0	0	2	42	164
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	32	26	2	0	13	0	0	0	2	12	92
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	4	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	35
11	Jharkhand	6	43	18	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	39	112
12	Karnataka	54	42	41	4	1	17	4	0	0	1	25	189
13	Kerala	51	159	74	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	56	361





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
35	Pondicherry	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
	Total UT	40	262	541	3	0	57	0	9	0	0	197	1109
	Total All India	1327	4026	3518	86	43	933	145	28	50	122	4697	14975

*Cases Registered for Crimes against Children during 2006*

S. No.	State	Murder (Including infanticide)	Rape	Kidnaping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment of Suicide	Exposure & Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restrain Act	Other Crimes Committed	Total Crimes Committed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	61	412	498	5	11	89	35	5	6	17	247	1386
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
3	Assam	11	61	25	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	147	252
4	Bihar	12	17	25	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	6	66
5	Chhattisgarh	48	448	113	5	1	14	0	0	0	5	604	1238
6	Goa	3	14	10	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	17	54
7	Gujarat	87	112	360	6	1	150	9	0	0	12	240	977
8	Haryana	29	176	158	9	0	24	0	0	0	7	59	462
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	41	52	5	1	12	2	0	0	1	18	136
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3	8	72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	85
11	Jharkhand	10	28	11	1	0	0	26	0	0	0	36	112
12	Karnataka	63	84	62	13	0	31	2	0	0	6	15	276
13	Kerala	51	219	73	0	0	4	35	0	0	1	170	553
14	Madhya Pradesh	160	829	237	14	12	105	6	0	0	4	2572	3939
15	Maharashtra	207	655	552	10	7	255	15	23	1	15	1101	2841
16	Manipur	6	15	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54
17	Meghalaya	6	47	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	71
18	Mizoram	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
19	Nagaland	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
20	Orissa	13	101	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	19	154
21	Punjab	24	58	169	22	0	15	0	0	1	9	31	329
22	Rajasthan	77	311	392	25	0	137	1	2	0	1	5	951
23	Sikkim	4	14	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	35
24	Tamil Nadu	60	125	118	0	0	12	1	0	0	6	31	353

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	Tripura	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	41
26	Uttar Pradesh	426	347	734	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	255	1767
27	Uttaranchal	10	23	5	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	51
28	West Bengal	3	20	156	0	0	3	77	4	114	6	49	432
<b>Total State</b>		<b>1384</b>	<b>4248</b>	<b>3917</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5634</b>	<b>16691</b>
29	A&N Islands	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
30	Chandigarh	1	8	43	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	64
31	D&N Havell	1	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
32	Daman & Diu	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
33	Delhi UT	62	448	1114	7	2	36	1	1	0	0	489	2160
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	1	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25
<b>Total UT</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1185</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>2276</b>
<b>Total All India</b>		<b>1450</b>	<b>4721</b>	<b>5102</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>6127</b>	<b>18967</b>

**Statement-III**

*Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), & Persons Convicted (PCV)  
Statement for Crimes against Women 2004-2006*

Sl.No.	State	2004			2005			2006		
		PAR	PCS	PVC	PAR	PCS	PVC	PAR	PCS	PVC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	28976	27139	5761	31136	30369	7543	30660	27617	5892
2	Arunachal Pradesh	162	118	17	129	105	45	141	114	22
3	Assam	8117	5578	692	8760	5934	762	8438	5425	955
4	Bihar	12334	8997	930	11220	9280	1035	11757	9827	1591
5	Chhattisgarh	6051	6130	1612	5491	5435	1683	5758	5676	1491
6	Goa	227	189	56	229	196	105	159	166	65
7	Gujarat	15549	15543	297	16510	16314	555	18188	17566	543
8	Haryana	6610	6404	1965	6275	6264	1159	6857	6665	1308
9	Himachal Pradesh	1203	1103	87	1267	1242	102	1151	1153	97
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3345	3313	188	3163	3039	136	3896	3887	268
11	Jharkhand	3931	3514	725	3432	2367	721	4117	3733	526
12	Karnataka	9154	9272	2440	10590	10335	2375	11035	10494	1509
13	Kerala	9849	9572	737	10669	10155	929	11406	10926	1159

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	27027	27087	5412	24254	24298	5836	23753	23696	6061
15	Maharashtra	30432	30240	1177	34156	33326	944	36197	34067	1064
16	Manipur	132	6	0	127	11	0	104	3	2
17	Meghalaya	96	50	4	106	53	4	158	101	10
18	Mizoram	79	58	8	85	70	169	138	139	128
19	Nagaland	36	75	97	37	40	49	64	52	38
20	Orissa	7884	7691	859	9524	9368	693	10408	10179	957
21	Punjab	3642	4031	1031	3303	3027	498	3882	3094	697
22	Rajasthan	14640	14639	4613	12838	12856	4042	14546	14565	4987
23	Sikkim	69	40	2	42	25	5	39	34	3
24	Tamil Nadu	12750	12465	6032	12275	12471	6152	9483	8987	4991
25	Tripura	983	890	136	1308	1090	192	1272	892	159
26	Uttar Pradesh	32979	29866	13938	32720	31006	14537	34720	32599	15710
27	Uttaranchal	2660	2116	689	1648	1465	382	2176	1895	523
28	West Bengal	16613	14345	729	19227	17324	1261	22398	18226	2077
	Total State	255530	240471	50234	260521	247465	51914	272901	251778	52833
29	A&N Islands	44	38	12	32	23	2	49	63	1
30	Chandigarh	331	261	79	306	247	17	352	267	33
31	D&N Haveli	32	29	0	35	33	0	25	31	3
32	Daman & Diu	15	17	0	17	18	0	28	26	3
33	Delhi UT	5196	4688	799	5853	5238	798	6207	5537	925
34	Lakshadweep	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
35	Pondicherry	173	164	43	191	177	54	260	250	77
	Total UT	5792	5199	935	6434	5736	871	6922	6174	1042
	Total All India	261322	245670	51169	266955	253201	52785	279823	257952	53875

(Source: Crime in India) Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

#### Statement-IV

#### Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Statement for Crimes against Children 2004-2006

Sl.No.	State	2004			2005			2006		
		PAR	PCS	PVC	PAR	PCS	PVC	PAR	PCS	PVC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1325	1159	139	1097	1037	134	1653	1402	247
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	4	0	24	20	2	18	12	0
3	Assam	18	19	1	202	109	13	256	126	35
4	Bihar	76	46	1	131	80	0	80	90	12
5	Chhattisgarh	960	969	214	1057	1055	271	1420	1414	251



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Goa	64	59	10	76	53	10	69	64	3
7	Gujarat	805	796	88	968	950	66	985	975	82
8	Haryana	301	301	54	362	355	45	477	458	61
9	Himachal Pradesh	97	109	7	162	148	10	143	131	17
10	Jammu & Kashmir	36	36	1	24	24	0	65	65	0
11	Jharkhand	136	140	0	116	110	6	130	123	15
12	Karnataka	135	132	1	160	160	4	198	193	7
13	Kerala	249	116	18	428	467	90	850	630	41
14	Madhya Pradesh	4530	4570	803	4949	5010	1483	5062	4891	1499
15	Maharashtra	2440	2301	126	2551	2386	108	3124	2909	120
16	Manipur	23	0	0	16	1	0	38	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	31	7	0	23	13	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35
19	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	2
20	Orissa	172	166	31	100	90	14	142	138	14
21	Punjab	308	284	83	251	194	31	211	183	51
22	Rajasthan	306	303	43	414	417	64	647	639	98
23	Sikkim	35	13	0	12	7	0	14	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	416	321	26	263	278	76	381	312	95
25	Tripura	56	36	7	24	35	4	31	11	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	3250	3027	1961	2852	2753	1817	2653	2641	1801
27	Uttaranchal	67	61	17	107	85	29	95	112	10
28	West Bengal	231	113	3	283	174	2	566	336	21
<b>Total State</b>		<b>16050</b>	<b>15082</b>	<b>3634</b>	<b>16660</b>	<b>16005</b>	<b>4279</b>	<b>19371</b>	<b>17905</b>	<b>4518</b>
29	A&N Islands	20	10	0	17	12	0	10	8	0
30	Chandigarh	21	17	3	61	53	6	42	39	19
31	D&N Haveli	1	1	0	8	18	1	12	12	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	6	5	0	2	3	0
33	Delhi UT	558	572	181	590	564	187	1394	736	131
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	13	8	0	11	12	2	39	25	1
<b>Total UT</b>		<b>613</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1499</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Total All India</b>		<b>16663</b>	<b>15690</b>	<b>3818</b>	<b>17353</b>	<b>16669</b>	<b>4475</b>	<b>20870</b>	<b>18728</b>	<b>4669</b>

(Source: Crime in India)

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

**Seminar on School Curriculum**

162. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASAH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training proposes to organize a seminar on "School Curriculum: Policies, Practices and Educational issues among SAARC Nations" to provide a forum for sharing and exchanging efforts addressed at improving the quality of school education for mutual learning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete measures taken by the Union Government to enhance the quality of school education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has planned to organize a seminar on "School Curriculum; Policies, Practices and Educational issues among SAARC Nations" with a view to invite the country papers from SAARC countries with a specific objective to share and mutually benefit from curriculum policies, practices and issues among the SAARC nations.

(c) The new National Curriculum Framework (NCF) for School Education has been prepared in 2005 and based thereon, new syllabi and textbooks for classes I to XII have been prepared/are envisaged. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) several activities has been undertaken to improve the quality of elementary education. This includes recruitment of 8.32 lakh additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, in-service training of teachers, free distribution of textbooks for primary and upper primary classes to about 6.5 crore SC, ST and girl Students, regular academic support to primary and upper primary schools through 6395 Block Resource Centres and 68352 Cluster Resource Centres and regular evaluation of students.

**Production of Pan Masala**

163. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of various types of Gutkas including Pan Masala (in MTs) in the country separately;

(b) the total demand of Gutkas in the country;

(c) whether the country is exporting Gutkas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(f) the number of companies involved in this trade; and

(g) the steps being taken to improve the production of Gutka in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the third All India Census of Small Scale Industries – 2001-02, the available information on manufacture of Pan Masala and related products for both registered and unregistered sector is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) to (f) The exports of chewing tobacco (including Gutaka, Panmasala and Zarda) from India and total foreign exchange earned from them for the last three years is furnished here under:

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs. cr.)	M.US \$
2004-05	3778	140.97	31.64
2005-06	5739	171.27	39.08
2006-07	5953	198.48	43.94
2007-08 (April-Dec.07)	5898	179.85	44.52

45 Companies are involved in export of chewing tobacco.

(g) Programmes and Schemes available under the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises for development of micro and small units are also available to Gutka industry.

**Statement-I****Manufacture of Tobacco Products (Registered Sectors)**

NIC Code	Description	No. of units	Original value of Plant & Machinery (in lakhs)	Employment	Gross output 2001-2002 (in lakhs)	Gross output 2000-2001 (in lakhs)	Gross output 1999-2001 (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16001	Tobacco stemming, redrying etc. of tobacco leaf	377	596.981	3112	16053.83	16843.49	17931.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16002	Manufacture of bidi	933	579.853	25199	142318.55	141700.27	136650.73
16003	Manufacture of Cigarette and Cigarette tobacco	22	127.792	121	2120.88	1182.97	707.39
16004	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	68	34.345	449	213.88	802.44	182.25
16005	Manufacture of snuff	70	107.129	331	969.24	3214.42	3333.07
16006	Manufacture of zarda	169	377.785	1862	8957.49	6598.11	6044.96
16007	Manufacture of catechu (katha) and chewing lime	97	1631.939	4551	12629.78	12659.42	17903.01
16008	Manufacture of pan masala and related products	374	1087.871	3009	18090.10	24048.98	19264.02
16009	Manufacture of other tobacco products including chewing tobacco n.e.c.	613	682.015	3892	11273.46	11435.79	16699.80
Total		2723	5225.71	42526	212626.21	218484.89	218714.81

*Statement-II**Manufacture of Tobacco Products (Unregistered Sector)*

NIC Code	Description	No. of units	Original value of Plant & Machinery (in lakhs)	Employment	Gross output 2001-2002 (in lakhs)	Gross output 2000-2001 (in lakhs)	Gross output 1999-2000 (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16001	Tobacco stemming, redrying etc. of tobacco leaf	17	1.72	59	11.317	10.332	7.762
16002	Manufacture of bidi	4096	49.05	10545	1993.787	1833.834	1697.448
16003	Manufacture of Cigarette and Cigarette tobacco	5	2.05	16	2.272	2.057	1.730
16004	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	7	0.32	26	18.730	17.870	15.550
16005	Manufacture of snuff	4	4.45	21	10.471	9.961	10.120
16006	Manufacture of zarda	1	0.20	5	1.350	0.970	1.350
16007	Manufacture of catechu (katha) and chewing lime	10	0.65	23	7.637	7.294	7.305
16008	Manufacture of pan masala and related products	13	1.01	21	4.256	2.868	2.405

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16009	Manufacture of other tobacco products including chewing tobacco n.e.c.	21	93.15	51	50.264	58.535	46.967
<b>Total</b>		<b>4174</b>	<b>152.60267</b>	<b>10767</b>	<b>2100.08464</b>	<b>1943.721</b>	<b>1790.637</b>

#### New Mineral Policy

164. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has held discussions with the Chief Ministers of Mineral rich States during December, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of various issues discussed;

(c) the extent to which consensus has been arrived at in the finalization of the New Mineral Policy;

(d) whether the Government proposes to remove bottlenecks in undue powers given to minerals producing states resulting in large scale corruption;

(e) the salient features and objectives of the new Mineral Policy; and

(f) the time by when the New Mineral Policy is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (f) A meeting was held by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with Chief Ministers of State Government of Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh on 19.12.2007 at the request of the Chief Ministers, who had earlier also submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 31.12.2006. The various issues raised in the memorandum were discussed. The concerns of the Chief Ministers were heard. The National Mineral Policy is now under consideration of the Government.

#### Rejuvenation of Tea Gardens

165. SHRI ANATA NAYAK:  
SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to rejuvenate the tea gardens in the country;

(b) if so, the details of assistance extended or proposed to be extended by Tea Board for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government has announced revival package for the closed/abandoned tea gardens in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of tea gardens revived so far;

(f) whether the Government proposes to take over the remaining closed/abandoned tea gardens; and

(g) if so, the time by when these tea gardens are likely to be taken over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Special Purpose Tea Fund has been set up by the Government for assisting the tea growers for taking up large scale replanting and rejuvenation of all the old and uneconomical tea bushes.

(c) and (d) Government has announced a revival package for facilitating re-opening of the 33 closed tea gardens, lying closed on 1.4.2007. This package provides for restructuring of the outstanding bank loans, waiver of Tea Board loans and extension of fresh working capital from banks with interest subsidy from Government and other admissible assistance under various plan schemes of the Tea Board.

(e) So far 11 closed tea gardens have reopened.

(f) and (g) The Government has decided to invoke Section 16 E of the Tea Act for change in management of those gardens which do not reopen. This process has already started and public notice has been issued in respect of four gardens as of now.

#### Adult Literacy

166. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the age group 15-35 who have received education under the Adult Literacy Programme in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the year 2007-08, till date;

(b) the total funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred separately, on the above programme during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether the funds allocated for the said programme are not being utilized fully;

(d) if so the reason therefor;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints about the misutilisation/diversion of the allocated funds meant for various literacy schemes;

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

(g) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI):  
(a) The literacy programmes of National Literacy Mission are sanctioned on project basis and are not co-terminus with the calendar year. The outcome of the projects sanctioned in a particular year are available only on conclusion of the project and its external evaluation, which may take few years. Hence, a Statement-I showing the number of persons in the age group 15-35, who have been made literate under the Adult Literacy Programme in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06 under National Literacy Mission is enclosed.

(b) A Statement-II showing state-wise funds sanctioned for Adult Literacy Programme during 2007-08, till date, is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. 14 complaints about misutilization/diversion of funds have been received. The state-wise break up of these complaints is as follows:

State	No. of complaints received
Bihar	01
Chhattisgarh	01
Gujarat	01
Haryana	01
Jharkhand	01
Karnataka	03
Maharashtra	02
Uttar Pradesh	03
West Bengal	01

(g) Complaints received were referred to the respective state government and also enquired into by National Literacy Mission. Release of grants has been withheld in nine cases, inquiry has been conducted in two cases and appropriate action is being taken. State Government has been asked to conduct inquiry in two cases and one case is under examination.

**Statement-I**

(Figures in lakh)

S.No. States/UTs		No. of Persons made literate		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.59	0.00	22.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.22	0.64
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	2.32
4	Bihar	22.88	12.10	2.96
5	Chhattisgarh	0.10	0.08	1.16
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Haryana	0.14	0.40	0.04
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	2.52	5.09	2.49
12	Karnataka	1.19	1.85	3.12
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.03
14	Madhya Pradesh	17.03	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	0.37	0.00	0.02
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	1.03
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.11	0.01
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	1.82	6.35	1.34
21	Punjab	0.00	0.47	6.63
22	Rajasthan	2.87	4.61	1.22
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	0.21	2.35	1.27

1	2	3	4	5
25	Tripura	0.00	1.00	0.00
26	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.13
27	Uttar Pradesh	17.78	4.02	2.35
28	West Bengal	0.00	1.09	0.10
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		80.50	39.74	42.93

\* As per Monthly Progress Reports received from State Directorates of Adult Education/SLMAs.

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	Funds sanctioned during the year 2007-08 (up to 19.2.2008)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1295.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.54
3	Assam	111.25
4	Bihar	593.71
5	Chhattisgarh	109.19
6	Goa	24.48
7	Gujarat	378.81
8	Haryana	230.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.91
10	Jammu & Kashmir	139.01
11	Jharkhand	595.21
12	Karnataka	1920.84
13	Kerala	601.56
14	Madhya Pradesh	674.42

1	2	3
15	Maharashtra	790.55
16	Manipur	122.77
17	Meghalaya	38.31
18	Mizoram	22.65
19	Nagaland	24.13
20	Orissa	397.38
21	Punjab	102.21
22	Rajasthan	2701.89
23	Sikkim	0
24	Tamil Nadu	922.28
25	Tripura	28.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	2820.90
27	Uttarakhand	418.29
28	West Bengal	1470.94
29	Chandigarh	29.97
30	Delhi	77.55
31	Pondicherry	38.70
32	Daman & Diu	0
33	Andaman & Nicobar	0
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
35	Lakshadweep	0
Total		16731.49

**FTA With China**

167. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take a cautious approach while negotiating free trade agreement with countries such as China that do not have market economy status and market-driven exchange rate policy;

(b) if so, the details of FTAs under consideration;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy for negotiating FTAs to safeguard the domestic industry from possible disruption;

(d) if so, the time by when final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(e) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached during the recent visit of Prime Minister to China; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No FTA is under consideration in respect of countries that do not have market economy status and which does not have a market driven exchange rate policy. However, the recommendation of a Joint Task Force on the feasibility and the benefits of an RTA with China will be considered by the Joint Economic Group led by the Commerce Ministers of the two countries;

(c) and (d) In order to safeguard the interest of domestic industry, representatives of industry are being associated in the negotiations and their views are taken on board before finalizing any agreement. Also, before finalizing India's tariff offer to other countries and while forwarding India's request on tariff concession, extensive consultations with stakeholders is done.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Road Accidents

168. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether road accidents are increasing in the country including metropolitan cities during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study or set up any committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations thereof and;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 361343, 390378 and 394432 cases of road accidents were reported in the country during 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively, indicating an increasing trend during the period. In the four metropolitan cities, the total number of reported cases of road accidents were 18595,

23132 and 22274 during 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively, indicating a mixed trend.

The State-wise details regarding the number of cases of road accidents during 2004 to 2006, as compiled by the NCRB, are enclosed as Statement-I. Details of the number of cases of road accidents in the four metropolitan cities during 2004 to 2006, as compiled by the NCRB, are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) A Research project R-64 titled "Establishment of System for Identification and Rectification of Accident Black Spots" was undertaken by the Government in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways (Department of Road Transport & Highways) in the year 1995. The study arrived at the following conclusions:-

i) Maximum number of accidents, especially, fatal accidents are found to occur on straight stretches due to high speed.

(e) Ensuring the safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways (Department of Road Transport & Highways) has taken several steps to improve road safety for road users and these are as under:

i) It is ensured that road safety is the integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/ Expressways.

ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHA).

iii) Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector.

iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities.

v) Setting up of Model Driving Training School in the country.

vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness through audio-visual-print media.

vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individuals for outstanding work in the field of road safety.

viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.

ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident

Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed highways under its Operation & Maintenance contracts.

- x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.
- ii) Four arm junctions were found to be most vulnerable mainly due to insufficient site distance, lack of traffic guidance, absence of road markings and poor road geometrics.
- iii) Head on collisions are found to be maximum due to high speed and bad overtaking practice.
- iv) Pedestrians are most vulnerable victims due to insufficient pedestrian facilities and poor knowledge of traffic rules. Pedestrians are ranked second in making errors and one of the main causes of accidents.
- v) Driver error is found to be main cause of many accidents.
- vi) Maximum number of casualties are observed by car, followed by pedestrians and then by heavy goods vehicles.
- vii) During night time trucks are involved in maximum number of accidents.
- viii) The share of negligence and over-speeding in accidents is found to be as high as 90%.

As per directions of the Committee on Infrastructure chaired by the Prime Minister, a Committee was set up to deliberate and recommend creation of a dedicated body on Road Safety and Traffic Management under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sundar, Sr. Fellow, The Energy Research Institute. The Committee submitted its report on 20.02.2007. The main recommendations of the Committee include:-

- i) Creation of an apex body i.e., National Road Safety & Traffic Management Board at National level to promote road safety and improve traffic management in India with members/experts from the field of Road Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Traffic Laws, Medical care etc. through an Act of Parliament. The funding of this Board would also be governed by the Act.
- ii) The proposed Board would have regulatory as well as advisory functions.
- iii) The Board would set standards, designs for mechanically propelled vehicles and also set safety standards in consultation with Indian Road Congress for the design, construction and operation of the National

Highways including road infrastructure and furniture as their regulatory functions.

- iv) In its advisory role, the Board would advise Government on various road safety aspects.
- v) Creation of similar State level bodies.

**Statement-I**

**State/UT-wise number of Cases of Road Accidents during 2004-2006**

Name of State/UT	2004	2005	2006
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	37078	37289	41323
Arunachal Pradesh	217	237	243
Assam	2002	3856	4080
Bihar	3890	3746	4382
Chhattisgarh	6075	5996	7111
Goa	1542	1069	3749
Gujarat	18478	18541	18944
Haryana	7908	7682	10262
Himachal Pradesh	2515	2401	2416
Jammu & Kashmir	6281	5669	5609
Jharkhand	1295	2739	4301
Karnataka	38751	40273	43280
Kerala	41103	42295	41728
Madhya Pradesh	23591	21474	25038
Maharashtra	44539	46586	48887
Manipur	468	600	521
Meghalaya	328	330	176
Mizoram	38	71	72
Nagaland	68	53	77
Orissa	7278	7593	7729
Punjab	2036	2152	2251
Rajasthan	23243	23115	23348
Sikkim	159	189	39
Tamil Nadu	52508	75480	55145
Tripura	645	662	793



1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	14374	14689	16207
Uttaranchal	1252	1332	1461
West Bengal	12152	12181	13085
<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>349814</b>	<b>378100</b>	<b>382257</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>			
A & N Islands	215	206	155
Chandigarh	411	528	521
D & N Haveli	111	127	103
Daman & Diu	47	57	57
Delhi (UT)	9110	9580	9699
Lakshadweep	2	0	1
Pondicherry	1633	1780	1639
<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>11529</b>	<b>12278</b>	<b>12175</b>
<b>Total (All-India)</b>	<b>361343</b>	<b>390378</b>	<b>394432</b>

**Statement-II***Number of Cases of Road Accidents during 2004-2006 in Metro Cities:*

Cities	2004	2005	2006
Chennai	4873	7875	7359
Delhi	8218	8531	8385
Kolkata	2164	2366	2379
Mumbai	3340	4360	4151
<b>Total</b>	<b>18595</b>	<b>23132</b>	<b>22274</b>

**Utilization of Funds under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana**

169. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released by the Union Government to States including Bihar and Maharashtra under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the details of the amount spent under the scheme in the State during the last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up any

monitoring cell to check the utilization of funds and the proper implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievement made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the amounts released for training and contingencies during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan and utilized during the last three years under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. The Central funds for subsidy payable to individual beneficiaries under PMRY are routed through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) which, in turn, passes them on to the implementing banks for crediting the amounts to the loan accounts of the concerned beneficiaries in the respective states.

(c) and (d) The monitoring mechanism for PMRY consist of District PMRY Committee under the chairmanship of the District Collectors and State PMRY Committee under the Chairmanship of the respective Chief Secretaries. These Committees review the progress of implementation of the Scheme and utilization of funds of the District/State level. In addition, the progress of the Scheme is periodically reviewed by the Central Government. A number of improvements in implementation and monitoring practices have been introduced which would also improve accountability. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I***State-wise details of amount released by the Union Government to States under PMRY during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan*

(Amount Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	10th Plan	11th Plan (2007-08)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	917.37	199.28
2	Assam	349.94	5.38
3	Arunachal Pradesh	17.63	6.00
4	Bihar	121.41	56.38
5	Chhattisgarh	166.00	57.11
6	Delhi	0.00	2.63
7	Goa	0.00	0.38
8	Gujarat	753.65	69.89

1	2	3	4
9	Haryana	266.29	182.74
10	Himachal Pradesh	83.34	24.62
11	Jammu & Kashmir	37.67	1.00
12	Jharkhand	49.24	41.81
13	Karnataka	661.87	306.22
14	Kerala	722.19	377.94
15	Madhya Pradesh	971.12	115.45
16	Maharashtra	635.04	198.93
17	Manipur	19.59	16.18
18	Meghalaya	30.98	15.59
19	Mizoram	19.77	7.59
20	Nagaland	53.78	30.62
21	Orissa	523.12	167.99
22	Punjab	245.52	64.92
23	Rajasthan	503.01	244.11
24	Tamil Nadu	636.53	311.79
25	Tripura	99.91	33.89
26	Uttar Pradesh	2063.52	659.39
27	Uttaranchal	266.23	81.14
28	West Bengal	53.19	256.85
29	Andaman & Nicobar	5.61	1.17
30	Chandigarh	6.99	1.03
31	Daman & Diu	0.28	0.10
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.77	0.45
33	Lakshadweep	0.44	0.07
34	Pondicherry	15.08	8.63
35	Sikkim	2.23	3.08
<b>Total</b>		<b>10299.30</b>	<b>3550.12</b>

**Statement-II**

*State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of amount spent/utilized during last three years for training and contingency under PMRY*

(Amount Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Years		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	187.81	188.78	NR

1	2	3	4	5
2	Assam	87.44	25.73	NR
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6.23	5.83	0.42
4	Bihar	26.33	19.56	6.64
5	Chhattisgarh	30.52	34.73	33.92
6	Delhi	NR	NR	NR
7	Goa	NR	0.12	0.12
8	Gujarat	29.21	28.90	34.64
9	Haryana	43.76	60.04	68.18
10	Himachal Pradesh	14.06	10.67	18.05
11	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
12	Jharkhand	17.03	33.28	14.99
13	Karnataka	163.16	139.09	159.10
14	Kerala	165.13	211.27	64.33
15	Madhya Pradesh	164.66	152.79	230.91
16	Maharashtra	145.05	146.74	132.67
17	Manipur	8.82	5.11	NR
18	Meghalaya	9.58	10.61	5.78
19	Mizoram	2.96	4.75	NR
20	Nagaland	13.44	19.51	10.12
21	Orissa	111.35	134.26	122.67
22	Punjab	20.17	52.75	NR
23	Rajasthan	103.41	126.83	127.14
24	Tamil Nadu	128.27	168.16	NR
25	Tripura	19.20	20.44	20.56
26	Uttar Pradesh	359.17	446.25	388.87
27	Uttaranchal	52.58	56.63	78.26
28	West Bengal	20.27	41.01	21.60
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0.33	0.49	0.09
30	Chandigarh	1.17	1.43	0.87
31	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
33	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR
34	Pondicherry	2.08	2.22	3.51
35	Sikkim	0.29	0.46	NR
<b>Total</b>		<b>1933.46</b>	<b>2148.42</b>	<b>1543.43</b>

NR: Not Reported

**Statement-III****Details of measures taken to improve the implementation and monitoring of PMRY**

- (i) Pre-selection motivational campaigns at Rs. 200 per applicant for 125 percent of the allocated target of cases on reimbursement basis in States/UTs.
- (ii) A resolution has been asked to be adopted by each and every Gram Panchayat for giving wide publicity and awareness about PMRY in their respective jurisdiction.
- (iii) All the members of the Task Force Committee would collectively be responsible for selection of beneficiaries to ensure that Bank Manager alone shall not be responsible for the Non Performing Assets (NPAs) if any, that would arise out of the loans extended to the beneficiaries.
- (iv) No collateral shall be insisted for loans upto Rs. 5 lakh.
- (v) Assistance to SC/ST and beneficiaries from minority communities should be targeted such a manner that they are benefited at least in proportion to their population in each District/State.
- (vi) The Tahsildar/Block Development Officer may authenticate the eligibility of PMRY beneficiaries in respect of residence and income criteria.

**NRI Investments**

170. DR. P. P. KOYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to attract the Non Resident Indians to invest in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has received some proposals from various State Governments in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the details of proposals which have been cleared, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to provide any incentive to attract Investments from NRIs; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Non-resident Indians (NRIs) can make capital investment under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) scheme, Portfolio Investment Scheme and a scheme for non-repatriable investment. Data on investment by NRIs under the FDI Scheme is maintained along with FDI. Segregated data on NRI investments is not centrally maintained.

(e) and (f) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investments from Non-resident Indians (NRIs), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. In addition, the policy allows special dispensation for NRI investments which include investment up to 100% in the real estate & housing sector, without conditions, and in domestic airlines.

[Translation]

**Capital Investment**

171. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of total capital investment made in the industrial sector of the country during the current financial year;
- (b) whether China has attracted more investment in comparison to India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken for attracting more capital investment funds in the industrial sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR):  
(a) As per the latest data available, the capital invested as measured by the Gross Capital Formation for Industry for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 801821 crore.

(b) and (c) As per the World Invest Report 2007 brought out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) into China in 2006 was US\$ 69.468 billion as compared to the inflow of US\$ 16.881 billion into India.

(d) Government has put in place a liberal, transparent and investor-friendly FDI policy according to which FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. FDI inflows into India has risen from US\$ 2.6 billion in 2003-04 to US\$ 15.7 billion in 2006-07. During the current financial year, the FDI inflows during April-December 2007 was US\$ 12.7 billion.

*[English]***Raising of New Battalions**

172. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise new battalions in paramilitary forces including ITBP in addition to 26 Indian Reserve Battalions already sanctioned for anti-naxal operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which existing central forces are likely to get relief thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The requirement of Central Police Force (CPF) Battalions for border guarding, dealing with counter insurgency, internal security (including anti-naxal operations) and law and order situations is assessed from time to time, and additional battalions are sanctioned wherever required. In the recent past, 20 battalions to ITBP and 20 Battalions to SSB have been sanctioned. The Government has also approved raising of additional India Reserve Battalions by the States. These measures are expected to give significant relief to the personnel of concerned Forces.

**Rehabilitation of Militants**

173. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government rehabilitates militants/terrorists who surrender themselves before the Government in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States as reported in Hindustan (Hindi) dated January 13, 2008;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has failed to fulfil their commitments;

(d) if so, whether some militants who had surrendered have left the rehabilitation camps in Jammu and Kashmir;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes similar rehabilitation programmes for Naxal affected States in the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the details of Central assistance provided and expenditure incurred by various States for rehabilitation of surrendered militants/naxalites during each of the last three years and in current year, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Policy for Rehabilitation of surrendered terrorists of Government of Jammu and Kashmir date 31st January 2004 is being implemented. As regards North-Eastern States, Central Government had formulated a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants on 1.4.1998 which has been revised with effect from 1.4.2005.

The Surrender Policy for Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States include monthly stipend to the surrenderees @ Rs. 2000/- per month for a period of three years; immediate grant of Rs.1.50 lakh to be kept in the shape of FDR in a bank in the name of the surrenderee for period of three years and drawn subject to good behaviour of the surrenderee; incentives for surrendered weapons as per prescribed rates, etc.

(c) to (e) Under the surrender policy two rehabilitation centres were established each at Srinagar and Jammu. Due to lack of response by the surrenderees both these rehabilitation centres could not be run.

(f) and (g) There is no scheme of Government of India for surrender and rehabilitation of naxalites. Some naxalite affected States have their own State-specific surrender and rehabilitation policies for naxalites, which are implemented by the State Governments concerned. Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme of Government of India, expenditure is reimbursed to naxalite affected States for various items, which include reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 10,000/- for a surrenderee without arms and upto Rs.20,000/- for a surrenderee with regular weapons in respect of hardcore, underground naxalite cadres and members of dalam who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy being implemented by the concerned State Government.

(h) Expenditure on the rehabilitation of surrenderees in J&K and NE States is reimbursed by the Central Government. Expenditure during the last three years and current year is as under:

	J&K	NE States
2004-05	Rs. 0.82 crore	Rs. 8.52 crore
2005-06	Rs. 0.49 crore	Rs. 3.85 crore
2006-07	Rs. 0.31 crore	Rs. 6.54 crore
2007-08 (till date)	Rs. 0.34 crore	Rs. 4.43 crore

Details of expenditure incurred on rehabilitation under State-specific surrender and rehabilitation policy in naxal affected States are not maintained centrally.

[Translation]

#### Rise in Cement Prices

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

(a) whether there is any gap between the demand and supply of cement in the country during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prices of cement in the country are increasing year by year;

(d) if so, the details of hike in cement prices during the above period, till date, month-wise;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to take over the cement plants;

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

(g) the steps taken to contain the rise in prices of Cement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the Cement Manufacturers' Association, the total production of cement was 127.57 million tonne, 141.81 million tonne, 155.66 million tonne and 135.83 million tonne in 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (April 07-Jan 08) respectively. The figures of extent of mismatch between demand and supply are not available.

(c) and (d) The average price of cement has increased sharply from Rs. 158/- per bag in December, 2005 to Rs. 225/- per bag in March, 2007, but thereafter it has largely stabilized showing an increase of only 2.67% between March, 2007 and January, 2008. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (g) No, Sir. The prices of cement increased sharply between December, 2005 and March, 2007 due to mismatch between demand and supply. The Government has taken a number of measures to increase the supply of cement in the market to cater to increased demand. These include facilitating import by reducing the import duty on cement to 'Nil', removal of countervailing duty and special additional custom duty. Further, MMTC Ltd, a Government of India enterprise, TANCEM, a State Government enterprise of Tamil

Nadu and M/s. Puducherry Agro Services Industries Corporation (PASIC) have been given a special dispensation to import cement under the provisions of Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2003 to enable availability of significant quantities of imported cement in the market. With these measures, the average price of cement has stabilized to a large extent showing an increase of only 2.67% between March, 2007 and January, 2008.

#### Statement

Year	Month	Average Price in Rs. per bag	Increase in Price since Dec., 2005	Percentage Increase in price since Dec, 2005
1	2	3	4	5
2005	December	158		
2006	January	163	5	3.2%
	February	175	17	10.8%
	March	189	31	19.6%
	April	199	41	25.9%
	May	200	42	26.6%
	June	201	43	27.2%
	July	201	43	27.2%
	August	201	43	27.2%
	September	202	44	27.8%
	October	205	47	29.7%
	November	208	50	31.6%
	December	209	51	32.3%
2007	January	209	51	32.3%
	February	212	54	34.2%
	March	225	67	42.4%
	April	226	68	43.0%
	May	226	68	43.0%
	June	227	69	43.7%
	July	229	71	44.9%
	August	231	73	46.2%
	September	231	73	46.2%

1	2	3	4	5
	October	231	73	46.2%
	November	231	73	46.2%
	December	230	72	45.6%
2008	January	231	73	46.2%

[English]

#### Safeguards Against Terrorism/ Militancy

175. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
 SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
 SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
 SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
 SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
 SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
 SHRI M.K. SUBBA:  
 SHRI K.S. RAO:  
 SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:  
 SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the terrorist activities is increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of terrorist attacks taken place in the country including at Ayodhya, Varanasi, CRPF centre, Rampur (Uttar Pradesh). Malegaon (Maharashtra). Jaipur (Rajasthan) and in J&K, Assam and in North Eastern States during each of last three years and till date;
- (c) the details of security personnels/civilians/terrorist injured, killed and arrested during the said period State-wise;
- (d) whether Assam rifles and other security forces deployed in North Eastern States have evolved a strategy to check terrorism;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the total number of misguided youths reported to have taken to militancy in the country and the details of expenditure incurred thereon to rehabilitate them during the Ninth and Tenth Plan period; and
- (g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb extremism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (g) The full details of the information sought are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Enrolment and Drop Out Rate in Schools

176. SHRI. G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:  
 SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI:

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

- (a) the enrolment rate at primary, middle, matriculation and senior secondary stages in the Government schools during each of the last three years for urban and rural areas separately, State and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the drop-out rates for these stages during the said period, State and UT-wise;
- (c) the steps taken to bring down the drop out rate;
- (d) whether the quality of education in rural areas is inferior to that of urban areas; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government for improving the standard and quality of education in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) State and Union Territories-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Primary (classes I-V), Middle (classes VI-VIII) and Secondary / Senior Secondary (classes IX-XII) and Drop-out Rates for classes I-V, I-VIII and I-X for the period from 2002-03 to 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. Annual class-wise enrolment figures are not collected for urban and rural areas separately. Drop out rate for standard XII is not calculated.

(c) to (e) A multi-pronged approach has been adopted under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for reducing drop-out rates. One set of interventions are towards strengthening of schools and improving the quality of education through improvement in school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, annual school grants, regular training of teachers, regular academic support to teachers etc. In addition, several interventions under SSA also aim at community support, flexible schooling for children who are drop-outs, older children or children in difficult circumstances, and special provisions to promote education of girls, children from disadvantaged sections of society or children with special needs.

Central Government is committed to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons. At present, Central

intervention in secondary education is through various centrally sponsored schemes like, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools, Integrated

Education for Disabled Children and strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

**Statement-I****State/UT-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio and Drop-out Rates in 2002-03**

S.No.	State/UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Classes			Drop-out Rates in Classes		
		I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XII	I-V	I-VIII	I-X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	95.93	63.12	40.12	41.71	59.94	68.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	105.93	65.69	38.14	37.94	58.01	71.66
3	Assam	86.83	51.22	29.65	61.17	68.76	74.91
4	Bihar	73.52	24.98	17.39	62.31	79.01	83.60
5	Chhattisgarh *	104.45	71.12	31.13	-	-	-
6	Goa	104.22	105.34	63.04	2.69	5.54	39.68
7	Gujarat	111.50	75.94	40.20	24.77	45.48	62.82
8	Haryana	80.98	67.33	47.52	6.89	9.90	29.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	116.42	104.06	68.97	12.42	9.56	29.95
10	J&K	84.39	60.93	33.38	24.82	26.71	51.07
11	Jharkhand *	74.79	31.46	20.71	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	110.65	74.28	37.95	18.74	48.46	62.14
13	Kerala	98.11	97.07	62.24	0.00	0.00	12.90
14	Madhya Pradesh	95.02	63.50	30.61	31.43	46.94	63.79
15	Maharashtra	106.55	86.97	53.08	15.55	32.59	52.05
16	Manipur	146.88	80.46	51.32	25.60	32.93	60.54
17	Meghalaya	116.19	53.08	32.61	56.51	71.67	80.93
18	Mizoram	128.70	78.47	40.61	56.38	58.31	75.68
19	Nagaland	65.22	35.10	13.54	51.80	53.38	77.47
20	Orissa	103.02	56.43	31.09	46.13	61.73	71.74
21	Punjab	71.12	59.09	39.12	25.29	32.75	48.01
22	Rajasthan	97.25	55.67	29.29	56.93	66.60	75.77
23	Sikkim	121.68	65.19	32.83	52.06	69.66	75.12
24	Tamil Nadu	115.50	99.08	55.15	15.37	42.85	46.80
25	Tripura	123.85	71.42	36.89	42.97	65.19	74.27
26	Uttar Pradesh	91.25	46.64	36.52	23.55	45.57	46.31
27	Uttarakhand *	107.87	78.84	56.31	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	West Bengal	102.99	58.00	30.37	36.41	68.23	78.74
29	A&N Islands	116.38	95.30	56.67	2.31	18.42	51.35
30	Chandigarh	72.61	74.68	64.16	30.44	0.00	21.90
31	D&N Haveli	126.99	78.83	35.14	24.82	48.00	72.34
32	Daman & Diu	114.00	102.81	47.02	0.00	14.83	45.24
33	Delhi	91.83	88.34	49.71	12.13	23.57	47.19
34	Lakshadweep	110.99	105.44	63.40	3.03	4.48	24.13
35	Puducherry	116.17	120.27	70.68	0.00	0.00	21.69
	India	95.39	60.99	37.52	34.89	52.79	62.58

\* Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state

#### Statement-II

#### State/UT-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio and Drop-out Rates in 2003-04

S.No.	State/UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Classes			Drop-out Rates in Classes		
		I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XII	I-V	I-VIII	I-X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	87.72	64.86	44.61	42.61	59.79	66.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	109.56	63.60	38.68	46.34	63.52	72.09
3	Assam	88.16	63.65	40.83	53.15	70.81	74.84
4	Bihar	72.57	25.33	16.90	59.03	78.03	82.58
5	Chhattisgarh *	123.29	70.52	35.92	-	-	-
6	Goa	97.96	101.23	62.55	-1.90	9.43	37.94
7	Gujarat	113.41	70.40	40.01	26.02	46.94	63.05
8	Haryana	75.25	65.51	45.53	13.31	21.26	26.54
9	Himachal Pradesh	106.47	98.24	69.78	16.98	14.28	32.42
10	J&K	71.52	50.60	32.60	36.65	47.49	60.26
11	Jharkhand *	79.09	37.54	15.60	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	108.91	76.20	41.66	9.75	50.59	60.38
13	Kerala	96.92	93.64	48.00	0.00	-9.54	8.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	106.59	63.30	34.89	23.78	46.81	63.81
15	Maharashtra	107.60	87.55	53.86	13.07	33.25	52.06
16	Manipur	137.51	84.33	46.24	26.41	30.61	49.02
17	Meghalaya	105.51	61.14	28.09	53.42	71.13	83.24
18	Mizoram	120.17	76.98	43.66	55.61	64.19	69.74



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Nagaland	80.48	44.66	18.06	32.81	44.83	71.97
20	Orissa	110.91	54.01	32.74	38.19	61.72	64.72
21	Punjab	73.45	60.06	39.03	22.03	35.19	43.45
22	Rajasthan	115.07	61.54	32.60	57.94	68.50	75.47
23	Sikkim	116.51	56.75	27.51	53.85	73.29	80.82
24	Tamil Nadu	116.51	100.41	56.85	3.23	25.15	58.82
25	Tripura	122.76	72.84	38.16	44.80	64.29	74.31
26	Uttar Pradesh	94.75	48.64	37.93	13.51	42.84	44.10
27	Uttarakhand *	106.85	80.36	56.12	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	107.33	64.28	32.61	33.46	63.77	80.24
29	A&N Islands	116.05	95.85	57.78	-0.35	18.86	50.68
30	Chandigarh	71.44	69.50	57.41	-3.62	-2.03	12.13
31	D&N Haveli	126.06	81.64	37.02	28.40	45.24	72.48
32	Daman & Diu	111.35	97.62	44.24	0.00	17.36	50.45
33	Delhi	90.10	85.34	51.93	22.03	27.71	46.30
34	Lakshadweep	106.37	97.09	64.99	3.03	4.90	42.24
35	Puducherry	120.37	119.68	74.08	0.00	-4.60	22.96
	India	98.20	62.40	38.89	31.47	52.32	62.69

\* Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state

### Statement-III

#### State/UT-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio and Drop-out Rates in 2004-05

S.No.	State/UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Classes			Drop-out Rates in Classes		
		I-V	VI-VIII	IX-XII	I-V	I-VIII	I-X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	96.71	71.76	47.66	31.95	59.36	63.69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	123.12	75.53	42.37	46.85	62.63	70.79
3	Assam	105.20	69.70	32.23	50.07	73.38	74.96
4	Bihar	83.75	32.43	32.23	51.59	74.89	83.06
5	Chhattisgarh *	131.84	79.87	37.30	-	-	-
6	Goa	110.13	100.61	57.82	2.43	6.90	40.65
7	Gujarat	118.65	73.77	38.64	35.09	46.34	59.29
8	Haryana	82.23	76.39	43.60	4.81	24.51	32.48
9	Himachal Pradesh	108.90	108.50	131.26	7.74	15.89	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	J&K	83.72	60.28	35.38	36.92	38.57	53.75
11	Jharkhand *	94.80	43.41	14.80	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	107.10	85.47	46.40	15.88	49.99	59.38
13	Kerala	93.61	98.19	60.15	0.00	0.00	7.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	132.16	83.29	35.72	10.21	43.95	64.70
15	Maharashtra	110.37	98.08	55.60	6.70	28.99	54.16
16	Manipur	151.69	94.69	48.61	31.18	32.80	43.02
17	Meghalaya	147.62	76.45	33.27	49.97	64.21	79.15
18	Mizoram	127.53	81.77	44.67	49.84	66.84	66.95
19	Nagaland	87.94	55.60	21.28	42.69	42.49	67.29
20	Orissa	129.69	74.11	43.43	39.34	61.95	64.42
21	Punjab	77.20	65.42	39.60	23.96	33.67	44.06
22	Rajasthan	121.24	70.67	33.06	56.59	65.34	73.87
23	Sikkim	143.58	66.70	33.30	49.44	71.22	82.30
24	Tamil Nadu	118.41	107.00	62.08	0.94	23.96	55.19
25	Tripura	131.03	78.16	38.86	43.20	64.15	73.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	107.54	52.43	36.32	12.06	41.94	43.77
27	Uttarakhand *	117.74	88.08	58.03	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	112.11	66.46	31.39	43.65	63.63	78.03
29	A&N Islands	108.85	106.50	49.04	3.72	10.44	36.97
30	Chandigarh	74.01	68.57	54.67	2.59	13.40	16.73
31	D&N Haveli	134.50	79.05	38.95	28.23	51.95	67.06
32	Daman & Diu	136.01	116.57	69.54	0.84	17.03	43.43
33	Delhi	94.42	87.59	52.26	0.00	28.12	46.92
34	Lakshadweep	58.78	58.71	46.00	7.62	16.41	18.88
35	Puducherry	131.64	108.22	76.10	0.00	0.00	16.89
	India	107.80	69.93	39.91	29.00	50.84	61.92

\* Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.06 ¼ hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at  
Twelve of the Clock.*

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution:-

- (1) The Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 (No. 1 of 2008), promulgated by the President on the 14th January, 2008.
- (2) The Railway (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 (No. 2 of 2008), promulgated by the President on the 31st January, 2008.
- (3) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2008 (No. 3 of 2008), promulgated by the President on the 31st January, 2008.
- (4) The Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 (No. 4 of 2008), promulgated by the President on the 5th February, 2008.
- (5) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Ordinance, 2008 (No. 5 of 2008), promulgated by the President on the 7th February, 2008.
- (6) The Food Safety and Standards (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 (No. 6 of 2008), promulgated by the President on the 7th February, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8093/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated 3rd January, 2008 issued by the President under article 356 in relation to the State of Nagaland published in Notification No. G.S.R. 10 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 2008, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8094/08]

- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated 3rd January, 2008 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 11 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8095/08]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Governor of Nagaland dated the 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th December, 2007 to the President.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8096/08]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 203 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 1 dated the 28th December, 2005 issued under Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8097/08]

- (4) A copy of the Determination of the Price of the Forfeited Property Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 638 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2005, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8098/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government (Commercial) (No. 22 of 2007) – Public Sector Undertakings – Review of Housing Finance Activities in Central Public Sector – Housing Finance Companies – Performance Audit, for the year ended the 31 March, 2006, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8099/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table an Explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 2008, under rule 71 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8100/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8101/08]

12.01 hrs.

### ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table 8 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Twelfth Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 19th November, 2007:-

1. The Appropriation (No. .) Bill, 2007;
2. The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2007;
3. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2007;
4. The Indian Bolders (Amendment) Bil, 2007;
5. The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Bill, 2007;
6. The Sashastra Seema Bal Bill, 2007;
7. The Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Bill, 2007; and
8. The Armed Forces Tribunal Bill, 2007

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following 7 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:-

1. The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2007;
2. The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Bill, 2007;
3. The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 2007;
4. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2007;
5. The Tyre Corporation of India (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill, 2007;
6. The Payment and Settlement Systems Bill, 2007; and
7. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Bill, 2007

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8102/08]

12.01½ hrs.

### Decisions of the Speaker under Tenth Schedule to the Constitution\*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each of the three decisions (Hindi and English versions) of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, dated 27 January, 2008, under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985, in the following three matters;

1. Petition given by Shri Rajesh Verma, MP under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and rules thereunder against Shri Mohd. Shahid Akhlaque.
2. Petition given by Shri Rajesh Verma, MP under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and rules thereunder against Shri Ramakant Yadav.
3. Petition given by Shri Rajesh Verma, MP under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and rules thereunder against Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav.

12.02 hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR 26th Report

[Translation]

SHRI FURKAN ANSARI (Godda): Sir, I beg to present a copy of the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour on "The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2007".

12.02 ½ hrs.

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### Status of Implementation of the Recommendations Contained in the 42nd, 43rd and 47th Reports on Standing Committee on Information Technology

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I beg to make the following statements regarding:-

1. the status of implementations of the recommendations contained in the 42nd Report of the Standing

\* Laid on the table

Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8103/08]

2. the status of implementations of the recommendations contained in the 43rd Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8104/08]

3. the status of implementations of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on 'The Role of Prasar Bharati and its future status'.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8105/08]

12.03 hrs.

**Statement Correcting Reply to Unstarred Question No. 373 Dated 14.08.2007 Regarding Leaving of Jobs by Personnel of Para Military Forces Alongwith Giving Reasons for Delay in Correcting the Reply**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I beg to correct the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 373 answered on 14.08.07 regarding "Leaving of Jobs by Personnel of Para Military Force as follows:

"Against the Column "BSF, Male" for the year 2005, instead of 17464 please read 2597."

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Don't make a noise.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Similarly, "for the year 2006, instead of 16210 please read 2540.

For the year 2007, instead of 7199, up to July 2007, please read 1654."

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

Sir, a statement was to be made by Minister of State (Home) to correct figures in the reply to Question No. 373 dated 14.08.2007 in the Lok Sabha. The statement could not be made as the Sessions adjourned earlier than scheduled.

Now a statement will be made in the Lok Sabha on any convenient day of the Budget Session of the Parliament.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8106/08]

12.03½ hrs.

## MOTION RE: ELECTION TO THE TEA BOARD

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to move the following:-

"that in pursuance of section 4 (3) (f) of the Tea Act, 1953 read with rules 4(1) (b) and 5(1) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"that in pursuance of section 4(3) (f) of the Tea Act, 1953 read with rules 4(1) (b) and 5(1) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 14, the Railways Budget.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): The hon. Railway Minister, Luluji visited Karnataka a few days back and he has used derogatory remarks about the people of Karnataka which has badly hurt the sentiments of people of Karnataka. Therefore we urge that he should apologise. Sir, the hon. Railway Minister was quoted why Kannidigas are not getting priority in railway recruitment. Lulu said "Dirty people"...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only the statement made by the hon. Railway Minister will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD):  
Let me explain ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to speak about it?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Yes, Sir, I want to explain it  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat, the hon'ble  
Minister wants to speak about it.

[English]

Please listen to him what he is saying.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then I would neither allow his  
explanation nor your statement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Shri Ananth Kumar ji, the  
question raised by you relates to the time when a journalist  
of 'Deccan Herald' had asked me whether or not I would  
give priority to the people of Karnataka in jobs. I had asked  
him as to why he raised such a dirty question?

[English]

"Do not create dirty thing."

[Translation]

But he misinterpreted my statement by saying that 'Lalu  
Prasad has said that the people of Karnataka were dirty.'  
The same day I had sent my refutation, which was published  
on 13th. I had clarified the position in the press release. I  
have the copy of the press release. I have great respect for  
the country as well as for Karnataka. So, this thing is not  
true. We people can never utter such words. You have done  
a nice thing by raising this question in the House. I have  
clarified it. We have made the people of Karnataka the Prime  
Minister ...(Interruptions). They did not cooperate you.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Had you told this earlier, it  
would have been clarified? But you did not say this thing. It  
was your publicity officer who had said so ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now both of you have gained publicity.

\* Not recorded

12.07 hrs.

## RAILWAY BUDGET (2008-09)\*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD):  
Sir, I present the Railway Budget for the year 2008-09 with a  
sense of deep pride and satisfaction. Each year we have  
progressively raised the bar based on our own successes.  
The cash surplus of the Railways rose steadily from Rs.  
9000 cr in 2005 to Rs. 14000 cr in 2006 to Rs. 20000 cr in  
2007. The august House would be happy to know that in  
2007-08, we will create history once again by turning in a  
cash surplus before Dividend of Rs. 25000 cr. Our operating  
ratio has also improved to 76%. Indian Railways is a  
Government Department. However, we take pride in the fact  
that our achievement, on the benchmark of net surplus before  
Dividend, makes us better than most of the Fortune 500  
companies in the world. We are taking the Indian Railways  
to unprecedented heights. On this path of progress, 14 lakh  
rail employees have worked shoulder to shoulder with the  
passenger as a guiding beacon to write a story of success  
in which several billions have been earned despite reduction  
in fares. It is for this reason that Indian Railways has received  
acclaim world over as a unique mega enterprise. This  
success is the result of out of the box thinking and a passion  
to follow the road less traveled.

Sab kah rahe hain humne gazab kaam kiya hai,  
Kararon ka munafa har ek shaam diya hai,  
Phal salon yeh ab dega, paudha jo lagaya hai,  
Sewa ka, samarpan ka, har farz nibhaya hai.

[English]

I will translate myself in English here.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: After that there will be no problem in  
Railways.

[English]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: 'Everybody is appreciating that  
I have done a tremendous work. Each and every year I have  
earned crores and crores every day and they are saying  
that Lalu Yadav has planted a fruit tree and every year it is  
his duty to grow fruit on this tree.

[Translation]

Many are surprised by the successive landmarks set  
by the Indian Railways. While the common man is happy to  
see this picture of development, there are some people who

\* Also laid on the Table, See No. LT-8107/08

still view this success with suspicion. I would only like to state that our achievements are like an open book. In the last four years, we have turned in a cumulative cash surplus before dividend of Rs. 68,778 cr. Out of this Rs. 15,898 cr has been paid as dividend, Rs. 39,215 cr has been invested in rail infrastructure and Rs. 13,665 cr has been added to fund balances to reach Rs. 20,483 cr.

Sir, the dire straits the Railways were in prior to the UPA Government is not hidden from anybody. The Railways were battling a deep financial crisis in which they defaulted on the dividend payable to Government of India and were not in a position to undertake timely replacement of overage assets. Today, after the financial turnaround of the organization, the same people are making tall claims, trying to take credit for the financial turnaround.

Ujra chaman jo chhod gaye thay, humarey dost,  
Ab baat kar rahe hain, wo fuslay bahaar ki.

We have not only offered dreams but have also made them a reality. Even as we improved the railways financial performance, we have offered the masses the nation most economical, efficient and profitable transport system. There is no great mystery behind the strategy of this turnaround. It is common knowledge that the marginal cost in a capital-intensive business like Railways is substantially less than the average cost of operations. It is for this reason that we followed a strategy of playing on volumes, driving down unit cost, reducing tariffs and increasing market share to achieve record profits. The focus is on increasing yield per train rather than increasing tariff per passenger or per ton. Just as ever falling call charges have brought mobile phones within the reach of crores of people, for the first time lakhs of poor people have enjoyed the comfort of air-conditioned travel in Garib Rath by paying a little more than non AC sleeper fares.

In the last 4 years, we have achieved incremental loading of 233 MT and have added Rs. 14000 cr of freight earnings by reducing the wagon turnaround time and increasing payload.

Instead of making across the board increases in tariff we undertook rationalization of the freight tariff. While on the one hand we reduced freight tariff for petrol and diesel, on the other we increased the tariff for iron ore for exports. We earned an additional Rs. 2000 cr by giving lean season discounts and levying peak season surcharge.

Instead of increasing passenger fares, we concentrated on increasing the length of passenger trains. During 2004-05 to 2007-08, we added 3000 additional coaches thereby earning an additional Rs. 2000 cr.

Earnings from parcel, advertisement, land lease etc.

have registered an unprecedented growth. In four years, other coaching and sundry earnings are likely to increase from Rs. 1900 cr to Rs. 4700 cr.

Instead of distressing our customers we concentrated on enhanced utilization of our assets and increasing their productivity. The investment policy gave priority to low cost high-return projects. This helped in de-bottlenecking of the network, better utilization of rolling stock, decrease in transit times and increase in throughput.

An excellent synergy between investment, commercial, tariff and operating policies helped us achieve spectacular financial results. Railways competitive edge has been sharpened through strategic alliances. By giving license to run container trains to shipping and road transport companies we have made partners out of our erstwhile competitors.

We are not idling our surplus but are investing it for augmenting the rail capacity to sustain the financial turnaround. In the last four years, the plan size of the Railways has increased from Rs. 13000 cr to Rs. 30000 cr. In short:

Nayee kathni, nayee karni, nayee ek soch laye hain,  
Tarakki ki nayee parasmani hum khoj laye hain.

#### Current Year's performance

Our physical and financial performance in the first nine months of the year 2007-08 has once again exceeded expectations. Freight loading to end of December 2007 registered a growth of 8.2% and earning from freight was Rs. 33,447 cr. Based upon the current trend, we have increased the budgeted target of freight loading for the year 2007-08 from 785 MT to 790 MT and increased the target for Freight Earnings by Rs. 800 cr. Similarly, Passenger Earnings have registered an increase of 14% to end of December. Accordingly, the Revised Estimates of Goods Earnings have been fixed at Rs. 47,743 cr, Passenger Earnings at Rs. 20,075 cr, Sudnry other Earnings at Rs. 2,637 cr, Other Coaching Earnings at Rs. 2,200 cr and Gross Traffic Earnings at Rs. 72,655 cr.

Sir, I had made a provision of Rs. 750 cr in Ordinary Working Expenses and Rs. 500 cr in the Pension Fund in anticipation of recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission, Implementation of recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission is not likely in the current year. In view of this and through economy measures, there is likely to be a saving of Rs. 966 cr in Ordinary Working Expenses and Rs. 400 cr in the Pension Fund. The Revised Estimates provide for Ordinary Working Expenses at Rs. 41,721 cr, appropriation to Pension Fund at Rs. 8250 cr and appropriation to

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

DRF at Rs. 5450 cr. In this manner, Total Working Expenses are likely to be Rs. 55,421 cr. Cash surplus before Dividend is likely to be Rs. 25,065 cr and Net Revenue Rs. 18,416 cr. Besides paying the current Dividend of Rs. 4218 cr, deferred Dividend liability of Rs. 664 cr will also be cleared in 2007-08. Railway's Operating Ratio in the year 2007-08 is likely to be 76.3%. Sir, in the glorious history of the Railways in independent India, it is the first occasion when Return on capital invested in railways will reach an historic level of 21%.

Goal par goal daag rahe hain, hum har match mein,  
Desh ka bachha bachha bolay, Chak de Railway.

### **Passenger Amenities**

Sir, rail passengers are our revered guests. 'Atithi Devo Bhav' has been a tradition in our country for centuries. Goddess Lakshmi has been exceptionally considerate on us during the last four years. We have brought about several important changes to make the travel experience of our guests pleasant, comfortable and secure, which I would like to share in brief with the august House.

### **Termination of long queues at ticket counters at stations in 2 years**

The train journey begins with the purchase of a rail ticket. We have made a multi pronged strategy using information technology as the lever to permanently terminate these long queues within two years. Passengers would now be able to purchase railway tickets sitting at home on their computers, through mobile phones, through counters in their own neighbourhood or automatic ticket vending machines at stations. In the next two years, the number of UTS counters will be increased from 3000 to 15000 and automatic ticket vending machines from 250 to 6000. The Jansadharan Ticket Booking Seva will be extended to all Zonal Railways. This will provide employment to thousands of unemployed youth besides facilitating easy availability of Railway tickets in every neighbourhood. Presently, e-tickets are issued only against confirmed reservation. In line with the demand of passengers it has now been decided to extend the facility of e-ticket to waitlisted passengers also. With this the number of passengers traveling on e-tickets is expected to increase from one lakh to three lakhs in the next one year.

### **Booking of Rail Tickets through Mobile Phone**

There is a phenomenal growth of mobile phones in our country, and presently about 30 crore mobile phones are available with the people of India. This number is

expected to increase to 50 cr by the year 2010. We are therefore exploring the option of issuing reserved and unreserved rail tickets through mobile phones.

### **Rail ticket on "Go Mumbai Card" in Mumbai Suburban Service**

The trial run for issuing rail ticket, monthly season ticket and platform ticket on Smart Card through Public Private Partnership has started on Central Railways Mumbai Suburban Service. This scheme will be commissioned by the end of next month. This multi-purpose card has been named "Go Mumbai Card" and sale of bus tickets of BEST on this card has already started. These cards will be sold at stations, bus depots of BEST and various locations in the city. The Railways have neither committed capital investment in implementing this scheme nor will be any extra burden on Railways or passengers for buying tickets. Only a marginal fee would be payable upon buying and recharging the card. This ticket distribution scheme will be extended to Western Railway and other suburban services after the success of the pilot project.

All these measures will help in ending the long queues at counters.

### **Railway Enquiry Call Centre**

Sir, when I had announced the setting up of fully computerised railway enquiry call centre without any cost to the Railways two years ago, some honourable Members had likened the proposal to "Mungeri Lal ke hasin sapne." I am happy that the dreams of "Mungeri Lal" have now become a reality. This enquiry service is now available in the entire country on Telephone No. 139 which can be accessed at local call charge through all mobile and fixed line telephones. Presently this service is being used daily by 2 lakh persons and it is expected that this number will increase to 5 lakhs in a year's time. Non-availability of on-line information on arrival and departure of trains with these call centers is a cause for considerable inconvenience to the passengers. Therefore, we have decided to use modern IT and telecom technology to link the call centers with control office and NTES (National Train Enquiry System) on an on-line basis. This work will be completed by March 2009 to disseminate latest updated information about trains.

### **On-line Coach Indication Display Board**

On board passengers are generally unaware of the timely running and likely time of arrival of approaching stations whereas this information is available continuously on screen in international flights. This is a particular source of inconvenience to passengers de-boarding the train at night time. Therefore we have decided to install on-line



coach indication display boards on over night mail and express trains. These boards will continuously display the remaining distance and likely time of arrival of the next approaching station. This facility will be made available in long distance mail/express trains by March 2009.

#### **On-line Train Arrival Departure Information Board**

Information boards displaying on-line information about train arrival-departure and platform berthing will be installed at railway stations, parking lots and entrance gates. High picture quality coloured LED Display Boards will be installed at 100 A & B Category stations by March 2009.

#### **On-line Reservation Availability Information Board**

On-line Reservation Availability Information Boards will be installed at reservation offices at all A & B Category Stations dispensing the need for passengers to seek this information at counters. These high quality LED information boards and touch screens will be provided in sufficient number in reservations offices of A & B Category Stations.

#### **Provision of Discharge-Free Green Toilets in Passenger Trains**

Discharge from toilets of trains on the run is a primary cause for poor sanitation at stations. Several designs of discharge free Green Toilets were got developed to address this problem. Results of trials done so far have been extremely encouraging. Therefore we have decided to put a permanent end to the problem of discharge from train toilets by providing Green Toilets in all 33000 coaches by the end of the 11th Plan period at a cost of Rs. 4000 cr.

#### **Provision of LHB design coaches for Rajdhani and Shatabdi Trains**

Presently 4 Shatabdi and 4 Rajdhani trains are running with LHB design coaches. These coaches are equipped with all modern facilities for ensuring comfort in travel. Therefore it has been decided that by March 2010 all Rajdhani trains and by March 2011 balance Shatabdi trains will be provided with LHB coaches.

#### **Provision of stainless steel coaches in Mail/Express trains**

LHB coaches with stainless steel ICF bogies will be provided in Mail and Express trains besides Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains. These coaches will be more comfortable and will have a carrying capacity of 10-16% more than the existing coaches. These coaches have a longer life and require less maintenance. Production of these coaches will commence in 2008-09 and from 2009-2010 onwards only stainless steel coaches will be manufactured.

#### **Provision of Modular Toilets**

The above mentioned stainless steel coaches will be provided with Modular toilets. These toilets will be ergonomically designed with attractive interiors. They will have better arrangement for cleanliness and hygiene, water discharge, air circulation and illumination.

#### **On-board cleaning in Passenger Trains**

Presently cleaning of passenger trains is mostly done at the originating station and for long distance trains at one of the intermediate stations. However there is no provision for regular on-board cleaning in coaches and toilets. We had started a pilot project for on-board cleaning by professional agencies on some Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains. This new system has yielded satisfactory results in cleanliness and hygiene on these trains. Therefore, it has been decided that on-board cleaning on all Rajdhani, Shatabdi and super-fast Mail and Express trains will be carried out through trained manpower of professional agencies using modern machines and material.

#### **Public address system in passenger coaches**

Presently, all Rajdhani and Shatabdi have a public address system. It has been decided to extend this facility to select mail/express trains.

#### **Increase in the height of Platforms**

Sir, Railways have three levels of platforms – high, medium and low level. Aged people, ladies and children find it extremely difficult to climb from and disembark on low level platforms. Out of the total of 244 'B' Category stations, 109 stations have high level and 135 stations have low or medium level platforms. We have decided to upgrade all low and medium level platforms at the 135 'B' Category stations to high level. Out of the total 748 'D' Category stations, 264 stations have high level, 203 stations have medium level and 281 stations have low level platforms. Low level platforms at 281 stations will be upgraded to medium level and medium level platforms at 203 stations will be upgraded to high level.

#### **Provision of Platform Shelter**

In the absence of platform shelters at 'D' class stations passengers are put to great discomfort due to heat, cold and rain. We have therefore decided to provide platform shelter at every platform of all 748 'D' Category stations. Arrangements will be made to provide every platform of 'B' category stations with platform shelters of size 250 to 500 square meters as per requirement. These shelters will be of modern and attractive designs developed by professional agencies.

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

### **Provision of Foot-over Bridges**

Sir, non availability of foot-over-bridges causes severe inconvenience to passengers and often leads to rail accidents. Presently there are 105 stations with high level platforms but no foot-over-bridges. Platforms of 90 B & D category stations are being upgraded to high levels but there is no provision for foot-over-bridges at these stations. We have therefore decided to provide foot-over-bridges at all 195 stations of B & D category having high level platforms.

### **Increasing the Length of Platforms**

We had decided to extend the length of platforms at 560 stations for running longer passenger trains. While work at 416 stations has been completed, the work at remaining 144 stations is likely to be completed by September 2008. Platforms at 30 more stations will be extended during the year 2008-09.

The work of raising platform levels, providing platform shelters and construction of foot-over-bridges will be completed over the next two years at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 cr.

### **Provisioning of multi-level parking**

It is proposed to provide multi-level car parking lots at 30 major stations to modernize car parking facilities.

### **Provision of lifts and escalators**

Ages and lady passengers face considerable difficulty due to lack of lifts and escalators at big stations. Therefore, we have decided to make provision for lifts and escalators at 50 major stations.

Under the present scheme, coaches carry wooden name plates indicating the originating and terminating stations. Now a days, the same rake travels to various destinations covered by more than one train. To avoid repeated changing of the wooden name plates, we have decided to install microprocessor controlled LED destination display boards. This will enable change of information on the destination boards through remote control and there will be clear visibility even during night-time.

Presently, our reserved railway tickets indicates the time of departure of trains but not the time of arrival at the destination station. We have decided to start indicating the time of arrival at the destination station on reserved tickets for the convenience of the passengers.

### **Freight Business**

In the year 2003-04 the Railways loaded 557 MT

whereas freight loading this year is likely to be 790 MT. In this manner, in the last four years incremental freight loading is likely to be 233 MT, which is 160% of the incremental loading registered in the entire 90's decade. The freight loading target for the end of the 11th Five Year Plan is 1100 million tonnes. I would like to inform the honourable house about the various measures we have taken to create the required capacity for carrying an additional 310 million tonnes over the next four years.

### **Route wise development of High Density Network**

Sir, more than 75% of Railways goods traffic moves on about 20,000 km of the railways high density network, coal and iron ore routes and port connectivity railway lines. Many of these routes are fully saturated and capacity utilization is in excess of 100%. Enhancing the capacity of these routes and development of infrastructure is vital for the future of the Indian Railways. Therefore I had directed that a route-wise detailed study be carried out and a blue print be prepared. I am happy to announce that this exercise has been completed and the blue print is ready. An investment of about Rs. 75,000 cr will be made over the next seven years to augment line capacity on these routes. Route-wise works will be undertaken in a phased manner including 124 works of doubling, third and fourth lines, bye-passes, flyovers, crossing stations inter-mediate block stations, automatic signaling works and yard re-modeling. This also includes construction of the Eastern and Western corridors. 104 throughput enhancement works in progress would be completed over the next two years. This entire network will be provided with IBS by March 2009.

New guidelines have been issued for completion of throughput enhancement projects on a fast track basis. Sanction and implementation of these projects will be undertaken in much less time as compared with other projects.

### **Modern and Automatic Signaling System**

Sir, so far signaling has been utilized primarily for railway safety, whereas there is considerable scope to enhance line capacity through provision of modern signaling systems. Keeping this in view we have started expansion of automatic signaling system on the network. This system already exists on Delhi-Ghaziabad, Chhota Ambana-Sitampur, Palwal-Mathura and Dhanu Road-Mumbai sections. The automatic signaling works for Kanpur-Mughalsarai section though sanctioned were frozen. We have decided to re-start the work of installation of this system on this section. We have started automatic signaling work on Ghaziabad-Kanpur section with the assistance of KfW. Work for providing automatic signaling on Howrah-Khana,

Delhi-Palwal, Vadodara-Surat-Valsad-Dahanu Road have already been sanctioned. After the completion of these works, there will be a quantum jump in the existing line capacity along with considerable improvement in railway safety.

### **Coal Industry**

Coal is the mainstay of Railway's freight traffic. Loading of coal in 2007-08 is likely to be 336 MT. Most of the new dedicated routes for coal movement will be fit for 25 ton axle load trains. The doubling of Alwar-Rewari and doubling and electrification of Mughalsarai-Lucknow route is being carried out in response to the demand of the power houses in North India. The work of third line on Urkura-Bhatapara and Bilaspur-Annupur doubling is in progress to fulfill the growing demands of transportation of coal from Talcher, Ib Valley and Korba area. While the signaling work between Mathura-Bina and bye-passes at Rajkharswan, Champa and Annupur are under progress, the third line between Kharagpur-Panskura, Bina-Bhopal and Jharsuguda-Champa and doubling of Udhna-Jalgaon has been included in the budget. It is also proposed to take up the work of doubling of the Bina-Guna-Kota line on completion of survey.

The works of second bridge on Mahanadi, doubling of Rajatgarh-Barang, Titlagarh-Raipur and Titlagarh-Sambalpur and Vizianagaram-Kottavalasa and Barang-Khurda Road third line and Kottavalasa-Simhachalam fourth line have already been taken up. The work of automatic signaling between Nagpur-Gondia is already under progress and from Gondia to Durg is now proposed in the budget.

### **Port Traffic-Mission 300 MT**

Indian Railways received about 25% of the total traffic from various ports. India's foreign trade is likely to increase from 650 MT to 1100 MT by 2011-12. Thus, Railways is giving top priority to port rail connectivity projects. The gauge conversion work of Gandhidham-Palampur has been completed through formation of a special purpose vehicle under Public-Private Partnership to meet the demand of Mundra and Kandla ports. The connectivity project for Pipavav port stands completed. The gauge conversion works of Bhildi-Samdari and Rewari-Ringus-Phulera are also in progress. The work of Kurla-Wadala rail link for Mumbai port has also been approved. Special purpose vehicles have been formed for Haridaspur-Paradeep new line, Krishna-patnam port connectivity new line and gauge conversion of Bharuch-Dahej and will be formed for Surat – Hazira and Pen – Revas port new lines on priority. Rail connectivity to the ports of Dhamra and Kirtaniya through private initiative is also under consideration.

The gauge conversion work of Hassan-Mangalore serving Mangalore port has been completed and work of Valarapadam-Idapalli new line for Valarapadam inland container transshipment terminal is under progress. The proposal for connectivity to Dighi port is also under consideration. A new line between Attipattu and Puttur to serve the growing demand of Ennore port has been proposed and doubling of the Rajgoda-Haldia line will be undertaken in partnership with Haldia port.

Under the present scheme, during the concession period of 30 years, the Special Purpose Vehicle is eligible for proportionate net income or a return of 14% on equity whichever is less. The cost of investment in the construction of the project is based on actual expenditure incurred. To prevent time and cost over runs and facilitate real price discovery, it has been decided that on a pilot basis implementation of some projects will be explored on BOT basis through open tenders. The beneficiaries of the new line will give traffic guarantees.

### **Steel Udyog-Mission 200 MT**

Steel production is expected to increase from 55 MT to 110 MT by the end of the 11th Plan. The Railways received 120 MT traffic from the steel industry every year and we have targeted a traffic of 200 MT from the steel industry by 2011-12. Most of the new dedicated iron ore route will be constructed or upgraded for 25-ton axle load and some routes will be made suitable for running 30-ton axle load trains. While works of Angul-Sukinda new line, Manoharpur-Goelkera third line and doubling of Padapahar-Banspani, Barbil-Badajamda and Dumitra-Champajharan have been approved, the work of third line between goelkera-Adityapur and doubling of Champajharan-Bimalgarh and Jhakhpura-Banspani will also be processed for necessary approval on completion of surveys. The survey for doubling the KK line is being expedited and in the first phase, doubling of Kirandul-Jagdarpur is proposed to be undertaken. For Bellary-Hospet region, doubling of Hospet-Vasco line will be carried out through RVNL. It is also proposed to implement doubling of Banspani-Jhakhpura, Jhakhpura-Haridaspur and Goelkera-Manoharpur third line and Dalli Rajhara-Rowghat new line through RVNL.

### **Cement Industry – Mission 200 MT**

Production of cement is expected to increase from 170 MT to 280 MT by the end of the 11th Plan. Railways receive more than 100 MT traffic every year from the cement industry and we are targeting a loading of 200 MT from cement industry in 2011-12. There are more than 10 big clusters of cement production in the country. Work is in progress on Nandyal-Yerraguntla, Jaggayyapet-Mallacheruvu and

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

Vishnupuram-Janpahad new lines and these will be completed in a time bound manner. The work of Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri new line in Himachal Pradesh has been proposed in the budget. The work of Daud-Gulbarga doubling and electrification of Pune-Guntakal line is proposed to be taken up to meet the demand of cement manufacturers in Wadi cluster. Gauge conversion and extension of Bhuj-Nalia line will be taken up after obtaining necessary approvals. More than 50 big terminals are being upgraded to increase their capacity, prominent among which are Mumbai, Pune, Chandigarh, Ghaziabad etc.

#### **Container Business-Mission 100 MT**

In the last three years, 15 operators have been given licenses for running container trains. Presently, 146 trains of Container Corporation and 44 container trains of other container operators are running. The number of trains run by other operators is expected to increase to 50-55 by the end of this year. The total container traffic is expected to be 26 million tonnes in 2007-08 including 2 million tonnes contributed by new operators. Presently 60 container depots are operational including three constructed by private parties. It is expected that eight container depots by Container Corporation and 40 by other operators would be developed in the coming years.

#### **Dedicated Freight Corridor**

The Golden Quadrilateral is the busiest and most important part of the high density network. It gives me great pleasure to inform the House that the works of Eastern freight corridor from Ludhiana to Dankuni, situated near Kolkata, and the Western corridor from Delhi to JNPT have been sanctioned I would like to assure the august House that construction work on both these projects will commence in 2008-09.

Detailed feasibility studies for the North-South, East-West, East-South and South-South Dedicated Freight Corridors are being carried out. Action will be taken to expedite sanction for construction of these corridors in 2008-09.

#### **Modernization of Rolling Stock**

While in 2003-04, 6,300 wagons were manufactured whereas in 2007-08, 15,000 wagons are expected to be manufactured. In 2008-09, manufacture of 20,000 wagons is planned which would be the highest level of wagon productions so far. Similarly, in 2008-09, 250 diesel and 220 electric locomotives will be manufactured which would be a record in itself. Production of new generation diesel and electric locomotives will also be stepped up substantially.

#### **New Design Wagons of High Capacity**

With the objective of increasing the carrying capacity, from 2008-09 onwards manufacture of 20.3 tons axle load BCN and BOXN wagons will be stopped and only 22.9 tons axle load stainless steel wagons will be manufactured. The newly designed stainless steel BCN wagon has a lower tare weight. Due to the shorter length of these wagons, instead of 40 wagons, the BCN wagon train will now accommodate 58 wagons, like BOXN wagon trains. Thus, the payload of the BCN trains will increase by 78% from 2300 tons to 4100 tons. Similarly the payload of open wagon trains will increase by 22%, to 4100 tons. We have achieved this by reducing the tare weight and increasing the width and height of the wagons.

To realize the full potential of the newly designed high capacity wagons, in 2008-09, 5000 open wagons will be upgraded to stainless steel body thereby reducing their tare weight by about two tons.

Wagons for steel and petroleum products are presently fit for only 20.3 tons axle load. RDSO has developed a new 25 tons axle load BRN wagon. We have decided to cease production of 20.3 tons axle load wagons from 2008-09 onwards and start manufacture of the newly designed BRN wagons. Discussions are being held with international companies for developing new designs for the 22.9 tons axle load BTPN wagon and a decision is likely on this subject by the end of next year.

#### **Manufacture of new design wagons by wagon manufacturers**

Till now, wagon manufacturers have been manufacturing wagons in accordance with standard designs prescribed by RDSO. As a result most of the wagons in use on Railways are of the design of 70s and 80s. We have formulated a new policy to promote induction of wagons with modern and new designs in the Railways. This policy makes adequate provisions for simplifying the process of certifying and accepting the new wagon designs and protecting the intellectual property rights of the companies. Wagon manufacturers will now also be able to import technology from abroad to bring modern designs into the Indian Railways. This policy will facilitate continuous upgradation in the wagon technology.

#### **New Wagon Leasing Policy**

In order to develop the wagon leasing market, we have prepared a new wagon leasing policy under which, rail customers and container operators will be able to take wagons on lease. For getting registered under the scheme, wagon leasing companies should have a minimum net worth

of Rs. 250 cr and will have to deposit Rs. 5 cr as registration fee. Registration will be valid for 20 years and will be renewable for another 10 years on rendering satisfactory services. Leasing companies have been given full rights to choose or change their lessees. These companies will lease out special purpose wagons, high capacity wagons and container wagons.

#### **New Wagon Investment Scheme**

The Wagon Investment Scheme announced in the year 2005-06 has been extremely popular amongs iron-ore customers. During the last three years, approval has been accorded for an investment of over Rs. 1,500 cr for procurement of 138 rakes. Against this, 42 rakes have been received so far at a cost of around Rs. 500 cr.

The old Wagon Investment Scheme has not been popular with other than iron-ore customers. Therefore a new liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme has been prepared. Under this scheme, investments can be made for procurement or leasing of special purpose and high capacity wagons. Freight discounts at prescribed rates will be granted for investment in special purpose wagons and high capacity wagons.

#### **Bulk and Non Bulk Goods Terminal Scheme**

In developed countries, cement, food grains, fertilizers etc. are transported in bulk. There is an increasing trend for bulk movement of such commodities in our country due to reduction in the transportation cost of bulk movement. Therefore, we have made a new policy for development of bulk handling terminals. Under this policy, construction of bulk handling terminals for cement, fly ash, food grains and fertilizers will be permissible by the producers of these commodities or by their authorized agencies. These terminals will be equipped with all modern handling facilities with round the clock working. The terminal developer will also invest in special purpose wagons necessary for bulk movement. Under this scheme, wagons will move in a close circuit for which freight discount at prescribed rates will be granted. Besides this, busy season surcharge and terminal charge will also not be applicable for a prescribed period. Wharfage and demurrage charges will also not accrue at these terminals. A policy has also been prepared for development of traditional unloading goods terminals for non-bulk finished goods like steel, bagged cement and fertilizer. Under this policy, busy season surcharge and terminal charges will not be levied. Third party traffic will also be permitted to be booked at these terminals for which only terminal charges and wharfage will be exempted.

Both categories of above terminals will primarily be developed on private land. However, Railways land,

wherever available, will be given on lease at prescribed rates under the land licensing policy, through open tendering to the bidder who offers maximum freight revenue. The agencies constructing such terminals on Railways lands will also be required to guarantee at least half a million ton traffic per annum during the first year and at least one million ton traffic per annum from the third year onwards.

#### **Door to Door Logistics Services**

The transport market in the Indian economy is undergoing rapid changes. Clients today demand point-to-point solutions in place of separate arrangements for trucks, rail etc. This service is acquiring the shape of an industry. Therefore, Railways is poised to undertake all necessary measures to make its presence felt in this market to provide its customers better point-to-point solutions at competitive prices. Under Public Private Partnership, Railways will provide several value added services including modern handling facilities, warehousing and multi-modal logistic parks.

#### **Vision 2025**

The financial turnaround of the Railways has been achieved by thinking beyond the beaten path, taking innovative decisions in commercial, operational and pricing policies and through cross functional cooperation and coordination. For making this magical turnaround durable, we will prepare a Railway Vision 2025 Document within the coming six months which will present new ideas and initiatives in a novel manner. This shall outline our preparedness and strategies for the future. This document will set forth the target for the coming 17 years in the field of operational performance and quality of service. It will also details an action plan for achieving the stipulated targets and necessary investment plans thereof. This document will also contain details of customer-centric modern passenger services and various freight schemes to sharpen the competitive edge of Railways. This will have a blue print of an organization that encourages trans-departmental decision making to take the Railways to unprecedented heights. Route wise planning would be done to reduce traffic bottlenecks, expand the network and modernize the Railways. The passenger services will be governed by two words – 'comfort and convenience'. The buzz word in freight business will be 'commitment and connectivity'. All these efforts will lay a solid foundation for a resurgent Railway. This document will inspire the Railway management and its employees to do new experiments, and will be like a guiding light for the future generation.

#### **Innovation Promotion Group**

During the last four years passion for creativity and risk taking has led to the magical turnaround of the Railways. In the 21st century, the business scenario is changing fast at

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

the speed of light. It is necessary to make coordinated efforts to face the new challenges and to imbibe new technique and thoughts. Therefore, we have decided to set up a multi-departmental innovation promotion group in the Railway Board. All Railway Employees and citizens of the country, will be able to send their innovative suggestions to this group. This group will be provided with appropriate facilities and resources for innovation.

#### **Strategic Business Unit**

The last four years have seen a rise in Railways' share in transportation of steel, cement, coal etc. To maintain this progress, we have decided to set up a strategic business unit in Railway Board for coal, cement, steel and container traffic to facilitate timely settlement of all problems of our clients through a single window system. This unit will be appropriately empowered for taking full advantage of emerging business opportunities and improving Railway's competitiveness in the market.

#### **Information Technology Vision 2012**

In order to make improvements in operational efficiency, bring transparency in working and provide better services to the customers, Railways are trying to bring about radical changes in Railway technology systems and processes. For achieving these objectives, attention is being focused on I.T. applications in three core areas namely freight service management, passenger service management and general management. For getting maximum benefit in the coming years, the mantra for present and future I.T. applications would be seamless integration. The Railways nationwide communication infrastructure will provide the foundation for a common delivery network and platform. Modern technologies like GIS, GPS and RFID will be applied progressively. A centralized information system will not only be useful for the customers but also for the organization as well. The customers will have accurate, fast and on-line access to information on various subjects. For the customer it would result in superior experience with improvements in overall efficiency, safety of Railway operations, ease of transactions and value added services like infotainment, on-board television and knowledge kiosks with internet facilities. For the organization, planning and deployment of resources would become much easier with a panoramic view of assets and this would have a multiplier effect on productivity, organizational efficiency and staff satisfaction. The Vision for IT would be implemented over the next 5 years.

#### **Public Private Partnership**

Railways would have to make heavy investments for the expansion of the network, modernization and upgrada-

tion of the technology and for providing world class facilities to the customers in the coming years. For this purpose, we have made a plan to invest Rs. 2,50,000 cr, within the next 5 years. For funding a large portion of this plan, use of internal resources and borrowings will be resorted to. However, it would be difficult to finance such a large investment programme solely from Railways own resources. Therefore, we have started many PPP schemes for attracting an investment of Rs. 1,00,000 cr over the next 5 years. These will include projects for provision of world class facilities at metro stations, setting up state of the art rolling stock production units and construction of multi-modal logistics parks. I am happy to inform the House that through global competitive bidding, concessions would be awarded for developing the New Delhi, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai, Patna and Secunderabad railway stations into world class station during 2008-09. We expect to attract an investment of nearly Rs. 15,000 cr on these stations. Through open competitive bidding, PPP partners would be selected for setting up diesel loco, electric loco and rail coach factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,000 cr. It is also expected that container trains, container depot and multi-modal logistics park will attract investment to the tune of Rs. 2,000 cr. It is also envisaged that Rail Land Development Authority would raise Rs. 4,000 cr during 2008-09 by making commercial use of Railways surplus land. Thus concessions committing an investment of about Rs. 25,000 cr are likely to be awarded in the year 2008-09 for various PPP projects.

Le kar chala hoon sabko tarakki ki rah par  
Ek neev sajhedari ki maine rakhi nayee

#### **Security**

The security of passengers is our topmost priority, 5700 vacant posts of constables and 993 vacant posts of sub Inspectors lying vacant in RPF for the last many years will be filled up through a comprehensive recruitment drive by May 2008. Five percent posts in recruitment of constables and 10 percent in recruitment of sub Inspectors have been reserved for women. The Government has recently created 973 additional posts for which recruitment will be done in a time bound manner next year. An integrated security plan has been drawn up to strengthen railway security through installation of close circuit TVs at important stations, and deploying metal detectors, baggage screening system and explosive detection and disposal system for screening passengers and their luggage. These systems will be installed at vulnerable stations through railway funds or public private partnership. Railway Protection Force will be equipped with all necessary modern equipment and adequate funds provision will be made for these works.

## Safety

Railway safety is our highest priority. Our sustained efforts have led to significant improvement in Railways' safety. As a result the number of consequential train accidents have come down from 234 in 2005-06 to an all time minimum of 195 in 2006-07. More importantly, despite increase in traffic, the consequential train accidents per million train kilometer have come down to 0.23 in 2006-07 as compared to 0.28 in 2005-06. Sir, it gives me pleasure to inform that this trend is continuing in the year 2007-08 also. We are investing billions of rupees on Railway safety which is a reflection of our commitment towards safety of the rail network.

The work of replacing 16538 kms of overage track and overage signals at 2359 stations and rehabilitation of 2251 bridges utilizing Special Railway Safety Fund would be completed by the end of this year. Railways are also taking due precaution to make adequate provision under DRF for timely replacement of overage assets. In this context I have increased the provision in DRF to Rs. 5450 cr in 2007-08 and Rs. 7000 cr in 2008-09.

Sir, we have prepared a multi-pronged scheme to reduce human failure as far as possible. This scheme envisages provision of automatic safety devices like Anti Collision Device, Acoustic Bearing Detectors, EOTT device, Digital Ultrasonic Flaw Detecting Machine, Ultrasonic rail testing car, track monitoring car etc to strengthen rail safety.

### Anti Collision Device

A pilot project on Anti Collision Device to stop head on collision and collision from the rear between trains had been started in North East Frontier Railway. This has yielded encouraging results. We have therefore decided to extend this system in phased manner over the entire Railway network. For the present in the next two years this system will be extended on three railways i.e. Southern, South Central and South Western Railway.

### On-line Monitoring of Rolling Stock

Failure of axle box bearing and defects in the wheels increase the chances of accidents. Acoustic Bearing Detectors gives an early warning on possible defects in the bearing box, before reaching the stage of hot box whereas WILD system measures the impact of wheel on tracks to automatically identify the defective wheels in rolling stock. This improves protection and reliability of rolling stock and track. Therefore, a master plan has been prepared to install acoustic bearing detectors and wheel impact load detectors at important locations for on-line monitoring of rolling stock by investing Rs. 250 cr on 65 instruments.

## Ultrasonic Flaw Detecting Machine

At present information on track defects is gathered through analog based SRT and DRT machines. In order to improve reliability it has been planned to install over the next five years, 300 digital SRT and 200 digital DRT machines by replacing the present analog based machines. Besides Automatic Ultrasonic Rail Testing Cars, Bridge Testing Equipment and Track Monitoring Cars would be provided at a cost of Rs. 140 cr under a comprehensive plan during the next five years.

## Fire Safety

Besides using fire resistant material in coaches as per international standards a comprehensive smoke and fire detection system to give an early warning in case of smoke and fire is proposed to be installed in one rake on a pilot basis. Based on the success of trials it will be installed in all the trains in a phased manner at a cost of Rs. 700 cr.

## Construction of ROB's and RUB's

Sir, normally the construction of ROB and RUB is done on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Railways and state governments. There has been a delay in these works because of limited resources available with the State Governments. We have decided to construct RUBs wherever feasible in place of manned level crossings and for level crossings having eligibility for manning at Railways own cost at a maximum cost of Rs. 1.5 cr for double line and Rs. 1.25 cr for single line. State Governments would have to bear only the minimum expenditure of providing connecting roads. The construction of 582 ROB's or RUB's is in progress on a 50:50 cost sharing basis with the state governments. It is proposed to take up another 100 new works of ROB's and RUB's during 2008-09.

As per the present yardstick 1200 level crossings are to be replaced by ROB's. However, these ROB's could not be taken up because of lack of sanction by State Governments on a 50:50 cost sharing basis. Next year the possibility of construction of ROB's through BOT under PPP would be explored and viability gap funding would also be provided, if necessary. This is expected to result in a manifold increase in the number of ROB's constructed every year.

## Safety at Unmanned Level Crossings

Sir, there are 16,600 manned level crossings and 18,200 unmanned level crossings on Indian Railways. With the increase in number of motor vehicles, there is a progressive increase in the rail accidents at unmanned level crossings. During winter season, the problem becomes more acute due to foggy conditions in and North Eastern states of India. The number of accidents at unmanned level crossings

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in 2006-07 has increased to 37% of total number of consequential train accidents as compared to 15% in the year 2000-01. Out of 195 consequential train accidents which occurred in 2006-07, 72 accidents were at the unmanned level crossings. Therefore, we have decided to make our policy more generous and comprehensive to man all the busy unmanned level crossings on a fast track basis.

#### **Social Welfare**

Appointment of licenced porters to the posts of gangmen and other Group D Posts

Musafir aur coolie ka saath, barson se nirantar hain  
Ose samman dein, jo raat-din seva mein tatpar hain

Porters working on stations belong to scheduled castes and tribes, other backward castes, minorities and other weaker sections of society. They have been carrying the luggage of passengers for years. There are thousands of vacant posts of gangmen. A large number of additional vacancies will arise due to promotion of gangmen as gatemen for manning of unmanned level crossings gates. In view of the long pending demand of licenced porters, we have decided on a one time basis to appoint them as gangmen and to other Group D posts after due screening.

#### **Concessions**

##### **Free monthly season tickets for students**

Presently, free monthly season tickets for second class travel between school and home is provided to girl students up to 12th standard and boy students up to 10th standard. We have now decided to extend this facility for girl students up to graduation and for boy students up to 12th standard.

##### **50 percent concession for lady senior citizens**

Presently Railways give 30% concession in passenger fares of all classes to senior citizens above the age of 60. Now we have decided to increase this concession from 30% to 50% in passenger fares of all classes for lady senior citizens.

##### **Concession to Ashok Chakra awardees**

Param vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra and Vir Chakra awardees are entitled to card pass for traveling in AC II tier along with one companion which is valid in Rajdhani & Shatabadi trains too. But the card passes being issued to Ashok Chakra awardees of the Indian Armed Forces doesn't have facility to travel in Rajdhani and Shatabadi trains. Now we have decided to provide the facility of traveling in Rajdhani and Shatabadi Trains on card passes issued to Ashok Chakra Awardees too.

#### **Concession for AIDS affected persons**

Indian Railways is running the Red Ribbon express in collaboration with National Aids Control Organization. Taking another step in this direction I announce a concession of 50% in second class passenger fares for rail travel by AIDS patients to nominated ART centres for treatment.

#### **Mother – Child Health Express**

Indian Railways has always been alive to its social commitments. In collaboration with NGOs and other Ministries, Railways are playing an important role in running Lifeline express, Red Ribbon express, Science Express and Azadi Express. Continuing this tradition, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and Indian Railways propose to collaborate in running a Mother-Child Health express of 7 coaches on a pilot basis for providing medical facilities to mother and child. This train will be run by Railways at concessional fares. This train would have facilities like Delivery operation room, child health centre etc.

#### **Special Campaign to clear the backlog vacancies of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes**

A special campaign has been launched since 2004 to clear the backlog vacancies of schedule castes and schedule tribes. Nearly 99% identified vacancies have been filled up so far.

##### **Appointments of Other Backward Castes candidates**

In comparison to the 2655 appointments in Group D during the year 2003-04, number of the appointments during the year 2007-08 has risen to 10,614. Sir, I am very pleased to inform this august House that the appointments of candidates from Schedule castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes has exceeded their respective quotas earmarked for them in these appointments. For example, out of the 10,614 Group D appointments 5045 candidates were from Other Backward Castes.

#### **Minorities Welfare Cell**

Indian Railways have issued directions for setting up a minorities cell in Railway Board as well as in all zonal Railway offices for promoting minorities' welfare and ensuring their adequate representation in railway services. It has been made mandatory to have one member from the minority community in all the recruitment boards and committees. It has also been decided to issue recruitment notices in Urdu newspapers published in states having Urdu as the second official language. Instructions have also been issued to permit Urdu also as the medium of examination for Group D posts in such states.



### **Staff Welfare**

Samarpit jiska jeevan rashtra seva mein hamesha hai  
Kadi mehnat kare jo, who sipahi railkarmi hai.

14 lakh railway employees have worked relentlessly, day and night, for the financial turnaround of the Railways. In recognition of this we have increased their Bonus for 2006-07 from 65 to 70 days.

Election for railway trade unions were held on all the 16 zonal railways in November 2007 for the first time in the history of Indian Railways. Nearly 88 percent railway employee voters exercised their franchise. Now all railway trade unions have been elected democratically and this has heralded a new era in industrial relations.

It has been decided that Railway employees who were earlier working in any public sector enterprise, autonomous body or any other agency under any State Government or Government of India and whose prior service has been counted for pensionary benefits will be eligible for post retirement complementary passes by giving a weightage equivalent to half of their prior service while calculating their eligibility based on length of service in the railways.

### **Staff Benefit Fund**

It is proposed to increase contribution to the Staff Benefit Fund by ten times from Rs. 35 to Rs. 350 per employee for the year 2008-09.

### **Health Services**

13 new works have been proposed at a cost of Rs. 101 crore for improving health services. Northern Railways' Central Hospital building at Delhi will be made centrally air-conditioned. The works of upgradation of two divisional hospitals to Central Hospitals at Jaipur and Hubli on Western and South Western Railway respectively, a new divisional hospital at Ranchi and construction of an OPD blocks at ICF are proposed.

### **Important Achievement of Railways in the field of Sports**

In this year also Indian Railways has made important achievements in the field of sports at International and National levels. Indian Railways won the USC World Railway Tennis Championship in June 2007. Indian Railway Wrestlers won 6 golds and 4 silver medals at Commonwealth Free Style and Greco Roman Style Wrestling Championship in June 2007. Indian Railway athletes won two golds, two silvers and two bronze medals at Asian Athletics Championship in July 2007. Shri Rupesh Ashwani Bhai Shah became World Champion at World Billiards Championship in September 2007. Dola Banerjee created history upon

winning the gold medal in the World Archery Championship in November 2007. At the national level Indian Railways won 17 out of 26 national Championship that they participated in. Two players from Indian Railways Jyoti S Kulu for Hockey and Shri Vijender for boxing were honoured with Arjun awards for the year 2006. Former Indian Railways Hockey player Shri Vijender Singh was honoured with Dhyanchand Life Time Achievement Award in Sports for the year 2007.

### **Preservation of Heritage**

Railways heritage is a veritable treasure. Indian Railways Darjeeling Himalayan Railways, Nilgiri Mountain Railways and Chatrapati Shivaji Railway Terminus have all been inscribed by UNESCO as world heritage sites. The Kalka Shimla Railway is also likely to be conferred this status in the near future. We have made adequate provisions for enriching the National Rail Museum and regional rail museums. Steam locomotives are the very heart of Railways heritage. We will take all possible measures to promote heritage tourism through our steam locomotives.

### **Energy Conservation**

Indian Railways is committed to adopt energy efficient technologies for energy conservation. In this context it has been decided to replace 26 lakh bulbs by CFLs in all the 6 lakh staff quarters. This project is expected to save 20 crore units of electricity every year and will be funded through earnings from carbon credits under public private partnership. An elaborate plan is being made to install CFLs and T-5 lights at all stations, offices and other railway premises.

### **International Cooperation**

Indian Railways is increasingly playing an important role in the world railway affairs with our leadership in UIC. I am happy to announce that recently an MOU has been signed with the Chinese Railway for mutual cooperation in areas including speed raising of existing routes, heavy haul operations and development of world class stations. India signed the Trans-Asian Agreement in June 2007. We are also playing an important role in promoting the Government's 'Look East Policy' by imparting free training to railway personnel of BIMSTEC and Mekong Ganga countries. This initiative will be extended to include SAARC countries.

### **Establishment of Captive Thermal Power Plant at Nabinagar**

Indian Rail Biji Company Limited has been incorporated as a joint venture with NTPC to set up a 1000 MW Railway Captive Thermal Power Plant in Nabinagar, District Aurangabad of Bihar. Production is likely to start during the current plan period.

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#### **Setting up a new coach factory in Kerala**

In view of the increasing requirement of passenger coaches we had decided to set up a new coach factory at Rae Bareilly last year. In the past few years we have received coach supply orders from Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Myanmar, Angola, Senegal, Male etc. The demand for Metro coaches in the country is also rising steadily. In light of all these requirements a new rail coach factory will be set up in Kerala. The State Government of Kerala has also made available 1000 acres of land for this factory.

#### **Wagon re-construction unit at Garkha**

There has been a substantial increase in wagon production during the last four years to meet the growing demand. The need for wagon maintenance and reconstruction has also gone up. Therefore a new wagon reconstruction unit at a cost of Rs.40 cr has been proposed at Garkha in Chapra District for reconstruction of old wagons.

#### **Modernization of Railway Workshops**

It is proposed to modernize Lilluah Workshop in West Bengal, Perambur Loco Workshop and Ajmer Loco Workshop at a cost of about Rs. 200 cr.

#### **Modernisation and Development of Jamalpur Workshop**

Established in 1862, Jamalpur Workshop is one of the largest integrated workshop of Indian Railways. Production of wagons, container flats, ART cranes and tower wagons etc. has been started in the workshop during the last few years. It is proposed to modernize Jamalpur workshop at a cost of Rs. 82 cr to enable its development like a production unit.

#### **Transfer of Mokama and Muzaffarpur Wagon Factory to Indian Railways**

Due to unprecedented increase in freight loading, the demand for wagons is increasing steadily. It has been decided to transfer the wagon factories of Bharat Wagon located in Mokama and Muzaffarpur to Railways so that their production capacities are fully utilized.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not fair. You have full opportunity to discuss it. He cannot reply you now. We are hopeful that like the turnaround of the Railways, we will be successful in turning around the physical and financial health of both these factories in the coming years.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, you make it understand.

#### **Ordinance for Land Acquisition Act**

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The process of land acquisition for railway projects through the Land Acquisition Act 1989 is extremely time consuming. Therefore, the Railways act 1989 has been amended through an Ordinance for expeditious acquisition of land for important railway projects on the pattern of NHA Act. Under the amended provisions, land for notified special railway projects will be acquired by the competent authority appointed by the Railway. Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors, three new rolling stock production units at Marhaura, Madhepura and Rae Bareilly and three throughput enhancement projects have been notified as special railway projects.

#### **Public Sector Undertakings**

During the year 2006-07, all the nine public sector undertakings together have achieved a turn over of Rs. 8758 cr and earned a net profit of Rs. 1366 cr. The CONCOR Ltd. has earned a net profit of Rs. 704 cr on a turnover of Rs. 3000 cr. IRFC has registered turnover of Rs. 2284 cr and net profit of Rs. 399 cr. IRCON International Ltd. has also achieved a highest turnover of Rs. 1543 cr and a net profit of Rs. 76 cr. IRCON has won the biggest ever project of Rs. 4000 cr for construction of a rail line in Malaysia. RITES has touched a turnover of Rs. 566 cr and earned a profit of Rs. 118 cr. Railtel has also become a profit earning company in the current year.

#### **Passenger Services**

I announce the introduction of 10 new Garib Rath, 53 new trains, extension of 16 trains and increase in frequency of 11 trains for 2008-09.

#### **Garib Rath**

- 1 Jaipur-Chandigarh (Tri-weekly) via Rewari-Bhiwani
- 2 Secunderabad-Visakhapatnam Express (Tri-weekly)
- 3 Varanasi-Delhi (Tri-weekly)
- 4 Bangalore-Kochuvelli (Tri-weekly)
- 5 Ranchi-Delhi (Bi-weekly)
- 6 Jammu Tawi-Kathgodam (Weekly) (in lieu of Nizamuddin-Dehradun Garib Rath Express announced in the Railway Budget 2007-2008)
- 7 Yesvantpur-Puducherry (Tri-weekly)
- 8 Jabalpur-Mumbai (Bi-weekly)
- 9 Delhi-Jaynagar (Bi-Weekly) via Patna
- 10 Pune-Nagpur (Tri-weekly)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West-Bengal): Did you not introduce any train for Bengal?

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We have introduced trains for Bengal via Patna. It seems that you do not keep your self updated.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You speaker later. You will speak when there will be debate on Rail Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister do not reply to them.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We have already introduced train for Patna-Kolkata. ...(Interruptions) Take your seat.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We have 28 States in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: You should be alert in time. All trains will be run in future. This is not the last. Be alert. You will see all the trains.

#### **New Trains**

- 1 Amravati-Mumbai Express (Bi-weekly)
- 2 Chennai-Tiruchendur Express (Weekly)
- 3 Hyderabad-USmanabad Express (Tri-weekly)
- 4 Bhubaneshwar-Mumbai Express (Bi-weekly) via Sambalpur
- 5 Amritsar-Saharsa Jan Sadharan Express (Weekly) via Hasanpur
- 6 Ranchi-Chopan Express (Tri-weekly)
- 7 Asansol-Mumbai Express via Jasidih (Weekly) with restoration of Howrah-Mumbai Mail via Gaya on all 7 days of the week.
- 8 Kamakhya-Gandhidham Express (Weekly)
- 9 Kochuveli-Dehradun Express (weekly)
- 10 Jaynagar-Saharsa Janaki Express (Tri-weekly) via Hasanpur
- 11 New Dibrugarh Town-Kamakhya Express (Tri-weekly) via Moranhat
- 12 Machallipatnam-Bangalore Express (Tri-weekly)

- 13 Surat-Muzaffarpur Express (Weekly) via Azamgarh – Chhapra
- 14 Amritsar-Kochuveli Express (Weekly)
- 15 Delhi-Pathankot Express (Tri-weekly) via Amritsar
- 16 Malda Town-Patna Express (Tri-weekly) via Bhagalpur
- 17 Indore-Udaipur Express (Tri-weekly) via Ratlam
- 18 Varanasi-Rameshwaram Express (Weekly)
- 19 Delhi-Jogbani Link Express (Weekly)
- 20 Khajuraho-Delhi Link Express (Tri-weekly)
- 21 Kamakhya-Gaya Express (Weekly)
- 22 Ramnagar-Delhi Link Express (Daily)
- 23 Kolkata-Murshidabad Hazar Duari Express (Weekly)
- 24 Mathura-Chhapra Express (Tri-weekly)
- 25 Gwallor-Indore Express (Tri-weekly)
- 26 Udaipur-Delhi Chetak Express (Tri-weekly) via Ajmer-Neem-ka-Thana
- 27 Puri-Darbhanga Express (Weekly)
- 28 Yesvantpur-Jodhpur Express (Weekly)
- 29 Radhikapur-Delhi Express (Weekly)
- 30 Vasco-da-gama-Patna Express (Weekly) via Konkan railway
- 31 Paradeep-Bhubaneshwar Express (Daily) in lieu of one pair passenger service between Paradeep and Cuttack
- 32 Bilaspur-Pune Express (Weekly)
- 33 Kendurjhargarh-Puri Express (Daily)
- 34 Gaya-Chennai Express (Weekly)
- 35 Balharshah-Mumbai Link Express (Daily)
- 36 New Dibrugarh Town-Yesvantpur Express (Weekly) via Moranhat
- 37 Ranchi-Bhagalpur Express (Tri-weekly) via Kiul in lieu of 3405/3406 Ranchi – Bhagalpur Vananchal Express (Bi-weekly via Kiul)
- 38 Lucknow-Delhi Air Conditioned Express (Tri-weekly)
- 39 Dehradun-Delhi Air Conditioned Express (Six days)
- 40 Ahmedabad-Mumbai Air conditioned Express (Weekly)

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- 41 Chennai-Rameshwaram Express (Daily) via Mayiladuthurai-Karaikudi (after Gauge conversion)
- 42 Chennai-Tiruchchirappalli Express (Daily) via Mayiladuthurai (after Gauge conversion)
- 43 Chennai-Salem Express (Daily) via Vriddhachalam (after Gauge conversion)
- 44 Madurai-Tenkasi Passenger (Daily) (after Gauge conversion)
- 45 Villupuram-Mayiladuthurai Passenger (Daily) (after Gauge conversion)
- 46 Mysore-Nanjangud Town Passenger (Daily) (after Gauge conversion)
- 47 Ahmedabad-Patan Passenger (Daily) (after Gauge conversion)
- 48 Dabhoi-Pratapnagar Passenger (Daily) (after Gauge conversion)
- 49 Hajipur-Phulwaria passenger (Daily) (upon commissioning of new line)
- 50 Itarsi-Katni Passenger (Daily)
- 51 Shoranur-Nilambur Road Passenger (Daily)
- 52 Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Passenger (Daily)
- 53 Vasai Road-Panvel MEMU (Daily)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this. Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time to speak, Dr. Jagannath. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

#### Extension of Trains

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I feel extremely happy to propose the extension in services of the following 16 pairs of trains;

1. 8611/8622 Varanasi-Ranchi to Sambalpur via Rourkela (bi-weekly)

2. 2677/26778 Bangalore-Coimbatore Express to Ernakulam.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): It was the demand of the Sikh Community that a train should be introduced from Ahmedabad to Amritsar. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right. Please do not this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please look into it, if there would be a shortage, we will see at the time of reply. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You complete it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD:

- 3 4207/4208 Delhi-Raebareilly Padmavat Express to Pratappgarh.
- 4 7405/7406 Tirupati-Nizamabad Krishna Express to Adilabad.
- 5 3225/3226 Danapur-Darbhanga Express to Jaynagar.
- 6 2855/2856 Nagpur-Raipur Express to Bilaspur.
- 7 2691/2692 Chennai-Bangalore Express to Sri Sathyasai Prashanti Nilayam.
- 8 6733/6734 Madurai-Manmad Express to Rameswaram on one side and Okha on the other.
- 9 2141/2142 Rajendranagar (T)-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express to Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus.
- 10 2409/2410 Nizamuddin-Bilaspur Gondwana Express to Raigarh.
- 11 4201/4202 Mathura-Lucknow Express to Patna.
- 12 2083/2084 Coimbatore-Kumbakonam Jan Shatabdi Express to Mayiladuthurai (after Gauge conversion)
- 13 1423/1424 Solapur-Bagalkot Express to Gadag (after Gauge conversion)
- 14 571/572 Bangalore-Salem Passenger to Nagore (after Gauge conversion)
- 15 724/725 Tuticorin-Tirunelveli Passenger to Tiruchendur.
- 16 356/357 Dharwar-Gadag Passenger to Bijapur.

\* Not recorded.

**Increase in frequency:**

It gives me immense pleasure to propose the increase in frequency of 11 pairs of train services during the year 2008-2009.

- 1 2425/2426 New Delhi-Jammu Tawi Rajdhani Express from weekly to daily.
- 2 2203/2204 Amritsar-Saharsa Garib Rath from bi-weekly to tri-weekly.
- 3 2449/2450 Nizamuddin-Madgaon Goa Sampark Kranti Express from weekly to bi-weekly.
- 4 6513/6514 Bagalkot-Yesvantpur Basava Express from tri-weekly to daily.
- 5 3403/3404 Bhagalpur-Ranchi Express via Andal from five days to daily.
- 6 2891/2892 Baripada-Bhubaneswar Express from tri-weekly to six days a week.
- 7 2151/2152 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-Howrah Samrasta Express from weekly to bi-weekly.
- 8 2421/2422 Bhubaneswar-New Delhi Rajdhani Express from bi-weekly to tri-weekly.
- 9 2947/2948 Ahmedabad-Patna Azimabad Express from weekly to bi-weekly.
- 10 2431/2432 Nizamuddin-Thiruvanthapuram Rajdhani Express from bi-weekly to tri-weekly.
- 11 5109/5110 Varanasi-Rajgir Buddh Purnima Express from tri-weekly to daily.

The tercentenary function of Shri Guru Granth Sahib Gurta Gaddi is being celebrated by Gurudwara Sachkhand Sahib, Nanded. In view of the importance of this occasion. I announce special trains during this period from Anandpur Sahib and Patna Sahib to Gurudwara Sachkhand Sahib.

The Commonwealth Youth Games are being organized in Pune from 12th October to 18th October 2008 as a prelude to the Commonwealth Games to be held in Delhi in the year 2010. Keeping in view the importance of these Games. I announce special train between Pune and Delhi, during this period.

**Annual Plan 2008-09**

Sir, the Annual Plan of 2008-09 is the highest ever annual plan of the railways. It is proposed to invest Rs. 37,500 cr, which is 21 percent more than the previous year. The total budgetary support to be received from General exchequer is Rs. 7874 cr including Rs. 774 crore to be

provided from Central Road Fund. In this manner internal and external budgetary resources would constitute 79 percent of the annual plan.

Under this Plan, priority has been given to enhancement of rail capacity, modernization of the railway, throughput enhancement of HDN routes, traffic facility works and expansion and development of the network. Construction of flyovers, bypasses, IBS, upgradation of goods shed etc traffic facilities works will be completed on priority. The outlay for doubling works has been increased to Rs. 2,500 cr, traffic facility works to Rs. 984 cr and an outlay of Rs. 1535 cr has been proposed for projects under implementation by RVNL. Provision of Rs. 1730 cr for new lines, Rs. 2489 cr for gauge conversion, Rs. 626 cr for electrification and Rs. 650 cr for Metropolitan Transport Projects has been made. On safety related plan heads, provision has been made for Rs. 3600 cr for track renewals, Rs. 1520 cr for signal and telecommunication works, Rs. 700 cr for Road over Bridges and Road under Bridges and Rs. 600 cr for manning of unmanned level crossings. Additional funds to the tune of Rs. 1712 cr have been sought from Ministry of Finance for national projects of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla, Jiribam-Imphal Road, Dimapur-Kohima, Azra-Byrnihat and Kumarghat-Agartala new line, Bogibeel Rail-cum-Road Bridge and Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam, Rangia-Murkongselek gauge conversion.

**Ongoing Projects**

During the current year, 2300 km broad gauge lines are likely to be completed. The target for construction of broad gauge lines in 2008-09 is 3500 km. The construction of new line between Kakapore and Badgam in the Kashmir valley has already been completed and the remaining portion in the valley will be completed in 2008-09. I would like to express my gratitude to Hon'ble Prime Minister for deciding the funding of National Projects in the Northeastern region, through 25 percent funds from Railways Gross Budgetary Support and balance 75 percent at an additionality. It is also proposed to create a non-lapsable Northeast Rail Development Fund.

**New Lines**

Sir, 155 km of new line is likely to be completed in 2007-08. Bangalore-Neelamangala section of Bangalore-Hassan has already been completed. Manu-ambassa of Kumarghat-Agartala, Mahoba-Khajuraho, Bikramganj-Piro of Ara-Sasaram and Deogarh-Ghormara of Deogarh-Dumka are likely to be completed soon.

A target of 350 kms has been fixed for construction of new lines in 2008-09. Some prominent sections are as follows:

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

1. Ghormara-Dumka of Deogarh-Dumka
2. Nagapattinam-Velankanni
3. Yerraguntla-Nossam of Yerraguntla-Nandyal
4. Harpanhalli-Harihar

On completion of these sections, Deogarh-Dumka and Kottur-Harihar new line projects will be completed.

#### Gauge Conversion

Gauge conversion of Vriddhachalam-Attur of Salem-Cuddalore, Purna-Hingoli of Purna-Akola, Jaynagar-Darbhanga, Sherabazar-Rainagar of Bankura Damodar Railway Line, Barsoi-Radhikapur, Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur, New Coochbehar-Bamanhat, Samastipur-Ruseraghat of Samastipur-Khagaria, Pipar Road-Bilara and Sabarmati-Khodiya has already been completed during the current year. Besides these, gauge conversion of Rewari-Sadulpur-Hissar, Katihar-Jogbani, Osmanabad-Kurduwadi of Miraj-Latur, Rewari-Ringus-Phulera, Karaikkuddi-Manamadurai of Trichy-Manamadurai, Tiruvarur-Nagore of Trichy-Nagore-Karaikal, Hingoli-Akola of Purna-Akola, Bagalkot-Gadag of Solapur-Gadag and Guntakal-Kalluru are likely to be completed early.

After completion of gauge conversion of these sections, the projects of Salem-Cuddalore, Jogbani-Katihar-Radhikapur, Samastipur-Khagaria, Purna-Akola, Pipar Road-Bilara, Trichy-Manamadurai, Solapur-Gadag and Guntur-Guntakal-Kalluru will get fully completed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything. Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, every time there is injustice to Gujarat. Money comes from Gujarat, but there is no facility for it. We walkout in protest.

13.45 hrs.

*Shri Harin Pathak and some other hon'ble Members then left the House.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You address me.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: During 2008-09, a target of

completion of gauge conversion of about 2150 kms has been fixed including the following sections:

1. Pandharpur-Miraj of Miraj-Latur
2. Naupada-Gunupur
3. Mathura-Achnera
4. Aunrihar-Jaunpur
5. Fakiragram-Dhubri
6. Purnea-Saharsa
7. Sarupsar-Sriganganagar
8. Ajmer-Phulera
9. Bhildi-Samdari
10. Balaghat-Katangi of Jabalpur-Gondia
11. Madanapalli-Dharmavaram of Dharmavaram-Pakala
12. Anandpuram-Talguppa of Shimoga-Talguppa
13. Sitamarhi-Narkatiaganj
14. Tiruvannamalai-Villupuram of Katpadi-Villupuram
15. Bodeli-Chhota Udepur of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): Lalluji, you have done nothing for Faridabad. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is totally unacceptable. You cannot do that when the Minister is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Agra): You did nothing for Agra even after making a promise.

...(Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: 16. Wansjalía-Jetalsar of Rajkot-Veraval

With the completion of these sections, Miraj-Latur, Naupada-Gunupur, Mathura-Achnera, Aunrihar-Jaunpur, Rewari-Ringus-Ajmer, Bhildi-Samdari, Dharmavaram-Pakala, Katpadi-Villupuram, Sriganganagar-Sarupsar, New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon, Rajkot-Veraval, Pratapnagar-Chota Udaipur and Bangalore-Hubli, Birur-Shimoga-Talguppa projects will be completed. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I can only say that you are behaving in a manner which is deplorable.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not prepared to listen, I will ask him to lay it on the Table. But, I will not allow this sort of interruptions.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting you. Do not do this.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

#### **Doubling**

SHRI LALU PRASAD: During 2007-08, doubling of 500 km is expected to be completed while target of 1000 km has been fixed for the year 2008-09.

#### **New projects**

I am happy to inform the House that work of gauge conversion of Ratlam-Indore-Khandwa-Akola, Udaipur-Ahmedabad, Suratpura-Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar, Jaipur-Ringus-Churu & Sikar-Loharu, Madurai-Bodinayakanur and new lines Kursela-Bihariganj, Erode-Palani, Gaya-Daltonganj, Chennai-Puducherry-Cuddalore, Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga, Attipattu-Puttur and Jalalgarh-Kishanganj have been included in the budget. The works of Panskura-Kharagpur, Bina-Bhopal, Champa-Jharsuguda, Rajkharwan-Sini third line, Udhna-Jalgaon, Chandrapura-Rajabera, Jakhali-Mansa, Murti-Muri outer cabin, Banspani-Jaroli, Villupuram-Dindigul doubling and Tiruvallur-Arakkonam fourth line have also been included in the budget. Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri, Sitamarhi-Sursand-Jaynagar-Nirmali, rail link to Ras near Beawar, Ara-Bhabua Road, Agartala-Sabroom, Araria-Supaul, Delhi on Sone-Banjari, Wardha-Nanded, Muzaffarpur-Janakpur, Cuddapah-Bangalore, Gaya-Chatra, Bairabhi-Sairang (Aizwal),

Laxmipur-Jhajha-Khera-Nawada new lines have also been proposed in the budget. Out of these projects, State Governments have agreed to share the cost of Wardha-Nanded, Cuddapah-Bangalore and Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri new lines. The State Government of Maharashtra has agreed to share cost of Manmad-Indore and Wadsa-Gadchiroli new lines and the proposals would be processed further for necessary approval. Apart from these, proposals of Anandpur Sahib-Garh Shankar, Damoh-Kundalpur, Jolarpettai-Tiruvannamalai, Sivok-Rangpo (Sikkim) new lines are being processed for approval.

#### **Railway Electrification**

It gives me immense pleasure to inform this House that Krishna Nagar-Lalgola section of Eastern Railway and Tirupati-Pakala-Katpadi section of South Central Railway have been electrified. The electrification of Nandlur-Guntakal and Guntakal - Pune sections of Mumbai-Chennai golden quadrilateral route is proposed through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

Electrification of Gonda to Baruni route was sanctioned last year and electrification of Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati and Kanpur - Jhansi have been proposed this year. Survey and technical feasibility of electrification of Shoranur-Mangalore will be started in the fiscal 2008-09. In the 11th Five Year Plan railways have targeted electrification of 3500 route kilometers.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. Then I will request the leaders of all parties, if you do not want to listen, I will ask him to lay it on the Table.

[*Translation*]

#### **Mumbai Urban Transport Services Phase I and II**

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The MUTP Phase I work for upgradation and expansion of Mumbai's suburban services, being undertaken with the assistance of World Bank is progressing well. The third and fourth line between Borivali and Virar on Western Railway has been opened to passenger traffic. Latest technology EMU rakes with better ventilation, lighting and aesthetic designs equipped with dual voltage have been introduced in Mumbai. It is also proposed to start the Phase II work with an investment of Rs. 5000 cr. MUTP Phase II project will be financed jointly by Railways, State Government and through assistance of multi-lateral funding. MUTP Phase I will be completed by December 2009 and all efforts will be made to complete Phase II during the 11th Five Year Plan.

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

In the last Budget Speech, it was announced that 150 additional services would be provided in the Mumbai suburban section. I am glad to inform that so far 144 services have been introduced and the target will be achieved by March 2008. In the year 2008-09, 300 additional services will be introduced.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please wait. If the hon. Members do not want to listen to the Budget Speech, let this formality not continue.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[English]

Please take your seat. If you are not listening, I will direct him to lay it on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Mr. Minister, please lay your remaining speech on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am appealing to all the sides not to disturb him. There will be a debate on the Railway Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening here? Please don't do this. Nothing will be recorded.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions) \*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, lay your speech on the Table of the House.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The suburban services are the life line of Mumbai, the commercial capital of our country. Even after the completion MUDP Phase I and Phase II, the suburban services will not be able to meet the demand of the ever increasing population. There is also a perceived need to introduce AC train services in Mumbai. Therefore, we have taken a decision to conduct a pre-feasibility study for introduction of an elevated fully air-conditioned metro service between Mumbai Central and Virar stations on Western Railway. After establishing the financial viability of the project, its implementation will be considered through various alternatives including PPP.

#### **Kolkata and Chennai Suburban services**

The Metro works being done in Kolkata and Chennai are also being completed on priority. The work of extension

of Kolkata Metro Rail from Tollygunj to Garia will be completed in the coming financial year. In Chennai Metro Services, the section from Thirumalai to Vellachari has been extended and opened in the month of November 2007 and the extension work of Vellachari-Saint Thomas Mount section has been started. This work is expected to be completed by December 2010 at the cost of Rs. 496 cr.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to the Part II and Lay the Part I.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are all leaders of parties. This is not the way to behave.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Those who do not want to listen may go out. You can go out.

[Translation]

#### **Surveys**

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Based on demands, the following surveys are proposed to be taken up:

#### **New Lines**

1. Washim-Badnera
2. Khandwa-Dhar via Khargone, Badwani.
3. Solapur-Jalgaon
4. Maheshkunt-Narainpur via Agwanighat
5. Rotegaon-Puntamba
6. Junagarh-Ambaguda
7. Ghogardia-Ghoghepur
8. Rewari-Palwal-Khurja
9. Baddi-Barotiwala-Nangal
10. Thawe-Motihari-Chauradano
11. Dehradun-Kalsi
12. Una-Hoshiarpur
13. Jammu-Rajour-Poonch via Akhnoor
14. Meerut-Panipat
15. Amarpura-Chirawa
16. Rewari-Bhiwadi

\* Not recorded.



17. Dongargarh-Kota
18. Karaikuddi-Ramanathapuram-Tuticorin-Kanyakumari
19. Chidambaram-Attur via Perambalur
20. Angadipuram-Kozikode
21. Kanjangad-Panathur
22. Srinivaspura-Madanapalli
23. Madhubani-Kamtaul
24. Bahedi-Manjhaur-Rusera Ghat-Barauni
25. Kantabanji-Navrangpur-Jeypore
26. Khurda Road-Rajatgarh
27. Pawapuri-Nawada
28. Thanjavur-Ariyalur
29. Ballarshah-Surajgarh
30. Banka-Jamui
31. Akbarpur-Sultanpur via Khadipur
32. Barwadih-Chirimiri
33. Salna-Kumtai
34. Ellenabad-Sirsa
35. Firozpur-Patti
36. Bhavnathpur-Chopan
37. Barbil-Banspani

**Gauge conversion**

- 1 Billimora-Waghai with extension up to Manmad
- 2 Pratapnagar-Jambusar-Kavi
- 3 Jhaghadia-Netrang with extension up to Nandurbar
- 4 Mavli-Badi Sadri
- 5 New Mal-Maynaguri Road

**Doubling**

1. Aunrihar-Varanasi
2. Lohta-Jhangai
3. Buxar-Ara-Mokama third line
4. Dornakal-Manuguru
5. Omalur-Mettur Dam

**Flyovers**

1. Sainthia
2. Sarona
3. Bhuteswar
4. Sitarampur
5. Jalgaon
6. Vizianagaram
7. Bina

**PART II****BUDGET ESTIMATES 2008-09**

Sir, I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 2008-09.

The target for freight loading for the year 2008-09 has been kept at 850 MT and for freight output at 550 billion ton km. Budget Estimates for Freight, Passenger, Sundry other Earnings and other Coaching Earnings have been kept at Rs. 52,700 cr, Rs. 21,681 cr, Rs. 5,000 cr and Rs. 2,420 cr respectively. Maintaining an overall double digit growth, Gross Traffic Earnings have been projected as Rs. 81,801 cr, reflecting an increase of Rs. 9,146 cr on the Revised Estimates for the current year.

13.54 hrs.

*Shri Anant Gangaram Geete and some other hon'ble Members then left the House.*

Sir, provision for Ordinary Working Expenses for 2008-09 has been kept at Rs. 50,000 cr, which is 20 percent more than the Revised Estimates for 2007-08. Provision for Depreciation Reserve Fund has been stepped up to Rs. 7,000 cr and Pension Fund to Rs. 9,590 cr. I have made an ad hoc provision of nearly Rs. 5000 cr for the anticipated recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission. Thus total Working Expenses will be Rs. 66,590 cr and Net Revenue Rs. 16,423 cr. While Railways' cash surplus before dividend is projected at Rs. 24,783 cr, the targeted Operating Ratio is 81.4 percent. Fund balances to end of the next financial year are estimated at Rs. 19,707 cr. Dividend payable for 2008-09, assessed on the basis of the rate of dividend for 2007-08, is estimated at Rs. 4,636 cr. In the Plan outlay for the next year, Rs. 20,600 cr will be provided from internal resources.

13.56 hrs.

*Shri Ananth Kumar and some other hon'ble Members then left the House.*

13.56 ¼ hrs.

*Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon'ble Members then left the House.*

#### **Passenger Services**

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, during the last four years, I had reduced the fares of second class by one rupee per passenger for suburban services, two rupees per passenger for second class non-suburban services, 20% reduction in super-fast surcharge levied on second class super fast mail/express trains, up to 24% in the fares for AC 1st class and up to 14% in the fares for AC 2-tier. We have done the magic of generating a surplus of 25,000 cr despite reduction in fares. Bowing to the hopes and expectations of millions of people, I have decided to reduce passenger fares and freight rates this year also.

Jaadu au tona, humne dikhaya tha pichhle saal,  
Es baar, poora indrajall dekh lejiye.

Sir, twice I have announced reduction in second-class fares by one rupee each. This year, I announce further reduction of one rupee in the second-class fares of up to rupees fifty per passenger for non-suburban mail/express and ordinary passenger trains.

Sir, I have decided to reduce the second-class fares of all mail/express and ordinary trains by 5% for the tickets costing more than rupees fifty per passenger to give more benefits to long distance passengers.

13.57 hrs.

*Shri Prabhunath Singh and some other hon'ble Members then left the House.*

13.57 ¼ hrs.

*At this stage Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain left the House. At this stage Shri M. Shivanna left the House.*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, we have manufactured Sleeper class Coaches of new design. In comparison to old coaches, the number of berths in these coaches has increased from 72 to 81. Now, only high capacity coaches are being manufactured and the capacity of old coaches is being enhanced through retro fitment in old coaches. Last year, we reduced the fares of newly designed sleeper class coaches by 4%. This year, I have decided to further reduce the fares of these new designed coaches by another 2%. Thus, there will be a reduction of 6% in the fares of these coaches in two years.

13.59 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Twice I have announced reduction in

second class fares by one rupee. This year I announced further reduction of 50 rupees and one rupee in the non-suburban mail/express and ordinary passenger trains respectively. Apart from this, I have decided to reduce the second-class fares of all mail/express and ordinary trains by 5% for the tickets costing more than rupees fifty per passenger. This will give maximum benefits to the poor and to all the people. I have further decided to reduce 5% fares of all Express Trains, 7% of AC-1st Class and 4% of AC-2 Tier. I have also announced reduction in freight charges of Fly Ash goods by 14%. Thus in this way, I have touched each sector and each segment.

I know that many a people have made interruptions in listening to the speech of this big, historical, popular Rail Budget and they have not allowed the people of this country to listen to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you lay your speech.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I want to say that if something is left on, it will come at the time of reply. It may be possible that there are some more important issues but I have always tried to keep all in view. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper, please take your seat.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words I lay the rest of my speech which I could not read on the Table of the House.

\*Similarly, the capacity of newly designed AC-3 Tier and AC Chair Car coaches has increased from 64 to 72 and 67 to 102 respectively. With a view to share a portion of the benefits of this enhanced capacity with our customers, we had reduced the fares of these coaches by 8% last year. This year also, I propose to further reduce the fares by 2%. Like last year, this reduction will be only 50% for popular trains and during peak period. Thus, these fares will be reduced by 10% during lean season and by 5% during peak season in two years. However, this reduction will be only 5% for the fares of popular trains throughout the year.

While presenting the Budget for 2006-07, we had announced that the fares for higher classes would be made competitive. It was decided that the maximum difference of second class Mail/Express fares with the fares of AC-1 class and AC-2 tier will be 10 times and 6 times respectively. In this process, we have decided to reduce the fares for AC-1 class by 7% and AC-2 tier fares by 4%. Like last year, this reduction will be only 50% for popular trains and during peak period. With this rationalization of AC class fares has now been completed.

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\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

### Freight Business

Sir, we have registered an unprecedented growth in freight traffic by introducing dynamic, differential and market responsive freight policies. In the earlier rating regime, freight rates for high value goods were higher than low value goods. Now, freight rates are not based on the value of goods but are fixed after taking into account railway's competitiveness and elasticity of demand.

Under the new pricing strategy, surcharge is levied during peak season and discounts offered during lean season. As per present policy, peak and non-peak seasons have been fixed uniformly for all the commodities. While many commodities have different peak and non-peak seasons, loading of some commodities remains the same throughout the year. Therefore in 2008-09, we have decided to modify this policy as per the prevailing market conditions.

Sir, during the last four years, we have rationalized the freight structure extensively to make it simple and transparent. Earlier, we had announced that barring some light commodities, the difference in the highest rates and the lowest rates would not be more than two times. Accordingly, we had reduced the freight rates for petrol and diesel by more than 12% during the last two years by reducing its classification from class-240 to class-210. Now, concluding this process of rationalization, we have decided to reduce the highest class from class-210 to class-200. Freight rates for petrol and diesel would, thus, be reduced by about 5%. The freight rates for these commodities have been reduced by about 17% during the last three years. Thus, the rationalization of freight tariff has now been completed and barring few light commodities, the difference between the highest and the lowest rates is not more than two times.

We have decided to reduce the freight rates for fly ash by 14% to increase railway's share in this traffic.

Our Government is committed for all round development of North Eastern states. Last year, we had given 6% discount in freight rates for some traffic originating from North Eastern states for other states. This year, we have decided to give 6% discount also for traffic originating from other states for North Eastern states barring few commodities.

### Empty Flow Direction Freight Discount Scheme

Last year, we had announced 30% discount for peak as well as non-peak seasons under the empty flow direction freight discount scheme. This year, we have decided to liberalize this scheme further to make it more attractive. For loading of incremental traffic in empty flow direction from private sidings, rate of discount has been increased from

30% to 40%. In road transportation, freight rates for empty flow direction are generally lower than the rates for loaded direction. Keeping this principle in view, we have decided that barring few commodities, for traffic loaded from goods sheds 30% discount shall be given on the entire traffic, rather than on incremental traffic. It is thus possible for few old customers to take benefit of this discount even for existing traffic loaded from goods sheds.

Under the new policy, General Managers have been given adequate powers to attract new traffic. As per extant policy, this discount is payable only for inter-railway traffic and traffic with a lead of more than 700 kms. Now, General Managers will be empowered to grant this discount even for intra-zonal traffic and traffic with a lead of less than 700 km. General Managers have also been empowered to grant discounts up to 50% on incremental traffic loaded from sidings and up to 40% on entire traffic loaded from goods sheds.

Presently, if a commodity has not been covered in the goods tariff, its freight is charged at the highest class. With a view to attract multi-commodity traffic, we have decided that such commodities will be charged at a composite rate depending upon the type of wagon used for loading. This will be uniform class-150 for BCN wagons, class-160 for BOXN wagons, class-180 for BRN wagons and class-200 for Tank wagons. This will help in increasing the freight basket of various commodities and attract piecemeal traffic.

### Merry-Go-Round System

Several companies, including NTPC, are operating their own Merry-Go-Round System. Some new power plants are also planning to set up MGR systems for transportation of coal. Sir, while presenting the last year's Budget, I had announced that railways would provide an economical and reliable alternative to attract such short lead traffic. We have accordingly decided to charge special lump sum rate of about Rs. 25 per ton for loading of 2 rakes of BOXN for a distance of 30 km. Similarly, there will be special lump sum rates for different distances and different volumes of MGR traffic. To avail this facility, customers will have to provide track, OHE and terminals at both ends.

### Conclusion

Indian Railways is achieving unprecedented heights of success and progress these days. Hon'ble Prime Minister has always extended guidance, encouragement and support to all of us in this endeavour. All the Hon'ble Members of this august House have also extended full cooperation. Needless to say we have been able to make unique achievements only by virtue of your abiding faith, affection and blessings for the railway family.

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

Main natmastak hoon sabka, shukria bhi hoon ada karta, Meri koshish mein shamil hain sabhi, aur kamyabi mein.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Railway Budget 2008-09.

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fifteen of the close.*

15.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at three minutes past fifteen of the clock*

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 \***

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, injustice is being done to the farmers. ...(Interruptions) The Government is not serious ...(Interruptions) Farmers are not getting any relief from the Government. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters under Rule 377 may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

15.03 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Chandrakant Khaire, Kunwar Devendra Singh Yadav and some other hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to announce relief measures for poultry industry in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.**

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (PALANI): In Tamil Nadu – in Erode, Coimbatore and Namakkal districts, the farmers are mainly dependent on poultry industry and the livelihood of majority of them are mainly through the earnings from this industry.

Poultry Industry had suffered huge losses during the outbreak of 'Bird Flu' in 2006 at Navpur (Maharashtra). On 14th January 2008, an official announcement was made about the outbreak of Bird Flu in Birbhum District of West Bengal. This announcement has once again thrown the growing industry into doll-drums.

Though West Bengal was affected by the deadly Bird Flu, the actual sufferer was poultry producers in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh because the country's 50% production is accounted by these two States. After 14-01-2008, the exports were totally stopped and the consignments were destroyed at the airports. The boiler prices have fallen to Rs. 20 which were selling at Rs. 35 – Rs. 40. The consumption has fallen down by 40% even in the unaffected parts of India. The feed prices have gone up by 30% in spite of a very good crop of maize and soya due to the continued export of these raw materials of poultry feed.

To protect the poultry industry, Government of India has to announce two year moratorium or holiday period on Repayment of Principal Loan Amounts, Conversion of Working Capital into Working Capital Term Loan to be paid off in 5 years starting after one year by reducing interest rate to six percent. Sanction of fresh working capital to all poultry units so as to resume its normal production. The feed requirement of Maize may be subsidized by Rs. 6/- per Kg. and the amount may be paid directly to the farmers.

Hence, I humbly urge the Hon'ble Finance Minister to take steps to save the interests of poultry industry and the farmers engaged in poultry farming in the country.

- (ii) **Need to accord priority for conversion of metre gauge railway line into broadgauge line from Dhansa to Jetalsar in Amreli Parliamentary constituency of Gujarat.**

[Translation]

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): Development work in respect of Railways and facility thereof is being neglected in the Saurashtra region of my home state Gujarat and it is on account of this that most of the railway lines in Saurashtra are metregauge lines and it is due to this that the people of Saurashtra are deprived of direct railway service to other parts of India. Most parts of Saurashtra are on coastal lines from where goods can be imported and exported to foreign countries. However, in the absence of goods grain facility from Saurashtra to other parts of the country, these coastal areas are not being utilized in an optimum way. It is on account of absence of railway facility that the seaports of Saurashtra are not being developed. It is also hampering the development of sea products for which there is immense

\* Treated as laid on the Table.

potential in Saurashtra. Gauge conversion work of only Dhansa to Jetalsar metre gauge line has been sanctioned in my parliamentary constituency, however, till now no provision has been made in the budget for this purpose. The planning department has not accorded priority to this work and on account of this the people of Saurashtra will have to wait for five to ten years for the said work. The people of Saurashtra are deprived of railway facility even after 60 years of independence.

So, I would like to request the Government to accord priority to the gauge conversion work in Saurashtra.

**(iii) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Behror in Alwar, Rajasthan.**

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, Behror sub division coming under my Lok Sabha constituency Alwar is located along the National Highway No. 8. Nimrana, Shahjahanpur witnessing fast industrial development also come under the same sub division. Nearly 7 thousand persons of this area are serving in defence forces, and a big training Centre of CISF is located here where nearly one thousand defence personnel get training. There is a need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in this area which falls in the National Capital Region.

I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the Behror area.

**(iv) Need to make operational the Himmat Nagar Radio Station of Akashwani in Gujarat.**

*[English]*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Government has constructed a building for Akashwani at Himmat Nagar, district Sabarkantha, Gujarat. The infrastructure to start the radio station at Himmat Nagar is ready but not started yet. Since five years, I have repeatedly demanded that this station should be started as early as possible. However, for some reasons this demand is not acceded to. Himmat Nagar Radio Station will cater to the need of the people of Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and other districts. I demand that the technical staff should be appointed immediately to start the radio station.

**(v) Need to revoke the ban imposed by Russia on purchase of Indian Tobacco**

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Guntur): Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Commerce and the Government that in January, 2008 Russia has banned the import of Indian Plant Products. It is a matter of grave concern to the tobacco sector in Andhra Pradesh and

the Karnataka, who are the major exporters of tobacco to Russia. This decision of Russia has hit Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, two major tobacco producing States in India.

Andhra Pradesh, my home State, is a traditional exporter of tobacco to Russia. In 2006-07, 20,663 tonnes of tobacco valued at Rs. 139 crores, were exported to Russia.

Production of tobacco in Zimbabwe and Brazil, India's major rivals, has declined steeply and Indian tobacco is expected to rule the roost in the world market, Russian ban has come as a bombshell.

As tobacco is not a food crop and that it is a plant product, there is absolutely no danger of any Indian pest invading Russia through tobacco. Hence, the ban on Indian Tobacco is unwarranted and irrational. It should be lifted immediately. Moreover, Indian tobacco has excellent reputation in Russia. Its quality is admired by Russian smokers.

Under the circumstances, I would request the Government and the hon'ble Minister of Commerce, on behalf of the Tobacco exporters of Andhra Pradesh, to make efforts to ensure that Russia lifts the ban on Indian tobacco.

**(vi) Need to construct a bridge over river Yamuna connecting Jalaun and Kanpur Dehat districts of Uttar Pradesh.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (JALAUN): There is a pontoon bridge on Yamuna river connecting Jalaun district and Kanpur Dehat district of Uttar Pradesh along the road to Kanpur from Urai to Churkhi and Niyamatpur Palsareni. This bridge connect Kanpur Dehat via Bahmai village to Kanpur-Agra four-six line. It is on account of pontoon bridge that the people of Jalaun district and Bundelkhand face difficulties in transportation and there is no any direct road to Kanpur Dehat.

So, I would like to request the Union Government that it should construct a bridge on the Yamuna River to connect with the route from Jalaun district to Kanpur Dehat via Niyampur, Palsareni and Bahmai village to the four-six line so that the people of this area may get direct road for transportation.

**(vii) Need to provide compensation to the farmers of Rajasthan whose crops have been affected due to frost and cold waves prevailing in the region.**

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, nearly 1,37,287 farmers have been affected due to frost and cold

waves prevailing in Rajasthan for several days recently. It is on account of this that crops sown in 8.96 lakh hectares of land have got damaged. 22 districts of the state have been severely affected on account of this cold wave. 39.8 percent crops have been declared damaged. In 3.45 lakh hectares of land 50 percent crops have been affected. Mustard crops sown in 3.39 lakh hectares of land and spice crops in 700 hectares of land have been damaged. It is on account of continuous natural changes that the weather conditions have also become uncertain. Crops were sown with costly input of seeds, fertilizers, water, power and manual labour and this time there was bumper crops as well, however, the entire crops have been damaged due to cold waves and on account of this the farmers have suffered heavy loss.

Till now, under the Central Disaster Relief Fund and the National Disaster Contingency Fund there is a provision to provide relief and compensation only when crops are damaged due to flood, or severe drought conditions causing famine and starvation. However, now there is need to amend the provisions of relief assistance to be given under the said funds at the earliest. Under the said funds, provision should also be made to provide compensation for the damaged crops due to cold waves, frost, locust, hot waves, tornado and Hurricane etc.

So, I would like to request the Government that it should provide immediate compensation to the lakhs of farmers of Rajasthan whose crops have been severely damaged due to cold waves and frost, so that, these farmers may be compensated for their losses and they may not get to commit suicide. For this purpose, provisions in respect of the National Relief Fund and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NRF and NCCF) should be amended with immediate effect.

- (viii) **Need to stop encroachments in reserved forest areas of Assam bordering Arunachal Pradesh.**

*[English]*

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West): There is continuous occupation and encroachment of Forest land and reserved forest areas in Assam adjoining the State of Arunachal Pradesh border. The illegal occupation, which is going on at massive scale destroying the trees and other forest plants has gone unchecked. Most of these people have migrated from some distant places and are involved in illegal activities also. One such area is between Charduar in Assam and Bhalukpong in Assam-Arunachal border. Few years back the Bhalukpong-Charduar road was covered with lots of dense forest and there was no human encroachment. But lately there is massive destruction of forest being carried out by the illegal encroachers, which is causing huge environmental damage.

I would like to request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to kindly intervene into the matter and take strongest possible action to stop the damage being done to the rich forest areas of the State.

- (ix) **Need to undertake cadre-review of Diploma-holder Engineers in Steel Authority of India Limited.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM (Sundergarh): Sir, there has been almost similar policy in respect of separate pay scale and promotions for supervisory grade diploma-holder engineers in various Public Sector Undertakings and Government Departments like Indian Railways, B.H.E.L., CPWD, NTPC, State Electricity Boards etc. in India. However, despite being one of the important public sector undertakings of India, employees recruited in the SAIL on the basis of the educational qualification of Diploma-in-Engineering with various designations like senior technician, senior operative, operative are working in the field units are promoted as junior executive and in the supervisory grade after the completion of 20 to 25 years of service on the existing post. The diploma-holder engineers employed in various units of SAIL (like BSP, RSP, DSP) are suffering with mental agony. Several times the Diploma Engineer Federation of Ispat and other concerned associations have held discussions in this regard and have submitted representations but their grievances are yet to be addressed.

So, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that he may make personal efforts to address and resolve the said issue.

- (x) **Need to review the new opium policy.**

SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Opium cultivation and business is the basic source of livelihood for opium farmers. During last three years the minimum-qualifying yield of opium has been increased whereas neither its support price has been increased nor new licences were issued to farmers. Due to the implementation of new opium policy and compulsion of 55 percent concentration, the licences of 20 thousand farmers have been cancelled during the last three years which has made their living difficult and they are finding themselves helpless. Last year the opium harvest was destroyed due to heavy hailstorm and floods.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to set aside the principle of concentration for providing relief to opium farmers, decrease the minimum qualifying yield of opium and issue new licences which can provide justice to opium farmers. Appropriate

compensation should be given to them to compensate the losses caused to them due to hailstorm and heavy floods.

- (xi) **Need to safeguard the interests of fishermen community by constituting a Fishermen's Debt Relief Commission.**

*[English]*

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): India has a very long coastal line and more than four millions people are depending on fisheries sector for their livelihood. India is earning more than 9000 crores from marine product exports. But the plights of the fishermen, especially the traditional fishermen, who contributes to the economy of our country is so measurable and they are in poverty throughout the year and is in debt trap. Fishermen who work in the traditional fishing sector is the only workforce in the country who are not entitled for wages at the end of the day. They get wages only if there is some catch of fishes from the sea. However fishing is seasonal, so the fishermen get employment less than hundred days in a year. So his life is in debt trap. Their living condition is very poor. Next to the Adivasis, Fishermen are the most backward section of people in the country. In order to bring them out from the debt trap, I urge upon the Government to constitute a National Fishermen Debt Relief Commission to look into the crisis being faced by traditional fishermen and take urgent relief measures to save them from debt trap and suicide.

- (xii) **Need to establish a bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram.**

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): There is a long-standing demand of the Kerala Government and State Legislature towards establishment of a Bench of Kerala High Court at the capital city Thiruvananthapuram.

The Law Minister had already declared that the Government, of India is having no objection in sanctioning a Bench at Thiruvananthapuram. It is, therefore, requested that immediate steps may be taken towards the establishment of a Bench of the High Court at Thiruvananthapuram.

- (xiii) **Need to give a remunerative price of sugarcane to farmers in Uttar Pradesh.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD (Sambalpur): Sir, the sugarcane farmers of the country and particularly U.P. are not getting the bare production cost of sugarcane. Recently, on the petition of private sugar mill owners the hon'ble court has fixed the price of sugarcane at Rs. 110 per quintal for private mill owners which has affected the public sector and cooperative sugar mills. The price so fixed was less than

the minimum support price and the State Government as well as Union Government did not put forth any argument in farmers's interest nor did they make any appeal against the decision. The U.P. Government have implemented the order with immediate effect. When the sugarcane farmers go on agitation then they are lathicharged and sent to jails. The farmers' last years' cost of sugarcane is still pending with the sugar mills. Recently, on hearing a P.I.L. the Supreme Court has ordered to raise the price of sugarcane to Rs. 125 per quintal, which has not been implemented by the State Government till date.

Through this august House I request the Government to immediately implement the order of raising the cost of sugarcane upto Rs. 125 per quintal and pay the arrears payment of the farmers immediately.

- (xiv) **Need for development of National Highway connecting Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, there is no National Highway to connect Eastern U.P. with Bihar and Eastern States. Therefore, in order to make good this shortage there is a need to construct National Highways connecting Gorakhpur with Ballia, Gajipur, Sarnath and Bodhgaya, Kushinagar with Barhaj, Doharighat, Mau, Gajipur upto Sarnath. The road running from Gorakhpur to Sewan, Chhapra, Patna and Gaya via Deoria also need to be constructed for the development of this country. I draw the attention of the Minister of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways and would like to submit that a survey of construction of these roads be conducted and construction undertaken by National Highway Authority.

- (xv) **Need to provide adequate share of power to Bihar from the Central Pool.**

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): There is acute shortage of electricity in Bihar. The situation there is getting worse day by day. The entire Bihar is facing power failure. In the capital Patna itself the availability of electricity remains for 8-10 hours only. People are agitating. If this situation persists law and order problem may arise. The main reason of electricity crisis in Bihar is due to non-availability of allocated quota from Central Pool. Alongwith that, communication gap between State and Union Government is also one of the reasons. The production of electricity at State level is negligible. Only 20-25 percent electricity is being supplied from Central Pool. Electricity is a basic need of people. Development of any field can be thought on this basis. As it is, Bihar is one of the backward States of the country and such crisis may further push it backwards.

Therefore, through this august House, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Power that by adopting a generous policy for the solution of electricity crisis in Bihar he should talk to the State Government and make full arrangements for the supply of electricity there so that a backward State could also march towards progress.

- (xvi) **Need to relax norms in the issuance of Commercial Pilot Licences and establish a Pilot Training Institute in Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu.**

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tirupattur): Expanding Industrial and Commercial activities and the resultant Economic Growth have augmented the civil aviation operations. The upward trend in international flight services and the inflow of increased number of passengers from foreign lands have given rise to more of inland services in the civil aviation sector. Construction of modern airports with updated facilities with international standards and introduction of more and more sophisticated aircrafts and flight operations by several new private players have given rise to a healthy competition to the public sector 'Air India' encouraging more people to fly these days on many new inland routes. So, trained pilots to operate different kinds of planes with technical skills and sound knowledge in technology are needed more now and a shortage is also there as such. But commercial pilot licenses are not issued that easily by the Civil Aviation Ministry even to pilots who have successfully gone through needed tests, examinations and quality training. Those who have put in painstaking efforts meet with delay and disappointment in getting CPL due to certain stipulation and conditionality. Considering the growing demand for CPL, Civil Aviation Ministry may adopt flexible approach holding hands-on flying tests considering overall flying hours done by a pilot rather than stressing on stipulated number of hours in a specified period. I would like to urge upon the Civil Aviation Ministry to establish a Pilot Training Institute in Tirupattur Constituency, as this part of Tamil Nadu has got more number of people traditionally enrolled in Armed Forces all along and an Air Force Station at Arakkonam suitable for all-weather-flying in all the seasons of the year is located there.

- (xvii) **Need to accord clearance for construction of roads under Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Lakhimpur-Kheri, Uttar Pradesh.**

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Sir, Approval has been accorded for the construction work of 2-dozen roads in the blocks of Mohamadi, Pasgawan, Mitauli and Gola of district Lakhimpur-Kheri falling in my constituency in the year 2004-

05 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. It is lying pending.

On my request the district unit is continuously seeking permission to prepare revised estimate in the view of increased cost. Neither such permission is being granted nor the work is being done.

I demand from the Government to start the construction of said roads without any further delay.

- (xviii) **Need to start an E.S.I. Hospital in Kolhapur, Maharashtra.**

[English]

SHRI S.D. MANDLIK (Kolhapur): There are around 30 thousand industrial workers in Kolhapur district and all are regular ESI cardholders. This also require medical attention as is envisaged in ESIC Act/Law.

Keeping this requirement in view the ESI Corporation, New Delhi has built a 150 bed hospital in Kolhapur. This was built at the cost of Rs. 8 crores in 1996. However, this hospital did not start for various reasons and the building is not in use.

Realizing the necessity of a full-fledged hospital at Kolhapur, the ESI Board of Directors decided to privatize the hospital vide resolution no. 80/81 dated 16th February 2000 & this decision was conveyed to the Mumbai High Court who in turn directed the ESIC to complete the privatization procedure. The workers union had then consented to abide by the High Court decision.

A tender notice to this effect was duly published in newspapers and a private party was fixed to start the hospital. The labour department of Government of India, however, did not permit the privatization process at this stage thus causing serious hardships to 30 thousand labour force in Kolhapur district.

Through your good office Sir, I urge the Central & State Governments to take steps to start the hospital either through their own resources or abide by the ruling of High Court of Mumbai and alleviate health hardship of 30 thousand labour force in Kolhapur district.

- (xix) **Need to take up gauge-conversion work on Virudhunagar-Manamadurai railway line in Tamil Nadu.**

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI (Sivakasi): The Gauge Conversion between Virudhunagar and Manamadurai via Aroppukottai is very important. Already the route between Tenkasi Virudhunagar, Trichy-Manamadurai Gauge conversion has been completed. So the only route



between Virudhunagar and Manamadurai is left for Gauge conversion. The Gauge Conversion work has been sanctioned and the Funds has also been allotted in the year 2007-08 Railways budget. But the conversion work has not yet started.

I, therefore, request through you to the Railway Ministry to take up the work immediately and complete the work on a war-footing.

15.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF  
PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION  
TO THE STATE OF NAGALAND

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 3rd January, 2008 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 3rd January, 2008 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland."

[Translation]

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU (Arunachal West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, imposition of the President's Rule in Nagaland by Central Government is an unconstitutional step. Floor-test was conducted in the Assembly of Nagaland on 13th December, 2007 and out of 48 Members, 19 voted against the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The history of Naga people is very unique and we are proud of it. The Naga people are very sensitive. The Government of India is not handling the delicate political situation of Nagaland properly.

Sir, the invoking of Article 356 with regard to the State of Nagaland is illegal and unconstitutional. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of Shri Rijiju will go on record. No other hon. Member's speech will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

[English]

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU (Arunachal West): Sir, everybody knows that India is a federal country and we have a federal structure but time and again the Congress Party is trying to bring in the kind of unitary character in our Constitution by illegal means of political acts. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, on the 13th of December when the Motion of No-confidence against the State Government of the Democratic Alliance of Nagaland was brought in, the Speaker of the Assembly had correctly given a decision thereby the Motion of No-Confidence was defeated by 24 Members against 19 Members. ...*(Interruptions)* After that, the Governor of Nagaland had recommended for the imposition of the President's Rule in Nagaland, which is undemocratic, unjustified and unconstitutional. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I will give the figures. ...*(Interruptions)* On the day of the No-Confidence Motion in the Nagaland Assembly, the ruling party had 24 Members in the effective strength of 48 Members. ...*(Interruptions)* The Nagaland People's Front had 19 Members, the BJP had four Members, and there was one independent Member who were supporting the ruling Government. The Congress Party had 17 Members, JD (U) had two Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may take your seat. Your speech will become a part of proceedings.

[English]

Now, Dr. Meinya.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Let me bring in some important point. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the total number of Members who were against the No-Confidence Motion was more than the number of Members who were in favour of the No-Confidence Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sir, I have not concluded my speech as yet. I have still to say something. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Speaker has disqualified nine Members, which is absolutely the right step taken by him in keeping with the rule.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I demand that the Government of Democratic Alliance of Nagaland should be reinstated and the Statutory Resolution which has been brought up by the hon. Minister here should not be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Meinya.

...(Interruptions)

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your permission to speak from here.

I rise to support the proclamation of the President's Rule in Nagaland on 3rd January, 2008. ...(Interruptions) As we all know, there was a political crisis in the Assembly. In the effective strength of the House of 48, the No-Confidence Motion was passed without any majority. There was a constitutional crisis and there was a political imbroglio. ...(Interruptions) The Governor had rightly recommended and the Government of India had imposed the President's Rule in Nagaland to run the administration of the State under Article 356. So, it was the necessity. ...(Interruptions) Now, the election process is on. Electioneering is doing very fine. Very soon we shall be having the new Assembly and the administration of the State will be restored. ...(Interruptions) This is a right step. I support the Statutory Resolution brought forward by the hon. Minister today.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members are requested to take their respective seats and allow me to say something.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The whole House shares your feelings, but you need to raise your issue properly.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. This is a very important issue. We have sufficient strength to get it passed without discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not give us the opportunity, we will get it passed without discussion.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND  
MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI  
PRIYA BANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I have no intention to prevent the hon'ble Members from raising their voice but all parties had agreed that it was a constitutional necessity to

approve the imposition of the President's Rule in Nagaland. I do not understand why it is being stalled despite a consensus reached on the issue. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I commend that the proclamation issued on 3rd January, 2008 under Article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland be approved by this august House. ...(Interruptions)

A copy of the proclamation, as stipulated under the Constitution, along with the consequential order has been placed on the Table of the House on 28th February, 2008. In keeping with the convention, a copy of the Governor's report recommending issuance of the proclamation is also placed on the Table of the House. The term of the Nagaland Assembly will end on 13.3.2008. The Election Commission has initiated the election process in the State. Voting is scheduled to take place on 5.3.2008; and the counting of votes will take place on 8.3.2008. The results are likely to be declared by 9.3.2008 or 10.3.2008.

Since the term of the Assembly will end on 13.3.2008, the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland may continue to be under suspended animation till 13.3.2008 as its term would naturally expire after 13.3.2008.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 3rd January, 2008 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland."

*The motion was adopted.*

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are raising a very important issue, but take your seat first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No purpose will be served by coming into the well. Raise your issue in a proper manner, take your seat and raise the issue from there.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be allowed to speak if you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not do.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 27th February, 2008 at 11 a.m.

15.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 27, 2008/Phaiguna 8, 1929 (Saka).*

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in  
Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition) and Printed by Sunlight Printers, Delhi - 110006**

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