

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Ninth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 12, 2006/Agrahayana 21, 1928 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohd. Tahir, Questions No. 282

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### Revival of Sick Jute Mills

\*282 +SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievement made in regard to jute production during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to close down certain jute mills;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore and the measures taken to protect the interests of workers;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revive the already closed jute mills; and

(e) if so, the number of the jute mills referred to the BIFR alongwith the steps taken for the revival of such mills?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## Statement

(a) The target set in the 10th Five Year Plan vis-a-vis actual production of raw jute are given below:-

Qty: In Lakh Bales

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Target	100.00	105.00	107.00	110.00
Actual Production	90.00	75.00	85.00	105.00

(b) Yes Sir. The Government had decided to close down four of the six jute mills of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC), a Government of India Undertaking.

(c) The four Mills proposed for closure have been identified as unviable. For the welfare of the workers, the Government has decided to offer a VRS package to the workers of NJMC. In addition, till the VRS is finally implemented, the government has been paying salary, wages, PF, ESI and other statutory dues to the workers through budgetary support to the NJMC.

(d) Does not arise as no mills of NJMC have been closed as yet. However, the Government proposes to revive two jute mills of NJMC, viz., Kinnison and Khardah, where production has been stopped. Government of India does not propose to take up revival of any Private or State Government owned mills.

(e) The total number of jute mills referred to BIFR is 30, including the six mills of NJMC. For the revival of Kinnison and Khardah Jute Mills, proposal has been sent to Bureau for Rehabilitation of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE). Further steps for revival of these mills can be taken after the decision of the BRPSE.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement it has been shown that the targets set for the years 2003-04 to 2006-07 have not been achieved and there is a continuous fall in it. It has been stated that a decision has been taken to close four mills out of the six. Will the Government stick to its decision? How the target set will be achieved? Will the government take this fact into account that the closure of a jute mill renders thousands of workers and its employees jobless? In

this way lakhs of jute workers have lost their jobs during the last few years and they are on the verge of starvation. Therefore, I would like to ask whether the Government have any scheme for rehabilitation of the jute workers?

**SHRI SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these targets are set under the fibre Plan and are fixed in advance by keeping in view the estimated production. But the production depends on rainfall. If rainfall is good production is good and if there is short rainfall, production is suffered. The hon. Member has asked about closed mills and their workers. I would like to inform, in this connection, that the Government are making payment of salaries even today to the workers of those closed mills 78 Jute mills all over the country are running in losses. Out of 36 mills 30 mills have been referred to BIFR. Of these 6 mills are Government owned. Besides, salaries are being paid to all the labourers at the government rates. The rehabilitation of workers and the revival or modernization of these mills will be done in future as per the recommendations of BRPSE and BIFR.

**SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, how many States are being assisted by the Government at present under the Special Jute Development Fund? Keeping in view the closing down of the jute mills, will the government consider an immediate increase in the amount of assistance to these jute mills?

**SHRI SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two types of mills. In NGMC we have six Government mills and rest of the mills belongs to private sector. Some of the private sector mills are earning good profit. We are concerned about only the Government owned mills and we are not concerned about private sector mills. But the facilities these mills are supposed to get from the Government under various schemes are being provided by the Jute Industry.

**SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any scheme is being formulated to sell the land belonging to jute mills to the private sector? If so, the reasons therefor? I would like to know whether any assessment has been made in regard to loss of production every year due to these mills being closed and whether efforts are being made separately for revival of these mills?

**SHRI SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two types of jute mills. All the Government owned jute mills are lying closed as these mills were

incurring losses. The Government are bearing loss of about Rs. 4600 crore even today. Six mills are lying closed. Despite all this we had constituted committee and Shri Wazzahat Habibullah was the Secretary of the said committee. The said committee visited those six mills. The committee submitted its report in which it was stated that two mills i.e. Kinnison and Khardah can be revived. The proposal in this regard is before BRPSE and once it is received back, we will look into it. Right now we neither have any proposal to sell the land of the mills nor we have moved any such proposal.

**SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is imperative to start Technology Mission on Jute for development of entire Jute Industry and for revival of sick jute mills in the country. Technology mission on jute should be started. Earlier also the Government had given an assurance that this mission would be started soon. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to when the technology mission on jute will be started and when this will be implemented?

**SHRI SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are four types of technology mission on Jute. Out of these four, first two are with the Ministry of Agriculture and the other two are with my Ministry. Market, godowns and ponds come under the third mission and whatever is required to be implemented we implement. There is a proposal of implementing the same in West Bengal and other states by locating them and what will have to be done for washing in ponds etc. Under fourth type of mission the Government provide 20 per cent subsidy. How to impart training and how to develop machinery comes under the fourth type of mission. According to me, the activities of technology on cotton and jute policy-

*(English)*

It is under progress.

**SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that the jute industry now-a-days seems to be the sunrise industry. Many diversifications are taking place. Even then the managements of various jute industries are resorting to anti-worker tactics. They are not paying the gratuity, provident fund and other statutory dues to the workers.

May I ask the Government as to what is the amount that they have swindled from the provident fund and gratuity of the workers? He has mentioned that thirty mills have been referred to the BIFR. Would the Minister name those thirty mills?

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got the list which I will pass on to the hon. Member. The hon. Member has asked about P.F. I would like to inform him that till now we have made payment of Rs.146 crore. We have paid Rs. 58 crore to ESI out of it. So far as wages, salaries and other things are concerned, the process of VRS is under process. I would like to assure the hon. Member that there will be no problem in it as the labour is under our control. So far as the list asked for by the hon. Member is concerned, I will send it to him.

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I do not have any qualm to say that in compliance with the promises made in the National Common Minimum Programme, the Government has been pursuing vigorously to revamp the textile industry, including the jute industry. The days of the golden fibre are seen to be surging back. I am sorry to state that the highest number of sick jute industries are in West Bengal. Nearly half of the sick jute industries belong to West Bengal. It is said that jute sector in West Bengal has been dominated by various fly-by-night operators and other unscrupulous elements.

May I ask the hon. Minister whether the present labour laws, including the jingoistic trade unionism which is prevalent in West Bengal, are playing the role of a disincentive? Do these things have any adverse effect on the growth of jute industry?

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to level allegations against anyone but I would like to say that Bangladesh and West Bengal are naturally suitable for the good production of jute because of availability of water and adequate rainfall. Bangladesh is giving a good competition and the production has also been good there. It is right that our mills of NJMC have been closed down. Labour problems have been there from time to time, but it is not so that mills have been closed there due to this reason only. There might have been delinquency on the part of management as they should have been provided with some incentives, but it is not so that only Unions are responsible for it. Now we are going to revive two mills out of the six. If the BRPSE clears the proposal I think these mills would start functioning very soon.

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I must humbly submit that it is not the jingoism of the trade unions that is responsible for the decline of the jute industry in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasgupta, you need not reply to Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

*... (Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am only making a submission that it is not because of the jingoism of the trade unions. The total delinquency of the jute management and the total inaction of the Government to discipline the jute industry have brought the national industry of West Bengal, that is the jute industry, to a standstill. The Government promises but does not take any step. Under its very nose, delinquency is taking place. Due to the closure of the NJMC, the whole jute industry has been taken over by the speculators and traders who are not interested in developing the jute industry.

In this background, I welcome the decision of the Government to revive the two jute mills, Kinnison and Khardah. But the point is the Government is inordinately delaying the revival. The hon. Minister had assured us several months back that the Government is going to revive these two mills. But it is pending for months together. Due to this delay, the machines are rotting and the total loss is piling up.

Therefore, my pointed question to the hon. Minister is this: How long he proposes to take to reopen these two jute mills for which he is making promises for months together?

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give the example of the NTC and other jute mills under the public sector. The nationalization of these mills took place keeping in view the interests of the poor and the labourers. But they incurred loss in the production—The NTC is in loss and there is loss in other jute mills too. Who is responsible for this? I do not want to go into its details ...*(Interruptions)* Regarding Kinnison and Khardah, we have sent a proposal to the BIFR. It's a judiciary system related matter. We have also asked the BRPSE in May, 2006 to expedite the matter. They

are giving hearing to the labour unions. If the hearing of the unions is completed with your help, then ...*(Interruptions)* we have given the proposal to the BRPSE in May, 2006 ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

It is not with me. It is with BRPSE ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

Whenever the BRPSE asks us to reopen, we are ready for that, we have sufficient funds and we have also done the complete homework in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

I cannot give any time limit because it is with BRPSE ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Do whatever you can to expedite this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I am not allowing that

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: As it is, we are not able to conclude more than three questions, which is shameful.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, farmers in North Bihar have been producing jute on a large scale for many years but for the last few years, all the jute mills have been closed in Bihar and there is no scope for the farmers to sell their jute. And I think the farmers there have been rendered a jobless on a large scale who had been earning their livelihood from these jute mills. Sir, through you, I want to know from the Hon. Ministers whether there is any special scheme for the farmers engaged in jute production, their safety and security, for their livelihood, for giving them incentives or whether any mill is proposed to be set up in the above area of Bihar where the farmers are solely dependent on jute farming.

SHRI SHANKAR SINH VAGHELA: We have a mill in Bihar at Katihar. I myself had told the Secretary when our farmer M.P. Yovraj ji called on me. In Katihar, there

is nothing except rust in machineries. If any private party comes to us in the coming days, we will utilize that land, if the state government wishes so. We have handed over two NTC mills to the Pondicherry government. Similarly, if the West Bengal and Bihar Government come forward and say that they would run those mills in collaboration with any party, we would give them that land and machinery as well. As far as the farmers are concerned, we are fixing the MSP at Rs. 1000/- however, the market value is Rs. 1400/- per quintal. We have been doing commercial operation for the last two years so that the farmers could get good prices, hence MSP was not required. If even these rates come down, the government would come to the rescue of the farmers through the MSP operation and the Technology Mission one, two, three and four are ultimately for the benefit of the farmers.

#### **Fake Currency**

\*283. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fake currency is in circulation in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of fake currency seized in various States during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of cases registered and persons arrested in such cases;

(d) whether the Government has made any investigation to find out the inflow/source of fake currency in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps/action taken by the Government to check such sources/inflow of fake currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### **Statement**

Information available on recoveries/seizures made by banks and law enforcement agencies suggests circulation of fake Indian currency notes.

As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, the State/UT-wise details of fake Indian currency notes recovered/seized and number of cases registered during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 is given in Annexure-I. The number of persons arrested under

counterfeiting during the same period is given in Annexure-II.

As per reports, fake Indian currency notes are smuggled into the country through conscious couriers, smugglers, petty traders, terrorists and insurgents through clandestine means.

The Government has taken a number of steps to curb circulation of fake currency notes in the country. These inter-alia include round the clock vigilance by the security forces and Customs authorities manning the borders to prevent smuggling of fake currency notes into

the country, upgradation of intelligence network, conduct of special operation along the borders, introduction of modern surveillance equipment including night vision devices, erection of fencing along the borders, training of law enforcement agencies and dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media for the benefit of public. Further, based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Finance, additional security features have been incorporated in Indian bank notes making counterfeiting extremely difficult. The Central Bureau of investigation has been nominated as the nodal agency to monitor investigation of fake currency cases.

### *Annexure I*

#### *Statement of Counterfeit Currency (Recovered and Seized) during 2003-2005 (State/UT-wise and Denomination-wise)*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2003				2004				2005			
		Value in Rs.			Total no. of FIR's	Value in Rs.			Total no. of FIR's	Value in Rs.			Total no. of FIR's
		(R)	(S)	(R+S)		(R)	(S)	(R+S)		(R)	(S)	(R+S)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1729120	3785685	5514805	244	1540760	4605770	6146530	163	798810	13607590	14406400	231
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	13000	13000	7	0	2700	2700	3	0	39400	39400	4
3.	Assam	1265200	1736400	3001600	67	675250	570580	1245830	48	848540	950560	1799100	94
4.	Bihar	3580770	231540	3812310	44	2605610	26300	2633910	10	1302330	723300	2025630	28
5.	Chattisgarh	500	169600	170100	12	0	237520	237520	8	0	348630	348630	56
6.	Goa	11250	18900	30150	3	0	0	0	0	0	72150	72150	6
7.	Gujarat	2131810	4357410	6489220	247	1457950	1385200	2843150	120	1219950	2061800	3281750	419
8.	Haryana	0	383000	383000	29	0	315930	315930	35	0	156320	156320	37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	11600	11600	2	0	32370	32370	6	0	12000	12000	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	278130	611800	889930	24	553640	1326890	1880530	31	221950	1949800	2171750	29
11.	Jharkhand	0	33550	33550	14	0	144400	144400	12	0	61650	61650	14
12.	Karnataka	991200	1625285	2616485	108	1541060	725490	2266550	48	2950980	2768890	5719870	118
13.	Kerala	401300	958225	1360525	59	594340	612700	1207040	58	512640	2061475	2574115	69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	345060	99210	444270	20	794140	389160	1183300	26	900810	660340	1561150	42
15.	Maharashtra	4191570	2591205	6782775	183	3494360	11603230	15097590	119	1578055	6132606	7710861	225
16.	Manipur	0	211500	211500	7	0	414600	414600	4	0	1063050	1063050	11
17.	Meghalaya	0	30600	30600	6	0	35700	35700	2	0	14150	14150	3
18.	Mizoram	1400	268400	269800	12	0	795000	795000	7	0	37400	37400	5
19.	Nagaland	0	127300	127300	5	0	0	0	0	0	49500	49500	6
20.	Orissa	346720	130310	477030	9	574950	49500	624450	5	627050	19800	646850	17
21.	Punjab	200	4038650	4038850	38	0	7205070	7205070	63	0	3752040	3752040	73
22.	Rajasthan	1787710	529870	2317580	22	2105060	3827818	5932878	72	1255240	4013540	5288780	85
23.	Sikkim	0	342000	342000	4	0	1300	1300	1	0	1000	1000	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1503710	1741560	3245270	47	1694880	6568440	8263300	49	1346670	2054310	3400980	49
25.	Tripura	0	113100	113100	10	0	95200	95200	12	0	97000	97000	16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3179450	3138480	6317930	158	2369285	4351175	6720460	119	2508315	2875325	5384640	204
27.	Uttarakhand	0	7200	7200	7	0	57500	57500	16	0	179100	179100	23
28.	West Bengal	3229010	695150	3924160	57	1513670	1228900	2740570	100	1372810	1780100	3132910	92
Total (States)		24974110	28001530	52975640	1445	21514935	46808443	68123378	1137	17445150	47522826	64967776	1963
<b>Union Territories</b>													
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	4550	200	4750	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	771450	1600	773050	2	1245080	28350	1273430	4	1212340	0	1212340	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	9900	9900	1	0	0	0	0	0	11150	11150	4
32.	Daman & Diu	0	1800	1800	3	0	0	0	0	0	8800	8800	5
33.	Delhi	3526790	290950	3826740	11	4316090	1442100	5758190	31	2081290	989520	3070810	18
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	1	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	200	200	1	0	2900	2900	2	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		4302790	313650	4616440	19	5561170	1473450	7034820	38	3293630	1009470	4303100	27
Total (All-India)		29276900	28315180	57592080	1464	27076105	48081893	75157998	1175	20738780	48532096	69279876	1990

Not- (R) Recovered (no. of Pieces Detected at Banks, Treasures etc.,)

(S) Seized (No. of pieces seized by Police)

**Annexure II***Persons Arrested under Counterfeiting during 2003-2005*

S.No.	State/UT	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	380	395	417
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	1
3.	Assam	100	104	140
4.	Bihar	108	145	106
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	70	51
6.	Goa	2	0	6
7.	Gujarat	145	94	99
8.	Haryana	64	51	44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	38	34
11.	Jharkhand	21	21	51
12.	Karnataka	116	127	113
13.	Kerala	237	139	128
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26	65	80
15.	Maharashtra	166	198	234
16.	Manipur	12	7	4
17.	Meghalaya	4	2	6
18.	Mizoram	13	4	12
19.	Nagaland	2	0	6
20.	Orissa	28	21	52
21.	Punjab	134	155	136
22.	Rajasthan	66	107	100
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	122	80	82
25.	Tripura	10	18	36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	258	308	354

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttaranchal	87	20	41
28.	West Bengal	135	176	215
Total (States)		2269	2350	2556
29.	A&N Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	7	0
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	53	82	51
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	1	2	0
Total (UTs)		57	91	51
Total (All-india)		2326	2441	2607

Source: Crime in India

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply given by the Government to the question asked by me, fake currency notes worth Rs. 40 crore have been in circulation in the country in the last three years and this is very dangerous for the Indian economy. As per the Government's reply to the unstarred question No. 598 dated 24.11.06 regarding seized fake currency, it was stated that the information was being collected whereas in the newsitem published in 'The Times of India' dated 18 September, 2006, it was reported that the most of the fake currency notes were coming from Quetta. As per a magazine report published from Mumbai, the head of the CBI on 6 January, 2006 had cited shortage of manpower as the main reason for circulation of fake currency and non-investigation into all such cases. Despite that the Government do not want to give information in connection with the circulation of fake currency. Because some big shots of the country are involved in this trade. My question is that the Government should give the details of the recovered/seized fake currency notes by the banks, police agencies and other enforcement agencies in each state of the country during the year 2006 till date along with the full details in regard to the names of the persons and neighbouring countries involved in it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter of fake currency is looked after by the Finance Ministry and when any one is arrested in this connection, the State police is asked to file a case against him and if the CBI arrests any such person, it is empowered to file a case against him. All these figures are with the Finance Ministry. As per the figures available with me, I cannot give the detailed reply to all his questions and that too verbally. The chart available with me will be given to the hon. Member and will also be laid on the Table of the House as well.

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 4629 FIRs were filed and 7374 persons arrested under the recovery and seizure campaign of fake currency during the last three years. I want to know whether the Government would reveal the names of such persons in order to give information to the common man in this matter as also the effective steps taken to prove the guilt of the officers of the banks, police and other investigating agencies involved in it or the number of such officers who have been awarded punishment in this connection.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the cases which have been filed against such persons are in the public domain and anyone can get information about them. The



Government cannot furnish information about which are in the courts cases them. To inform the common people the Ministry of Finance has given information about such cases through newspapers, magazines, on T.V. and through other modes as well. In that case action is taken not only against Government officials, but also against the people possessing fake currencies or who are printing them or the government officials who help them in that process. The involvement of Government officers is less in comparison to others in it.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now it has been said that

*[English]*

the Central Bureau of Investigation has been nominated as the nodal agency.

*[Translation]*

Have they taken note of the statement of the Chief of CBI..\* *(Interruptions)* in which he ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not take names.

*[English]*

Do not take the name.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please expunge the name from record.

CBI Chief has said that fake currency is being regularly sent by Pakistan. It is also one of the forms of attack. The other thing pointed out by him is

*[English]*

the premier investigating agency has just 8 investigating officers in its cyber crime cell.

*[Translation]*

He said that there is shortage of manpower in the agency. That is why they cannot tackle it as the number of officials is well short of the required number. Our laws are also not as strict as they should have been. Therefore there is a need to bring changes in the laws. He has also stated that huge quantity of fake currencies is being sent to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh from Pakistan and they have made Nepal, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Thailand their transit points. Similar other methods are also being adopted. Hence I would like to know from hon. Minister

regarding the steps which have been taken to check the invasion being carried out by Pakistan in the form of sending fake currencies to India.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very essential to keep in mind that if we take steps by assuming that fake currencies are coming only from abroad or being printed in other countries, our steps will be weakened. Some people also try to manufacture fake currency in our country too. So it is necessary to adopt a two-pronged strategy. We have also to take action against them who are involved in this work here. We take such steps with the help of state police and CBI.

Sir, the workload on CBI has increased so much that each case is being tried to be sent to CBI. It is true that the number of officers in CBI is few and the entire country comes under its jurisdiction. Therefore, it should also be kept in mind as to how much we should depend on CBI. The state police have to take care of it.

Sir, so far as the issue of fake currency of other entire country is concerned it is discussed by our Secretaries when they meet. If this issue gets aggravated, it is discussed at Foreign Minister level and attempt is made to solve it through diplomatic channel. The issue is brought to the notice of the officers, Ministers and Governments of other countries and steps are taken to check it.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister said that there is shortage of manpower in CBI. I would like to know what he is doing to address this problem?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my problem is that neither CBI nor Ministry of Finance is under me but question has been asked to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you getting agitated. It is not good to get so much agitated.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore this question should have gone to the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Personnel.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We have the Deputy Prime Minister in waiting ! Next, Shri Anwar Hussain.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Despite that I did not refuse to answer it, I answered it. I will answer it after consulting them.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Minister not to take note of supplementary to supplementary question. Shrimati Minati Sen.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, you have already called me.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I asked you to put the supplementary. I am sorry. Sometimes it gets confused. So many things are said. Shri Anwar Hussain, please put your supplementary.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, the SSP of the Special Task Force Shri Bhagat Singh is reported to have remarked in the *Hindustan Times* dated November, 24 and I quote.

"Instead of sending fake currency notes to chest for destruction, the private banks have been pushing them back into the market."

This is a serious allegation. So, I would like to know whether it is really a fact. If it is so, which are the private banks that are doing so and what steps the Government has taken against those banks?

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Finance Minister would be able to answer this.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, if such things are happening anywhere it is really a serious thing and Ministry of Finance will certainly take steps in this regard and they do not have any problem about it. But where has it taken place, on what basis it is being said and if this is true how much it is true, it is also necessary to take all these things into account in Parliament. Taking all these things into account whatsoever can be done, the Government will certainly do that.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: That is a very serious matter.

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from fake notes or currency, circulation of Bhutanese and Nepali currency in North Bengal is rampant, especially in Jalpaiguri. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, as to what action the Government is taking to stop the circulation of foreign currency in border areas?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, if the currency is coming from some other country and that currency is also fake currency, it would be necessary for the State Police to find out who are responsible for that and if it is brought to the notice of the CBI, the CBI also will take action against those who are responsible for it. It is done in this manner. But the Finance Ministry had appointed a Committee. That Committee has evolved a system to deal with these matters and that procedure is being followed.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is correct in so far as fake currency is being printed both in India as well as outside it. But, Pakistan's name invariably figures regarding the coming in of fake currency mainly from abroad. But, even more serious is the news often published in the newspapers that such fake Indian currency is being printed in the Pakistan's Government Press and is being sent to our country through drug mafia and Malhotra ji has mentioned the names of the States. Are the Government aware of this ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Geete, it is a very serious allegation that in Government Press it is happening.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: These news are being published in the news regularly that fake currency is being sent to our country through drug mafia. If the government have information about this ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: However, I have no knowledge. But, it is a very serious allegation.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: What are the steps being taken by the Government to check it? ..  
..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It must be serious. If the allegation is true, then it is very serious.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, care should be taken to see that whatever is said in the House should not affect the relations with a neighbouring country. Thus, as per the rules. So every Precaution is taken above it. Thus, as per the rules, a question should not be asked on the basis of some report in media. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Please, speak.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The Government can tell that it is wrong. You should say that it is wrong ....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take your seat. You have asked your question. Now you should let him answer it. It is not necessary that the reply should be to your liking.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: So, if somebody is saying that it is in my knowledge, then, I will make a reply also and tell the House that if it is true then we will take action on it. But, if others ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are right.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many such statements have been made by the Government officials. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as the hon. Minister is saying, I also felt it is a very serious charge that the Government of India Press is deliberately making fake currency. What he is saying is that you should take full responsibility for this.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, if the hon. Member is willing to take this responsibility, diplomatically we will definitely raise this issue with the Government against

which this allegation is made. But if the hon. Member is not taking that responsibility and saying. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Sir, how can a Member take responsibility? Which Member of the House will take responsibility? ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is the rule.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Your Please sit down.

[English]

He is a senior Member.

[Translation]

You have made your point, Geete ji. Please, take your seat now.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, I request you.

[Translation]

Please, have patience to hear.

[English]

Please, have the patience to hear him.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: If it is wrong, then we will accept it. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I think, the hon. Member will hear me first and then get up... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are right.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: And then ask anything with your permission.

*[Translation]*

I was saying that if such an allegation has been levelled against someone and the Members of the House are taking responsibility for it then, the Government will definitely look into it. But, if some Member is saying here something on hearsay then it will not be acceptable. If tomorrow he would claim that he was not aware of it and he had raised the matter only because someone else had told him so then he cannot have it both ways ...*(Interruptions)*. But, whatever has been said here is a very serious allegation and the government's view is that such things do not happen. But, if it is happening then we will definitely take up the matter in the talks to be held with the other Government.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to till the hon. Home Minister that fake currency notes of Rs.500 denomination are entering Bihar through Nepal border in large numbers.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The same question was put.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Hundreds of persons have been arrested and recovery has also been made. What action is being taken by the Government? The rule has changed there and whether you have talked to the Government there or not? This has been brought to Bihar through ISI agents only. What concrete steps he would like to take to check it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we can take action if it is Indian currency. We can also take action against a person if he is bringing here fake currency of another country too.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: I am talking about notes of Rs.500 demomination. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: If I may say so, please do not do that,

*[Translation]*

It is not proper. You ask question and interrupt the Minister. It is not possible that the reply should always please you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Most of the fake notes are of Rs. 500 denomination followed by those of Rs. 100 denomination. The Finance Ministry has taken action in this regard by constituting a special committee. They have recommended to change the ink and to incorporate some features through which it can be easily ascertained whether a note is genuine or not. They have also recommended to install ultra violet machines inside the Banks. They have tried to check it by installing machines. All this work is done by either the Bank or the State Police or CBI. Action will definitely be taken in such cases as decided and ordered by the Finance Ministry.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 284: Dr. Dharendra Agarwal—Not present.

Shri Jivabhai Ambalal Patel—Not Present.

Q. No, 285: Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo—Not Present.

Shri Brajesh Pathak

#### **Import of Agricultural Produce**

*[Translation]*

\*285.+SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the content of agricultural produce in imports has been progressively increasing;

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

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

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per Import Export Data maintained by Department of Commerce, the share of Agricultural produce in total imports was 5.24% in the year 2003-2004 which has declined to 4.11% in 2004-05 and to 3.16% in 2005-2006.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India has all along been known for agriculture. Agriculture is the mainstay of more than 65 per cent population of the country even today. The hon. Minister and the Government have come out with the reply that agricultural import is decreasing. I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, as to the time by which India, a predominantly agricultural country, will become self-reliant in agriculture?

*[English]*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked what is the proportion of agriculture in total imports of the country. The answer is very clear. As a proportion of total imports, agriculture is accounting for a declining proportion. Right now, the imports of agriculture account for no more than three per cent of our total imports. I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that it accounts for about nine per cent of the total exports. Overall in the trade scenario, agriculture accounts for about nine per cent of exports and about three per cent of imports.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only the hon. Minister and the Government can say as to where the Government figures have been taken from and what is the basis thereof. I want to state that a huge quantity of wheat was produced in India last year. The government rates for procurement of wheat were so low that the farmers sold it to a private company of Australia at the rate of Rs. 800 to 900 per quintal instead of selling it to the Government agency. It is a matter of grief as to what policy did the Government of India, particularly the Government of Uttar Pradesh adopt and how did it frame it that India had to import the same wheat from the same company at the rate of Rs. 1100 per quintal. I want to

know from the hon. Minister as to what were the reasons that wheat was imported to India from the same company at the rate of Rs. 1100 per quintal which had earlier been permitted to purchase wheat at the rate of Rs. 800 and Rs. 900?

*[English]*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The decision to import wheat was taken largely because of a shortfall in domestic procurement of wheat. The shortfall of procurement of wheat was in Punjab and Haryana; but most substantially, the shortfall of procurement was in the hon. Member's own State of Uttar Pradesh. This was the reason why the Government was forced to place orders on import of about 5½ million tonnes of wheat, out of which 2.7 million tonnes has already arrived. The decision to import wheat has been taken only to build up food stocks so that the procurement programme is not affected.

SHRI K.S. RAO: A large number of farmers in this country are capable of producing not only to meet the requirement of the country but also to export the agricultural produce. The major reason that is coming in the way is only the unremunerative price to them. While we are prepared to subsidise by purchasing the food-grains from outside the country at a price higher than the Minimum Support Price, if we were to increase the Minimum Support Price to the farmers, they can produce much more. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will suggest to the Cabinet or the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister to increase the Minimum Support Price for those food-grains which our people can produce in abundance rather than subsidizing the imports.

MR. SPEAKER: This is really for the other Ministry.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to convey through you to the hon. Member that imports of agricultural commodities are resorted to when there is a shortfall in domestic production. The most important agricultural commodity that is imported is edible oil. About 60 per cent of the imports of our agricultural commodities is edible oil. We produce about eight million tonnes of edible oil, and we import about four million tonnes of edible oil. In spite of record production in oilseeds in the country, we have been unable to meet the growing demand. As demand for edible oil is going up, domestic production has not been able to keep pace with it, and we have imported four million tonnes of edible oil.

For the last 25 years, domestic production of pulses has stagnated at about 13 million tonnes. We import about two million tonnes of pulses. We import cashews because we do not have adequate production of cashews in the country. I might say that in a large number of cases, we import raw materials and we export value added products. India is the largest importer of raw cashews but we are also the largest exporter of processed cashews. So, we import agricultural commodities not because we like imports; we import agricultural commodities because there is a shortfall in domestic production, and consumption is going up.

As far as hon. Member's question is concerned, it is not a simple matter that just by increasing Minimum Support Price you are going to get a response in terms of increased production. It depends on technology; it depends on the soils on which many of these crops are grown. It is a fact that almost 85 per cent of the oilseeds and pulses are grown in rain-fed conditions. So, even if you have a remunerative Minimum Support Price, it is unlikely that you are going to get the supply in response, as the hon. Member is thinking he will get.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, a very exhaustive answer has been given; now there shall hardly be any Supplementary.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has just given the details of continuous fall in the import of agricultural produces. But he did not state as to which of the produces is/are being imported continuously. I want to now from the hon. Minister whether he is going to launch any new programme to increase production of those agricultural produces which are being imported continuously.

*[English]*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have already mentioned that edible oils and pulses account for almost 70 per cent of the imports of agricultural commodities. I do want to bring, through you, Sir, to the hon. Member's attention the fact that the Government monitors the import of agricultural commodities. We monitor the imports on a quarterly basis of about 240 critical agricultural commodities. This information is available on the website. It is in the public domain. We make sure that we are up to date on what is the import that is taking place, and by

and large, Sir, as I have explained, imports of agricultural commodities are taking place where there is a shortfall in domestic production. Whenever domestic production increases, automatically imports fall.

MR. SPEAKER: You have answered it.

Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is good production of fruit horticulture in our country. Apples, grapes and pomegranate of our country are very sweet. In spite of this apple is being imported from other countries. I want to say that there is no need to import apple from outside when we export it. The apple of our country is sold at Rs. 50 per kilo ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put question.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: The apple we import is sold at the rate of Rs. 100 a kilo, which does not taste so good either. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the need to import these things from outside?

*[English]*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a specific question on apples. I might mention here that the total import of apples is about three to four per cent of our total consumption. In other words, out of apples worth Rs. 100 that we consume in India, only apples worth Rs. 3 is imported largely from Australia and New Zealand. Sir, as a result of these imports from Australia and New Zealand, farmers of Himachal Pradesh are actually getting better prices. I am not justifying imports. All I am saying is that when India has removed its quantitative restrictions, there is an import duty of 50 per cent on apples, there is still apple import taking place, and it is not to the detriment of the local farmers.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Sir, the Indian peasants would like to know about the discrimination. Six rupees a kilo is paid for the procurement of Indian wheat while Rs. 10 a kilo is paid for the foreign imported wheat.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered it.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Sir, he only said theoretically. He said that there is a big problem of some technology or there is no necessity of technology. It is a question whether you are ready to pay. There is

a fiasco of the procurement last year with only two million tonnes of wheat could be collected and 28 million tonnes of wheat was there earlier. During this period, everybody was telling that because of lack of proper price, Indian peasants were not ready for procurement. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to mend its methods and give equal price and equal respect to the Indian peasants. You please give what you are paying to the foreigners to the Indian peasants also. That is what they are asking.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Minimum Support Price is fixed after very careful consideration by the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices. Various methods are used, and a formula is finally arrived at for calculating the Minimum Support Price. It is not true to say that the Indian farmer has been consistently discriminated against. In fact, Sir, if you look at all the figures, the terms of trade in the last decade has moved in favour of the Indian agriculture.

Now, it is true that in the last decision that we took to import wheat, an argument was made as to why we are not paying more to the domestic farmers and paying more to outsiders. The fact of the matter is that, if I may say so, when we import, we pay in dollars, and when we pay the procurement price we pay in rupees. We have ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, let me finish my reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me finish, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Let us hear him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is a celebrity economist. Economists know too much than an ordinary person.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am trying to make a simple point that as of now, we do not have a foreign exchange constraint, but we do have financial conditions, which provide the background to taking decisions on procurement prices. In spite of that, this time, the MSP that was announced for wheat well in advance, has been a record Minimum Support Price for wheat. So, it is not true to say that the Government has discriminated against Minimum Support Price or procurement price. ...*(Interruptions)* The fact of the matter is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the answer of the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me complete, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, please complete.

*[Translation]*

What is this, leave it, you sit down, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, consistently, we have been increasing procurement prices; we have been increasing Minimum Support Price. But this procurement is not going to increase in spite of an increase in the procurement price because of the failure of the procurement machinery.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You have just said.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Then, the Government has no alternative but to import wheat because we have the Public Distribution System to maintain...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We should all practice brevity.

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\*Not recorded.

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]***Monitoring of Multinational Detective Companies**

\*286. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multinational detective companies have spread their network in the country in the absence of any regulatory law in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any system to monitor the mode of functioning of such agencies; and

(d) if not, the steps Government is contemplating to enact a law to put in place a mechanism for the monitoring of these multinational private agencies?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) At present the Government does not maintain any data on private detective agencies. However, the Government is proposing to enact a law to regulate all private detective agencies in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

*[Translation]*

What else do you want to ask.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very brief reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Brevity is sometimes good. Brevity is always a virtue.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Sir, the Minister has given such replies to the House with twice or three during the last year. I would like to draw your attention towards a statement made by the hon Minister.

*[English]*

"With terrorism posing a real time threat, Government said on Saturday, it was planning to rope in the services of around 50 lakh private security guards in the country for information gathering to boost its intelligence network."

*[Translation]*

Last time we had brought a Bill in this regard and had given our consents to it. The above statement seems to convey that the Government lacks a good network for gathering information and hence it is going to borrow the services of these 50 lakh guards. In the prevailing situation we do not have any data about the private agencies which investigate into the personal lives of people living outside and in the country. Anyone can get any information about us and publish it in newspapers. The Government have been saying since last year or so that it would bring a Bill to check such activities. I had read that the Bill would be brought during the Winter Session. Only four days are left for the Winter Session to end. I would like a categorical answer in this regard from the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to fix a time limit for it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the country has been facing this problem for the last 50 years and when, last year, we were discussing the Private Security Agencies Regulation Bill in the House, the Hon. Members had asked if we would bring the Private Detective Agencies Regulation Bill as well. At that time I had confirmed that we would bring such a Bill. We have taken appropriate steps in this direction. The Bill has been prepared by our Ministry and it has been sent to the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry is examining whether it has been drafted properly or not. But the Law Ministry has many other important Bills with it, so it has sought some time. I hope to bring this Bill in the next session and also that required steps in this regard would be taken by that time.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: It is evident that Indian and foreign agencies are involved in espionage in the country. A lot of Espionage activities are being carried



out in the country. And as you are well-aware sting operations are also being conducted with the help of electronic media. You can also watch it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to watch it.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Sir, what can be done, there is no alternative. We come to know many things about the country and the world through newspapers. These people investigate matters and then report them. Until a Bill is brought to make such people responsible for their acts of omission and commission and keep a check on their modus-operandi these things would go on. I do not agree with the Minister that this Bill is likely to be brought in the next session. The Bill should be brought soon to check such activities. The Government agencies are not doing anything in this regard. Indian, American and Russian agencies are working in the country. Is the Minister aware of this fact? If he is, then what steps he is taking to curb their activities and what action of immediate effect does he intend to take in this regard?

*[English]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: It is a very good question.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is necessary to differentiate between private detective agencies and Government detective agencies. Private detective agencies provide services to individuals. When parents fix the marriages of their children they take the help of such agencies to check the antecedents of the prospective bride or groom. Moreover, when two companies prepare to carryout any transactions they use such agencies to satisfy themselves about the credentials of the other party. But these private detectives agencies do not interfere in the working of the Government. We have made a provision that if such agencies get any information which is connected to the country and is of public interest then it would be their responsibility to bring it to the Government's notice. In this way the private detective agencies may assist the government. The private agencies are working for the Government of India and the State Governments also have their own agencies and they should also function. If someone wants work in a personal capacity then that person should be given only that work in respect of which he could be relied upon. This is the perspective in which the said legislation is

being formulated. Your question is in the right perspective, we propose to bring this Bill, which has been delayed for a long time. It is hoped that the Bill would be brought in the forthcoming Parliament session but this may not be taken as an assurance to the House. But I do hope that it would be brought in the forthcoming session. If the Law Minister had not other major Bills pending with it, it would have been brought during this session itself.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is expression of hope.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am really surprised to know that the Government does not maintain any data on private detective agencies. As far as I understand, even with the present law, you can take action against the private detective agencies, which are working against the interests of the States. There are private agencies, which are giving information to foreign countries and are making use of it. It has been reported several times in the Press. But I am sorry to know that you do not have any detail; it is regretful. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Put your question, please.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Minister, you must have some details. You have a law to check it. With all authority, I tell you that the present law is quite capable of acting against it. But still you do not act and you do not have the data. Now, you are in the process of bringing an Act, and that is being considered by the Law Ministry. But how long will it take? Let me have the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question will drive away the detective agencies.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): He is a good detective. Who knows?. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I can understand the feelings of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a lawyer also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: He is a lawyer; and he has been a very distinguished parliamentarian.....

MR. SPEAKER: That I am realizing everyday!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: But that is not the question. I want the answer of my question, which is concerning about data ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the State Governments do have some information about the agencies, which are carrying on these kinds of duties and tasks.

The Union Government is also having the information. What is not available in the law. Under the law, it becomes necessary for them to first get the licence or permission from the State Government and then carry on with their duties and tasks. Now, that is what is to be done by them. Then, who can do it, who cannot do it and when can the licence be cancelled—all these details are provided in the law. For your information, very respectfully, I would like to submit that there is no existing law as such for this purpose. That is why, we are drafting a new bill for this purpose. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There should be no interruption during answer.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as taking action is concerned, it is one thing. As far as maintaining a list and register is concerned or giving licence is concerned, it is another thing. If anybody is acting, if anybody is violating the human rights or the rights given to the individuals under the Constitution, action certainly can be taken. That is a different thing. I am replying to a question whether the Government is intending to have a law or not. I am saying, 'yes'. Since you have suggested, we have accepted that suggestion. We are in the process of drafting the law, and that Bill will be introduced. It could have been introduced if there were no big Bills pending with us. It could have been introduced in this Session also. But in the next Session, we would be in a position to introduce the Bill. But I am again submitting that it should not be treated as an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an expression of hope.

[Translation]

#### Incentives in Special Economic Zones

\*287. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

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

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government for grant of permission for setting up of units in designated Special Economic Zones (SEZs); and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the applicants are treated without discrimination irrespective of their size?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The criteria for grant of permission for setting up units in the designated SEZ have been laid down in Rule 18 of the SEZ Rules, 2006 which were published in part II Section 3 sub-section (I) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 10th February, 2006 under GSR No. 54(E). The important criteria amongst the provisions are that the proposal should meet the requirement of positive net foreign exchange earnings; availability of space and other infrastructure support as confirmed by the developer in writing and that the applicant should give undertaking to fulfill the environmental and pollution control norms, as may be applicable. Applications for establishment of units in the SEZs fulfilling these criteria are considered by the Approval Committee without any discrimination.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has referred to various criteria of Rules of 2006. But I want to tell the hon. Minister that the SEZ rules of 2006 are being violated at various places in the country.

[English]

According to the rules: "The developer cannot sell the land to not more than one unit holder or cannot sell their plot to another."

[Translation]

And there are various such SEZs. I would like to quote an instance here. In Surat, same plot of land has been allotted to several persons in the SEZ, complaints have been lodged in this regard, but to no avail. The laid down norms are being violated. Do the Government propose to take any steps in this regard? Would the Government like to give any assurance to the Unit holders amid the reports of RBI and the Ministry of Finance that there is loss to the tune of Rs.1 lakh 70 thousand crore causing wide apprehension among the unit holders that their benefits may be forfeited?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House has passed the SEZ Act. As far as Surat SEZ is concerned, this one is an old SEZ. This SEZ was started

when this Act was not enacted. After enactment of the SEZ Act, the Surat SEZ also comes under it. I would like to thank the hon. member for bringing it to our notice and this will be probed into, if there are complaints that same plot of land is being sold several times, then necessary probe will be ordered into that.

*[English]*

MD. SALIM; Sir, there should be a Half-an-Hour discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, there should be a full-fledged discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, this is an important issue. There should be a separate discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You please give your notice first.

...*(Interruptions)*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

### Simplification of Export Procedures

\*284. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the procedures/formalities involved in exporting have been adequately simplified as envisaged in the foreign trade policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Government has taken several steps to simplify the procedures. It is a continuous and ongoing exercise. To make the export promotion schemes user friendly, major simplification of procedures

has been introduced. To that end, EDI enabled single application form covering all export promotion schemes has been introduced. Online exchange of data with Customs in the Department of Revenue, remittance of application: fees through electronic fund transfer (EFT) are some of the other steps which have already been taken to further simplify the procedures for the exporters availing the export promotion schemes.

### Export to Pakistan

\*288. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the items being exported to Pakistan under South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA);

(b) whether there has been any hurdles in exporting the products to Pakistan as agreed upon in SAFTA; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The notification issued by the Government of Pakistan on 1st July 2006 for tariff reductions under the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) was with a rider which makes imports from India subject to their Import Policy Order which prescribes a List of importable items from India called Positive List. The Positive List, which then consisted of 773 items, has been expanded to 1075 items vide Order dated.

3.11.2006 issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan. The details are available in the Website [www.commerce.nic.in](http://www.commerce.nic.in) under the heading 'Trade Agreements/Transit Arrangements—India-Pakistan Trading Arrangement'.

(b) The Pakistan's notification is a derogation of SAFTA as the Article 7 of the SAFTA provides that tariff liberalizations of SAFTA would cover all tariff lines except those items kept in the Sensitive List (Negative List) by each member state.

Although the SAFTA has come into force from 1st January 2006, in view of different budget periods of member states, it was decided that the phased Tariff

Liberalization Programme (TLP) would come into effect from 1st July 2006 (Nepal from 1st August 2006) with the condition that the TLP for the first two-year phase would be completed by 31 December 2007. The member states have issued notifications accordingly. The trade data under SAFTA has not been compiled as yet.

The effect of Pakistan's notification is to limit SAFTA tariff concessions for India only to the items on the said Positive List. This additional condition was neither discussed by Pakistan during the SAFTA negotiations nor figured in the Instruments of Ratification submitted by them to SAARC Secretariat. Government of Pakistan had ratified SAFTA without any reservations. Hence, SAFTA would have little operational meaning if Pakistan does not follow SAFTA Agreement in letter and spirit.

(c) India had, in July 2006, conveyed its concerns to the SAARC Secretariat and requested for holding a meeting of SAFTA Ministerial Council (SMC), which is the highest decision-making body of SAFTA, for addressing this issue. During the 27th SAARC Council of Ministers' Meeting, which concluded in Dhaka on August 2, 2006, India had very forcefully raised concerns regarding non-implementation of SAFTA by Pakistan, pointing out that this was a negation of SAFTA and jeopardized its implementation. After protracted negotiations, it was finally agreed that the next regular meeting of the SAFTA Ministerial Council (SMC) would have to resolve this issue before the next session of the Council of Ministers with a view to ensuring smooth implementation of the Agreement. The issue is now slated to be discussed in the next SMC meeting to be organized shortly by the SAARC Secretariat as per the mutual convenience of the Member States.

*[English]*

#### **Foreign Direct Investment**

\*289 SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the sectors and the countries identified as sensitive for foreign investment vis-a-vis India's national security;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to review Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Government has put in place a liberal Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy under which FDI up to 100% is permitted, on the automatic route, in most sectors and activities. Review of FDI policy is undertaken periodically to review/revise sectoral caps and where necessary, build-in sector-specific sensitivities. FDI policy is incorporated in the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 under the Foreign Exchange Management Act. These Regulations indicate the countries from where investment is not permitted.

*[Translation]*

#### **International Trade Classification Code**

\*290. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN": Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether separate International Trade Classification Code (ITCO) has been framed for the handloom industry in the country;
- (b) if so, whether it has been implemented;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay alongwith the problems being faced by the handloom industry due to its non-implementation; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for its early implementation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) Separate International Trade Classification Codes for the handloom products are yet to be notified by the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Ministry of Finance.

(c) and (d) The matter of allotment of separate international trade classification codes (ITC codes) for handloom products is pending before the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Ministry of Finance, which is the nodal office for the notification of ITC Codes. The Ministry of Textiles has vigorously pursued the matter with the CBEC, where the matter is now before an Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted for the purpose. The Ministry of Textiles has followed this matter in the Ministry of Commerce as well, and has also been providing all possible information to the said Committee as and when

required for earliest notification of ITC Codes. The Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), which is a national level autonomous body in the country for promoting export of Handloom goods, has also taken up this matter with the CBEC as well as the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce.

Though separate ITC (HS) Codes may facilitate collection of export data of handloom products and knowing the export trends, yet even in the absence of separate ITC Codes, the Government of India has been taking requisite policy initiatives to promote handloom exports from the country.

[English]

#### Funds for Girls Hostels

\*291. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance was given to voluntary organisations for running girls' hostels under the scheme of "Strengthening boarding and hostel facilities for girls" by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether grants for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been released;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken/being taken on the proposals pending from the voluntary organisations already running such hostels?

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

(b) Grants released under the "Scheme for Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" during the last three years are as under:-

2003-04	—	Rs. 5,91,89,000/-
2004-05	—	Rs. 3,72,36,000/-
2005-06	—	Rs. 3,89,90,000/-

Grants under this scheme are released directly to the voluntary organizations and no state-wise allocation is made.

(c) to (e) Because of problems encountered in its effective implementation, it was decided not to release any grant for 2005-06. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai has been entrusted with evaluation of the scheme. At present, no new applications pertaining to the years 2005-06 & 2006-07 are being considered under the scheme.

#### Procurement of Spices

\*292. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has procured spices through the State Trading Corporation Limited during the current financial year due to steep fall in price of various spices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up an exclusive company for the procurement and marketing of spices, especially Pepper, Cardamom, Vanilla, Turmeric etc. and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Government does not propose to set up an exclusive company for this purpose. However, the Spices Board has proposed a scheme of equity participation for such purpose in its XIth Five Year Plan proposals.

[Translation]

#### Export of Iron Ore

\*293 SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:  
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

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

(a) the quantum of iron-ore exported from the country, and foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether the targets are fixed for the export of iron ore;

(c) if so, the targets fixed for the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of iron ore to the domestic industries in view of the rising prices of iron?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Details of iron-ore exported from the country and foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years, country-wise are as under:-

(Quantity in Million Tonnes; Value in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06 (Prov.)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
China	42.06	5535.63	59.39	11132.69	74.13	15186.31
Japan	13.10	996.10	11.13	1128.00	10.33	1506.18
S.korea	2.15	146.66	2.18	397.60	1.32	158.18
Taiwan	0.88	74.55	0.61	111.25	0.14	15.88
Europe	2.47	157.75	2.89	527.09	2.10	350.28
Others	1.92	131.39	1.94	353.83	1.25	158.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.58</b>	<b>7042.08</b>	<b>78.14</b>	<b>13650.46</b>	<b>89.27</b>	<b>1735.00</b>

Source: (1) Quantity: GMOEA, KIOCL, NMDC, MMTC & Pvt. Mine-owners

(2) Values: Estimated based on the quantities and price trend during the years and information by GMOEA, KIOCL & MMTC

(b) and (c) Export target for iron ore for the current year has been fixed as US\$ 4681 million.

(d) The steel and iron ore prices are deregulated and determined by the market forces with no role of the Government in the matter. The existing iron ore export policy regulates and promotes judicious use of iron ore for domestic purpose and export of surplus quantity. During 2005-06, India produced 155 million tonnes of iron ore. After meeting domestic demand of 58 million tonnes and exports of 89.27 million tonnes, India had a surplus of about 8 million tonnes.

[English]

#### Rapid Action Forces

\*294. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain police officers from India have been deputed to various UN missions;

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

(c) whether a Women Rapid Action Force (RAF) team is proposed to be deputed in Liberia under UN Mission as reported in *The Times of India* dated November 12, 2006;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for providing them the requisite training for the assignment including the safety measures thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Civilian Police Officers and Formed Police Units drawn from the States/UTs and CPOs were deployed in various UN Missions during the last three years as under.

*Civilian Police Officers in un Missions*

Year	Kosovo	Georgia	Cyprus	Sudan	Sierra Leone	Cote D'Ivoire	Total
2004	216	—	—		05		221
2005	091	—	08	21		11	121
2006	037	01	08	27		04	77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>14</b>	

*Formed Police Unit's*

S.No.	Strength	Deployment Duration		
		From	To	
1.	40 Personnel of RAF/CRPF	01.09.2003	31.08.2004	Kosovo
2.	80 Personnel of RAF/CRPF	13.03.2004	31.03.2005	Kosovo
3.	40 Personnel of RAF/CRPF	11.09.2004	31.08.2005	Kosovo
4.	80 Personnel of RAF/CRPF	01.04.2005	31.08.2005	Kosovo
5.	125 Personnel of ITBP	9.11.2005	Till Date	Kinshasha (Congo)
6.	125 Personnel of BSF	28.11.2005	Till Date	Lubumbashi (Congo)

(c) to (e) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Government of India and the United Nations for deployment of one CRPF Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) on Peacekeeping Operations in Liberia comprising 125 personnel. Strict norms have been adopted for selection and training of the contingent.

**Setting up of Adivasi Bhawans**

\*295 SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of Adivasi Bhawan in designated places to give a platform to tribals for showcasing their tribal folk arts, culture and tribal artefacts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the same;

(c) whether the construction of these Bhawans has started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore alongwith the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Central Government has a proposal to set up an Adivasi Bhawan at Delhi. There is no proposal to set up other Adivasi Bhawans at designated places.

(b) to (d) Land for construction of the Adivasi Bhawan has been requested for. Funds for construction will be provided only once the land is available and construction will be taken up thereafter.

**Committee on Foreign Educational Institutions**

\*296. MS. INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(a) whether a high powered committee headed by Prof. C.N.R, Rao has given its recommendations on the entry of foreign educational institutions into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by the Government for the implementation of the recommendations made by Prof. C.N.R. Rao Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Committee constituted by Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.N.R. Rao, has recommended, among other things, that operation of foreign education providers should be allowed only after putting in place suitable regulatory mechanisms. The Committee has suggested that higher education should not be allowed to be commercialised; standards of quality should be ensured, and there should be provision for substantial security deposits and, if warranted, its forfeiture to safeguard students' interests. The Committee has also recommended that foreign education providers should not be allowed to function as profit-making enterprises with the right to repatriate surpluses to their parent institutions and, therefore, India should not make any commitments under GATS in WTO which may be violative of this principle. The Committee's recommendation is to discourage franchising and the setting up of off-shore study centers by foreign education providers. It has also been recommended that courses offered in India by foreign education providers should be at par with those offered in the country of origin, both in content and nomenclature.

(c) The Committee's recommendations have been kept in view in the legislative proposal under formulation.

#### Care to Orphans

\*297. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about the children who became orphan due to various reasons in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such children are not deprived from basic necessities such as education, shelter and health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has made no such assessment. However, in order to ensure that such children are not deprived of the basic necessities such as education, shelter and health, this Ministry supports the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Non-Governmental organisations with financial assistance under the following schemes:

- (i) **A Programme for Juvenile Justice:** to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure requirements of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for establishing and maintaining homes under the Juvenile Justice [Care and Protection of Children] Act, 2000 as well as for up keep of children in them.
- (ii) **Scheme of Assistance to Homes [Shishu Greh] for children to promote in-country adoption** for providing institutional care and protection to children up to 6 years of age who are either abandoned or orphaned/destitute and their rehabilitation through in-country adoption.
- (iii) **An Integrated Programme for Street Children:** for children without home and family ties. Assistance is provided to Non-Governmental organisations for implementing projects, which render facilities like shelter, nutrition, education, health, safe drinking water and recreation to these children.
- (iv) **Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection:** under which assistance is provided to Non-Governmental organisations for implementing projects, which render facilities like non-formal education, vocational training etc., to working children to facilitate their entry/re-entry into mainstream education in cases where they have either not attended any learning system or where for some reasons their education has been discontinued with a view to preventing their exploitation.

*[Translation]*

#### Export of Cement

\*298. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE:  
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

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



(a) the details of cement exported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether cement export is adversely affecting the domestic market;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to impose ban on its export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Details of cement exported during each of the last three years is as follows:

(in million tones)

Year	Cement (including clinkers)
2003-04	9.00
2004-05	10.06
2005-06	9.19

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Import of Tea

\*299. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the tea exported during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether the domestic demand of tea was not met due to inadequate production of tea;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to import tea to meet the domestic demand; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to meet the domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The country-wise details of tea exported during the last three years are as under:-

(Qty. in million kgs./Value in Rs. Crores)

Countries	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 (Apr. August)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
United Kingdom	20.75	177.12	19.88	184.91	20.81	177.14	5.00	57.08
Germany	5.13	107.32	5.06	112.65	4.27	82.50	1.79	39.61
Russian Federation	42.76	274.10	36.87	272.44	33.10	241.09	13.34	91.80
Kazakhstan	13.07	120.96	13.63	143.31	7.34	74.74	1.50	14.67
Poland	5.71	33.01	4.71	34.64	3.92	30.75	1.40	13.36
USA	8.45	110.76	7.93	115.98	8.96	131.30	2.71	45.36
Iran	1.63	10.23	6.78	81.26	5.27	52.98	1.23	11.58
UAE	25.70	280.84	24.28	271.42	26.03	263.28	5.61	60.32
Iraq	14.27	87.41	38.38	204.45	28.69	148.57	19.74	101.15
Pakistan	6.54	28.95	4.68	22.61	10.57	43.24	7.66	51.76
Australia	4.49	70.69	4.90	83.31	4.74	81.40	2.11	40.74
Others	34.57	335.60	38.71	397.73	27.36	304.61	13.46	151.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>183.07</b>	<b>1636.99</b>	<b>205.81</b>	<b>1924.71</b>	<b>181.06</b>	<b>1631.60</b>	<b>75.55</b>	<b>679.15</b>

(Source: Tea Board)

(b) and (c) The production of tea is adequate to meet the domestic demand as the following figures indicate. So, there is no question of importing tea to meet domestic demand.

Year	Production (Million Kgs.)	Consumption (Million Kgs.)
2003	878.13	714.00
2004	892.96	735.00
2005	927.98	790.00

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Retail trade Centres**

\*300. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether foreign capital investment in the country is growing at slow pace;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government and action taken in this regard;

(c) whether sizeable foreign investment in retail sector is on luxurious goods than on essential goods; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the brands which have been permitted to trade in retail sector and have also set up retail trade centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in the country registered a growth of 45% in the year 2004-05 and 72% in 2005-06. In the current financial year, up to September 2006, FDI equity inflows have increased by 100%, as compared to the inflows received in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) and (d) With a view to attracting investments in production and marketing, improving the availability of such goods for the consumers, encouraging increased sourcing of goods from India, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian enterprises through access to global designs, technologies and management practices, Government vide Press Note 3 (2006 Series) dated 10-2-2006 has allowed FDI up to 51%, with prior Government approval, in the retail trade of 'Single Brand' products, subject to the conditions contained in it. These are usually high-end products which have a limited demand, require higher investment and target a specific set of clientele.

Government has approved 7 proposals for FDI in Single Brand Product retailing during March-November 2006. Details of these proposals are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Retail Trading Approvals*

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Products	Brand	Approval Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s SSIPL Retail Pvt. Ltd. formerly M/s. Moja Shoes Pvt. Ltd.	All types of footwear, sportswear, boots, slippers, sandals, athletic shoes and apparels.	NIKE BRAND	31-5-2006
2.	M/s LV Trading India	LVM products including Diary refills paper, 2. Pens and pens refills, 3. Shoes, 4. Trunks travel bags/purses, 5. Other articles of leather,	LOUIS VUITTON	29-8-2006

1	2	3	4	5
		6. Sunglasses, 7. watches, 8. other articles of plastic, 9. jewellery imitation 10. Ties, 11 Textile (scarfs and shawls), 12. Umbrellas, 13. Ready to wear.		
3.	M/s Lladro Commercial S.A	To establish network of retail boutiques for marketing porcelain figurines under the brand name "LLADRO".	LLADRO	19-10-2006
4.	M/s Fun Fashion India Pvt. Ltd.	Fendi products including shoes, wearing apparel, Trunks/travel bags/purses, sunglasses, watches, jewellery imitation, textiles.	FENDI	6-10-2006
5.	M/s Damro Furniture Pvt. Ltd.	Knock Down furniture.	DAMRO	19-10-2006
6.	M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A	Silverware, cutlery, traditional home accessories, modern home accessories and gift items.	ARGENTERIE GREGGIO	19-10-2006
7.	M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V	Retail trading of Toyota Make cars	TOYOTA	6-11-2006

[English]

#### Blacklisted NGOs

\*301. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has blacklisted certain NGO's connected with HRD activities during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A list of NGOs blacklisted during the last three years 2005-06) is given in the enclosed Statement. Blacklisting

of a NGO is done in cases where it is found that the NGO is either not in position/existence or not functioning from the given address, or for non-submission of Audited Accounts/Utilisation Certificates, or for submission of fake inspection reports purported to be from the District Magistrate or some other Competent Authority, or where Grants were not utilised for the Projects as per the objectives of the Schemes and for such other administrative and financial irregularities.

(c) Complaints received against NGOs are verified through the concerned State Governments. Wherever considered necessary, NGOs are proceeded against under the relevant provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act/ Criminal Procedure Code, in consultation with State Governments. While the blacklisted NGOs shall no more be entitled for Government Grants in future, the Government, from time to time, also reviews and modifies the existing schemes with a view to plug the loopholes in the Schemes, if any.

**Statement***List of NGOs Blacklisted during the last three years 2003-04 to 2005-06*

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the NGO/Organisation
1	2	3
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Friends of Tribal Society (ITS), Kolkata
2.	Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at + 2 level	Smt Raj Laxmi Shiksha Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti 337- Vivekanand Colony Sherpur, Madhya Pradesh
3.	-do-	Society for Technical Education & Training, 6, Malviya Nagar, Bhopal (MP)
4.	-do-	Pragati Mahila Mandal, C-7, Gandhi Nagar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
5.	-do-	Prasad Ekta Samiti, S-1309, New Darpan Colony, Madhya Pradesh
6.	-do-	Etsutehukha Colony Multi purpose Welfare Society Ltd., Wokha Town, Nagaland
7.	-do-	Women Home Production Society, Wokha Town, Wokha, Nagaland
8.	-do-	Menchu Club, P.O. Wokha Town, Nagaland.
9.	-do-	Balmiki Development Society of India, 159/F, S.K. Puri, Bihar
10.	-do-	Chankan Welfare Society Dimapur (Nagaland)
11.	-do-	Sundenla Women Society, Merangyimsen Khel, Chudhuyimiang Village Distt: Mokokchung, Nagaland
12.	-do-	Yanchano Women Society Dimapur (Nagaland)
13.	-do-	Evergreen Women Welfare Society Dimapur (Nagaland)
14.	-do-	Trongdibs Teka Society Thunyehro Tsam Village Tuensang District, Nagaland
15.	-do-	Gram Bharati Sansthan, M-54, Darpan Colony Thatipur (Muner) Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
16.	Scheme for Strengthening of Boarding and Facilities for Girls Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	Anupam, Nawadha Distt, Bihar
17.	-do-	Anurag Seva Santhan, Vaishali, Bihar
18.	-do-	Uttari Bihar Vikas Parishad, Seeohar, Bihar
19.	-do-	Sewashram, Baniyadi, Distt. Giridh, Jharkhand
20.	-do-	Help Vihar, Jharkhand

1	2	3
21.	Central Hindi Directorate, Delhi	Sansadiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi
22.	-do-	Dr. Usha Bala, New Delhi
23.	-do-	The Jhanmandal Foundation, Barabati, Maharashtra
24.	-do-	J&K Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Srinagar (J&K)
25.	-do-	Thampasewa Hindi Vidyalaya, Manipur
26.	-do-	Rashtrabhasha Mahavidyalaya, Imphal, Manipur
27.	-do-	Awangkhnau Sahakari Rashtrabhasha Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Manipur
28.	-do-	Hindi Parishad Academy Engineering, Ranchi, Jharkhand
29.	-do-	The Assam Sahitya Sabha, Jorhat, Assam
30.	-do-	Assam Sahitya Sabha, Jorhat, Assam
31.	-do-	Assam Sahitya Sabha, Guwahati, Assam
32.	-do-	Urvashi Rashtrabhasha, Guwahati, Assam
33.	-do-	Urvashi Rashtrabhasha Prachar Vidyalaya, Assam
34.	-do-	Hindi Shiksha Sangh, Bangalore
35.	-do-	Hindi Shikshan Sangh, Bangalore
36.	-do-	Bharatiya Hindi Vidyalaya, Mysore
37.	-do-	Bharati Hindi Vidyalaya, Mysore
38.	-do-	Indian Folklore Society, Calcutta
39.	-do-	Amar Pragati Charaaur Samjunnay, West Bengal
40.	-do-	Rashtrabhasha Hindi Shikshan Parishad, Midnapur, West Bengal
41.	-do-	Hindi Vikas Samiti, Madras
42.	-do-	Kerala Hindi Sahitya Mandal, Cochin
43.	-do-	Dr. T.P. Meenakshi Sundaram President Society, Kerala
44.	-do-	Prantiya Samaj Kalyan, Kimin, Nagaland
45.	-do-	President Rnjyoung Hutancher Ringa, Gangtok, Sikkim

*[Translation]***Extension to Validity area Arm Licences**

2746. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arm licences in Delhi which have been issued by other States and are valid throughout the country;

(b) whether the arm licences issued to property dealers, money lenders and others in Delhi are being misused by them;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against them;

(d) the number of arm licences which have been issued by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and registered in Delhi;

(e) whether the Government proposes to constitute a high powered Committee to extend the validity area of arm licences issued in Delhi;

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to limit the validity of arm licences issued outside Delhi within Delhi only;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) the number of arm licences whose validity has not been extended despite recommendation of DCP licencing; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) 8232 Arms Licences issued by other States have been registered in Delhi and are having All India validity.

(b) and (c) As per information received from Delhi Police, no record regarding arm licences issued to property dealers, money lenders etc. is maintained as these are granted as per the need of the applicant irrespective of their profession. Details of misuse of arms licences in Delhi recorded by Delhi Police are indicated below:

Year	No. of cases
2003	17
2004	21
2005	24
2006 (upto 30 November)	22

Action taken in cases of misuse of arm licences includes issue of show cause notice to the holders of such licences and suspension/cancellation of their licences.

(d) 195 arm licences which have been issued by various authorities of Jammu and Kashmir have been registered in Delhi.

(e) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

(h) As informed by Government of NCT of Delhi, during the period 2003 to 2006 (upto 24th November) out of 3747 applications recommended by DCP (Licencing) for extending the area validity in respect of Non-Prohibited Bore Arm Licences, 1555 applications were approved and 1818 applications were rejected by Government of NCT of Delhi. Decision in respect of 374 applications recommended by DCP (Licencing) depends on their final scrutiny by Government of NCT of Delhi.

(i) As per the information provided by Government of NCT of Delhi, on the receipt of the recommendations from DCP/Licencing, the cases are scrutinized and recommended/rejected on the basis of the policy/guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Government NCT of Delhi.

*[English]***Physically Handicapped Employees**

2747. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether physically handicapped employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are entitled for vehicle allowance and other benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the teachers presently working in Kendriya Vidyalayas of West Bengal region have been deprived of these facilities;

(d) if so, the time by which the handicapped teachers are likely to be given their right; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the erring officers/employees responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Government of India's order dated 3.10.1997, handicapped employees not staying within the campus having the place of work or within one Km. from the place of work are eligible to draw Transport Allowance at double the rate prescribed for normal individuals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Grants for Hospitals**

2748. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the irregularities in disbursement of grants for the scheme of ten beds hospital and mobile hospitals for tribal areas;

(b) if so, whether any action is likely to be taken to penalise the persons who have embezzled the amount of grants meant for development of tribal areas;

(c) if so, whether any monitoring agency has been deployed to monitor actual expenditure of various voluntary organisations in tribal areas who have received this grant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) No such case of irregularity and embezzlement of funds released under Grant-in-aid to NGO scheme for the projects related to Ten Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has adopted a decentralized procedure since 2005-06 for scrutiny, identification and recommendation of the NGO projects through the State Governments/UT Administrations. As per the procedure, the States are required to constitute a Multi-disciplinary State Level Committee involving officials of various departments and non-officials and scrutinize each and every proposal of the NGO and thereafter recommend the same on the basis of the Inspection Reports received from the concerned District Collectors/Authorities and also on the basis of their need in service deficient tribal areas, in order of priority. NGOs are also required to furnish utilization certificates for funds released, before fresh funds are sanctioned.

*[English]*

#### **Drainage and Sewerage System in UT**

2749. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to improve the drainage and sewerage system in the UT of Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, the total funds allocated by the Government for this purpose during each of the last three years;

(c) whether such funds utilised by the UT of Daman and Diu;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the mechanism adopted by the Government to check proper utilisation of such Government funds?

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

(b) to (e) As the technical sanction to the project has been obtained from Ministry of Urban Development only on 24.11.2006 for an amount of Rs. 868.47 lakh, the requisite funds will be allocated by the Planning Commission once the Administrative sanction for the project is obtained from that Ministry.

(f) The Government periodically monitors the utilization of plan funds allocated to the UT Administration by the Planning Commission.

### Herb Export Processing Zones

2750. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Herbs Export Processing Zones in various parts of the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for setting up of the same; and

(c) the time by which it would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, we have inputs from SHELLAC Export Promotion Council under this Ministry that they have a proposal of setting up of a Senna & Other Medicinal Herbs Park at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu. The Project aims to provide state-of-the-art Herbal Park to promote Cultivation. Pre-processing, Intermediaries processing, Manufacturing & Export of Herbal & Medicinal products. The Districts identified for setting up of the Project in Tamil Nadu are:—

- Thoothukudi
- Tirunelveli
- Virudhunagar
- Madurai
- Ramanathapuram

*[Translation]*

### Indian Institute of Handloom Technology

2751. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology operating in the country;

(b) the main functions of the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up new Indian Institute of Handloom Technology in the country especially in Chhattisgarh where production of handloom items took place at a large scale; and

(d) if so, the location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) At present, 4 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) at Varanasi, Salem, Guwahati and Jodhpur are functioning in the Central Sector and 3 Institutes namely, Shri Pragada Kotaiah Memorial Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Venkatagiri, Karnataka Handloom Technology Institute at Gadag and Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Janjgir, Champa are functioning in the State Sector with an objective to provide technically qualified manpower, primarily to meet the requirement of the Handloom Sector.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, The Government proposed to set up new Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Baragarh (Orissa) under Central Sector. An Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Janjgir, Champa, Chhattisgarh has started functioning w.e.f. 1st July 2006 under State Sector.

*[English]*

### Production of Spices

2752. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of each of the spices produced in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of spices consumed locally in the country, State-wise;

(c) the total quantity of spices exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years with individual break up of these spices; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost the export of spices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) During 2004-05, the total quantity of spices produced in the country is 40.38 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 18994.31 crores. The state-wise details of major spices for the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.



(b) The estimated quantity of major spices consumed in the country are given in enclosed Statement-II. State-wise data is not maintained.

exchange earned during the last three years spice-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The total quantity of spices exported and foreign

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost export of spices are given in enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement I**

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Black Pepper*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Karnataka	2320	2049	2360	1749	2360	1630
Kerala	67360	59492	69020	51151	74980	51796
Tamil Nadu	870	768	930	689	910	629
Andamans	110	97	120	89	120	83
Total	70660	62407	72430	53678	78370	54138
Trade Estimate	65.00		62.00	70.00		

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Cardamom (Small)*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Kerala	8680	48717	8875	32041	8616	25695.5
Karantaka	2310	12965	1740	6282	1879	5605
Tamil Nadu	930	5220	965	3484	920	2744
Total	11920	66902	11580	41807	11415	34043

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Chillies*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	408810	130737	797000	311946	748510	214897
Andaman and Nicobar	440	141	680	266	970	278

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	2340	748	2430	951	2640	758
Assam	9780	3128	9690	3793	9160	2630
Bihar	3700	1183	1960	767	2250	646
Chhattisgarh	1540	492	4250	1663	3600	1034
Gujarat	10470	3348	24570	9617	26520	9614
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	220	86	200	57
Jammu and Kashmir	960	307	1000	391	1060	304
Karnataka	153440	49070	94500	36987	94500	27131
Kerala	790	253	680	266	780	224
Madhya Pradesh	31630	10115	38370	15018	42920	12322
Maharashtra	52400	16758	44100	17261	48100	13810
Manipur	6080	1944	6160	2411	6160	1769
Meghalaya	1200	384	1170	458	130	385
Mizoram	1300	416	2310	904	1190	342
Nagaland	7290	2331	7290	2853	7290	2093
Orissa	62910	20119	63180	24729	59380	17048
Punjab	14310	4576	14620	5722	15410	4424
Rajasthan	13630	4359	29680	11617	31130	8937
Tamil Nadu	40650	13000	40070	15683	44640	12813
Tripura	NA	NA	5560	2176	5560	1596
Uttar Pradesh	10790	3451	12850	5029	13630	3913
Uttaranchal	4060	1298	5270	2063	5230	1502
West Bengal	62170	19882	66250	25930	61440	17639
Total	900690	288041	1273860	498589	1233600	354167

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Cardamom (Large)*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Sikkim	4650	6573	5401	6209	4980	4576
West Bengal	650	919	753	866	793	729
Total	5300	7492	6154	7075	5773	5304

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Ginger*

(Prod. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Andhra Pradesh	3310	1354	5340	3661	10910	14222
Andamans and Nicobar	1280	524	1630	1118	1830	2386
Arunachal Pradesh	32330	13223	37180	25491	32880	42862
Assam	115230	47129	115550	79221	123990	161633
Bihar	730	299	570	391	560	730
Chhattisgarh	1100	450	1350	926	1320	1721
Gujarat	19410	7939	22940	15728	26920	35093
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	14660	10051	14570	18993
Jammu and Kashmir	50	20	40	27	30	39
Karantaka	14380	5881	10850	7439	10850	14144
Kerala	32410	13256	32970	22604	45010	58675
Madhya Pradesh	5330	2180	6280	4306	5930	7730
Maharashtra	1250	511	570	391	1240	1616
Manipur	2100	859	2100	1440	2100	2738
Meghalaya	45650	18671	49220	33745	47140	61452
Mizoram	31140	12736	29580	20280	38070	49628
Nagaland	13330	5452	13330	9139	12730	16595
Orissa	29490	12061	30020	20582	29790	38834
Rajasthan	640	262	580	398	170	222
Sikkim	23610	9656	33530	22988	34710	45248
Tamil Nadu	6670	2728	5600	3839	11080	14444
Tripura	5450	2229	5450	3737	5450	7105
Uttar Pradesh	1580	646	2370	1625	2370	3090
Uttaranchal	16020	6552	17080	11710	17080	22265
West Bengal	20210	8266	18270	12526	22070	28770
<b>Total</b>	<b>422700</b>	<b>172884</b>	<b>457060</b>	<b>313360</b>	<b>498800</b>	<b>650236</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Turmeric*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Andhra Pradesh	283540	118832	320680	154632	417820	220525
Andaman and Nicobar	NA	NA	NA	NA	670	354
Arunachal Pradesh	1950	817	1530	738	1790	945
Assam	8320	3487	8420	4060	8400	4434
Bihar	2870	1203	2880	1389	2790	1473
Chhattisgarh	520	218	620	299	640	338
Gujarat	14690	6157	11180	5391	14120	7453
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	130	63	1140	602
Jammu and Kashmir	20	8	Neg.	0	Neg.	0
Karnataka	28600	11986	26380	12720	26380	13923
Kerala	6940	2909	5650	2724	6240	3293
Madhya Pradesh	540	226	680	328	640	338
Maharashtra	8220	3445	8530	4113	8540	4507
Manipur	230	96	230	111	230	121
Meghalaya	8680	3638	8660	4176	9440	4982
Mizoram	2790	1169	2260	1090	1650	871
Nagaland	3050	1278	3050	1471	650	343
Orissa	55970	23457	56420	27206	55980	29546
Rajasthan	210	88	370	178	200	106
Sikkim	1300	545	1700	820	1740	918
Tamil Nadu	64540	27049	67250	32428	118450	62518
Tripura	6600	2766	6600	3183	6600	3483
Uttar Pradesh	2030	851	2140	1032	2140	1129
Uttaranchal	3470	1454	7390	3563	7390	3900
West Bengal	21350	8948	24500	11814	24480	12921
<b>Total</b>	<b>526430</b>	<b>220627</b>	<b>567250</b>	<b>273528</b>	<b>718120</b>	<b>379024</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Coriander*  
(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Andhra Pradesh	13720	3559	16000	4461	9310	1773
Assam	16600	4306	16610	4631	18970	3612
Bihar	1570	407	1550	432	1360	259
Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	1160	323	1010	192
Karnataka	1110	288	1190	332	1190	227
Madhya Pradesh	12660	3284	46970	13095	52580	10011
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	130	36	680	129
Gujarat	1820	472	5710	1582	10630	2024
Orissa	8950	2322	9000	2509	8550	1628
Rajasthan	122710	31831	286380	79843	169630	323336
Tamil Nadu	4710	1222	8050	2244	8390	1597
Uttar Pradesh	3090	802	3240	903	2730	520
Uttaranchal	2010	521	1390	388	1390	265
<b>Total</b>	<b>188950</b>	<b>49014</b>	<b>397380</b>	<b>110790</b>	<b>286620</b>	<b>54572</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Cumin seed*  
(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Rajasthan	70478	57397	120981	80210	69083	47197.4
Gujarat	64275	52346	81999	54365	106975	73074.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>134753</b>	<b>109743</b>	<b>202980</b>	<b>134576</b>	<b>176068</b>	<b>120272</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated value of Fennel Seed*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Rajasthan	2053	1052	4589	2295	4224	1933
Gujarat	25099	12861	46799	23409	46450	21256
Uttar Pradesh	450	231	364	182	442	202
<b>Total</b>	<b>27602</b>	<b>14143</b>	<b>51762</b>	<b>26886</b>	<b>51116</b>	<b>23391</b>

*Statewise Production and estimated Value of Fenugreek Seed*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Rajasthan	56175	9488	71826	12347	54559	6549
Gujarat	7494	1266	6695	1151	7014	1099
Uttar Pradesh	156	26	143	25	208	32
Uttaranchal	396	67	1019	175	1019	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>64221</b>	<b>10847</b>	<b>79683</b>	<b>13698</b>	<b>62798</b>	<b>9840</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Garlic*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Assam	21970	7716	22000	37.03	22180	4392
Bihar	3240	1138	3580	603	3730	739
Chhattisgarh	2250	790	2580	434	2310	457
Gujarat	46390	16292	181370	25476	14430	38583
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	2830	476	144360	28583
Jammu and Kashmir	340	119	360	61	410	81
Karantaka	3980	1398	2900	488	2900	574
Kerala	10470	3677	10850	1826	5200	1030
Madhya Pradesh	76590	26898	137880	2205	178520	35347
Maharashtra	44100	15488	45600	7674	37500	7425
Nagaland	550	193	550	93	550	109
Mizoram	80	28	50	8	50	10
Orissa	33830	11881	34320	5776	31010	6140
Punjab	14980	5261	15220	2562	15810	3130
Rajasthan	75300	26445	122900	20684	89650	17751
Tamil Nadu	3380	1187	3410	574	2630	521
Uttar Pradesh	113930	40012	139530	23483	140080	27736
Uttaranchal	7470	2623	7590	1277	7590	1503
<b>Total</b>	<b>458850</b>	<b>161148</b>	<b>703520</b>	<b>118402</b>	<b>689230</b>	<b>136468</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Clove*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Kerala	53	220	49	104	53	132
Tamil Nadu	1116	4624	1567	3298	1121	2792
Karantaka	194	804	194	411	194	483
Andaman and Nicobar	5.60	23	8.50	18	11.63	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>5670</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>3831</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>3436</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Nutmeg*

(Prod. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value
Andaman and Nicobar	2	2	3.37	3	4.55	5
Kerala	2086	2285	2427	2450	2427	2688
Karnataka	120	132	120	121	120	128
<b>Total</b>	<b>2208</b>	<b>2419</b>	<b>2560</b>	<b>2575</b>	<b>2552</b>	<b>2720</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Cinnamon*

(Prod. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value
Kerala	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
Andaman and Nicobar	8	5	11	6	14	7
Karnataka	69	42	89	38	69	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>42</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Tamarind*

(Prod. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value
Kerala	29614	5053	29406	5099	29945	9824.95
Tamilnadu	68801	11779	65876	11423	67136	22027.3
Karnataka	67253	11514	67256	11662	672256	22066.7
Andhra Pradesh	13405	2295	13405	2324	2721	7454.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>178973</b>	<b>30640</b>	<b>176943</b>	<b>30509</b>	<b>187058</b>	<b>61373.7</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Dill Seed*

(Prod. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value
Gujarat	4489	1226	6807	1892	8567	2180
Rajasthan	1841	503	1841	512	1841	469
<b>Total</b>	<b>6330</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>8648</b>	<b>2404</b>	<b>10408</b>	<b>2649</b>

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Ajwan Seed*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Rajasthan	1253	550	9649	4779	5784	2992
Gujarat	376	165	556	275	3744	1937
Total	1629	715	10205	5055	9528	4929

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Saffron*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Jammu and Kashmir	6.53	3085	5.15	2138	4.83	1539
Total	6.53	3086	5.15	2138	4.83	1539

*Statewise Production and Estimated Value of Celery Seed*

(Prodn. in M.T., Value in Rs. Lakhs)

States	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
Punjab	3000	796	3000	801	4577	1287
Total	3000	796	3000	801	4577	1287

Note: Value is estimated based on the Avg. Domestic Price of the respective spices.

Source: Cardamom: Estimate by Spices Board.

Other spices: State Eco. &amp; Stat/Agriculture/Horticulture Departments.

**Statement II***Production & Consumption Spices in India*

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Spice	2002-03				2003-04				2004-05			
	Prodn.	Import	Export	Consumption	Prodn.	Import	Export	Consumption	Prodn.	Import	Export	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pepper (+)	65000	15392	21009	58783	62000	14334	16635	59699	70000	17725	14150	73575
Cardamom (Small)	11920	323	682	11561	11580	60	757	10683	11415	352	650	11117



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cardamom (Large)	5300	4319	1450	8169	6154	4141	924	9371	5773	4100	950	8923
Chilli	900690	1638	81022	821306	1273860	2138	86575	1189423	1233600	580	138000	1096280
Ginger	422700	17693	8461	431932	457060	34291	4696	486655	498900	14100	13000	499900
Turmeric	528430	1313	32402	495341	587250	3005	37044	533211	178120	1620	43000	676740
Garlic	458850	40650	1539	497961	703520	18043	3691	717872	689230	20000	2250	706980
Coriander	188950	637	18065	171522	397380	1050	1018	377412	286620	715	33750	253585
Cumin	134753	3503	10422	127834	202980	2599	7957	197622	178068	1135	13750	163453
Fennel	27602	0	4160	23442	51752	0	5007	46745	51116	0	7100	44016
Fenugreek	64221	0	13193	51028	79683	0	6932	72751	6279	0	13750	49048
Nutmeg & Mace	2208	1256	1381	2083	2550	997	1420	2127	2552	1660	1250	2962
Tamarind	178973	0	12590	166383	175943	0	12077	163866	187058	0	7500	179558
Clove	1369	6867	53	8183	1809	15678	115	17372	1380	7900	40	9240
Other Spices	36305	27775	57078	7001	41639	29899	49534	22004	44302	29113	46348	27067
Total	3025270	121366	264107	2882529	4035160	126235	254382	3907013	4038832	99100	335488	3802444

Note: Consumption is Estimated based on (Production + Import - Export)

### Statement III

#### Item-wise Export of Spices from India

(Qty. in Tonnes & Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Item	2003-04		2004-05 (E)		2005-06 (E)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pepper	16,635	14276.96	14,150	12140.00	16,700	14050.00
Cardamom (S)	757	3691.70	650	2389.50	875	2700.50
Cardamom (L)	924	1234.46	950	1134.00	1,025	1060.00
Chilli	86,575	36687.81	138,000	49900.50	113,250	40350.00
Ginger	4,696	2275.45	13,000	5950.00	7,250	4075.50
Turmeric	37,044	13111.73	43,000	15650.00	46,500	15300.00
Coriander	20,018	7200.95	33,750	8266.00	22,750	6410.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cumin	7,957	5883.79	13,750	10190.00	12,000	8800.00
Celery	4,815	1520.33	4,100	1300.50	3,400	1265.00
Fennel	5,007	2211.48	7,100	2529.50	4,100	1960.00
Fenugreek	6,932	1554.56	13,750	2660.50	12,250	2400.00
Other Seeds (1)	14,031	3396.85	11,100	2613.50	6,250	1700.00
Garlic	3,691	1422.64	2,250	560.50	29,250	3450.00
Tamarind	12,077	1852.11	7,500	2000.00	10,250	2750.00
Nutmeg & Mace	1,420	2638.14	1,250	2235.00	1,630	3255.00
Vanilla	27	3872.04	43	2875.90	72	1211.00
Other Spices (2)	7,214	4096.64	8,495	3843.10	6,750	3588.50
Curry Powder	8,318	6805.28	7,750	6610.00	9,000	7699.50
Mint Products (3)	10,110	39435.51	9,300	40776.50	11,000	57500.00
Oils & Oleoresins	5,133	37991.76	5,600	46475.00	6,225	50000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,382</b>	<b>191160.19</b>	<b>335,488</b>	<b>220000.00</b>	<b>320,527</b>	<b>229525.00</b>
<b>Value in Million US\$</b>		<b>416.56</b>		<b>490.60</b>		<b>517.80</b>

(1) Include Bishops Weed (Ajwanseed), Dill Seed, Poppy Seed, Aniseed, Mustard etc.

(2) Include Asafoetida, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cambodge, Saffron, Spices (NES) etc.

(3) Include Menthol, Menthol Crystals and Mint Oils.

Source: DGC&S, Calcutta/Shipping Bills/Exporters' Returns.

### **Statement III**

#### *Steps taken to boost export of spices*

Spices Board is taking a number of steps to boost the export of spices are detailed below:

- Upgradation of technology for high end value addition and developing capabilities to meet the emerging global food safety standards.
- Adoption of high-tech processing technologies such as cryo-grinding steam sterilization, super fluid extraction and advanced system of packaging.
- Assistance for setting up/upgradation of in-house laboratories of exporters for testing among other things, pesticide residues, aflatoxin, physical,

chemical and microbial contaminants and chemical composition of spices.

- Adoption of quality certification procedures leading to accreditation under ISO, HACCP, SQF 2000, organic certification etc.
- Development of innovatives packaging for branded consumer packs for spices and spice products and adoption of barcode.
- Promotion worldwide direct sale of premium category of braned Indian spices viz. "Flavourit" since March, 2005.
- Promotion of export of organic spices, and
- Quality Improvement.
- Government of India has been giving a freight subsidy of Rs. 7 per kg. i.e. Rs. 5 for ocean

freight and Rs. 2 for internal transport subsidy for encouraging export of pepper up to a maximum of 20,000 MTs.

*[Translation]*

#### **Fire Safety Measures In KV&NVs**

2753. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas across the country are equipped with fire extinguishers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether all the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas across the country are proposed to be equipped with fire extinguishers;

(d) whether guidelines on fire safety measures have been issued to all the States of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A FATMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Fire extinguishers have been provided in all Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas across the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir The Minister of Human Resource Development has written on 27.7.2004 to all Chief Ministers of State/UTs to sensitize teachers towards safety of student, keeping building free of inflammable materials, ensuring adequate emergency exits, providing adequate water and sand for the purpose of fire fighting. Similarly, instructions to house the school in buildings, which are structurally safe, have been issued by National Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs on 2.9.2004 and by Ministry of Human Resource Development on 5.11.2004.

*[English]*

#### **Visit of Foreigners**

2754. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign nationals have to register themselves on their arrival in India;

(b) if so, the time frame within which they have to register, country-wise;

(c) the rules pertaining to their registration;

(d) the number of registration offices in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether any suggestions/complaints have been received from foreigners regarding registration rules;

(f) if so, the action taken to review the rules:

(g) whether Indian nationals are also required to register themselves on their arrival on foreign land; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (h) The regulations governing the entry, stay, movements, departure etc., in India of a foreigner are contained in the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Rules and Orders made thereunder.

Foreigners entering into India on long-term visa, i.e. for a period of more than 180 days (on Student Visa, Employment Visa, Research Visa, Medical Visa etc.) are required to get themselves registered within 14 days of their arrival with the concerned Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Officer (FRO).

Apart from Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs), under the Bureau of Immigration, located at five places i.e. in Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Amritsar, the State Governments have designated certain authorities to act as Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs) for the purpose of registration etc. of foreigners in India. Usually, the District Superintendent of Police is designated to act as FRO of the District.

However, Pakistani nationals visiting India are required to register themselves at the check-post of entry within 24 hours of their reaching the specified places of stay,

report their arrival in writing to the prescribed authority or the nearest police station. They will also make a similar report 24 hours prior to their intended departure from each place of stay.

Foreigners are not required to get themselves registered, if their continuous stay in India does not exceed more than 180 days. The requirement of registration by foreigners with the concerned FRRO/FRO is important from the security point of view and helps in keeping track on the activities and movements of the foreigners in the country and as such relaxation in registration rules may not be desirable.

As regards the requirement of registration of Indian nationals on arrival in foreign countries, the information primarily relates to policies/practices of foreign governments and as such it is not possible to furnish any details on this. However, it is understood that in many countries the visiting/resident Indian nationals are required to be registered with the local immigration authorities apart from their registration with the Indian Embassy located abroad.

### Textile Mills

2755. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills both in public and private sectors functioning in the country, particularly in Maharashtra, State-wise;

(b) the number of closed mills out of them;

(c) the number of workers enrolled in each of such mills including the number of workers rendered jobless due to closure of some mills;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up some more mills or to revive the closed mills, particularly in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) The total number of functioning and closed textile mills in the country, and particularly in Maharashtra as on 31st October 2006 in public and private sector is given below:

	Functioning		Total	Closed		Total
	Public	Private		Public	Private	
All India	58	1186	1244	63	348	411
Maharashtra	11	66	77	12	29	41

(c) Total number of workers in the functioning and closed textile mills in the country, and particularly in

Maharashtra as on 31st October 2006 in public and private sector is given below:

	Functioning		Total	Closed		Total
	Public	Private		Public	Private	
All India	33660	438441	472101	65432	212670	278102
Maharashtra	6575	44730	51305	11183	36473	47656

(d) and (e) Government does not set up any textile mill in the country. Government provides a policy regime to facilitate setting up of textile mills by the private sector. As far as National Textile Corporation is concerned, the Government has approved revival of 40 loss making functioning mills throughout the country. This includes 15 mills of State of Maharashtra.

### Complaints against Armed Forces

2756. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of oppression and high handedness, received against the conduct of armed forces in the North-Eastern States during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the action taken on such complaints; and

(c) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such complaints in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The number complaints of oppression and high-handedness received by the Central Para Military Forces, Assam Rifles and the Army against the conduct of the security forces personnel during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 (till 30th November, 2006) are as under:-

Year	No. of complaints received
2004	32
2005	20
2006 (up till 30th November, 06)	19

(b) Cases in which abuse of power is established after proper inquiry, action against the guilty security forces personnel is taken in accordance with the laws/rules concerning the particular Force.

(c) As far as Central Para Military Forces are concerned, an inbuilt institutional mechanism has been put in place for initiating disciplinary proceedings in such instances. The respective field officers have also been sensitized about the need for maintaining highest order of discipline and good behavior and also impose severe punitive actions with the aim of preventing reoccurrence of such offences. Supervisory officers closely monitor all operations and appropriate cognizance is taken of deviations, if any. In case of Army, detailed instructions in the form of "Do's and "Don'ts" while observing Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and providing aid to civil authorities have been issued to Army wherein respectful treatment of elders, women and children is emphasized. In addition Chief of the Army Staff has also issued direction to the troops operating in counter insurgency operations wherein guidelines for the conduct of troops are laid down.

#### **Annual Examination System**

2757. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has decided to abolish the age-old annual examination system to reduce stress among the students as reported in *Asian Age* edition dated October 14, 2006;

(b) the time by which new system is likely to be introduced;

(c) the manner by which the proposed new examination pattern will be known as and will be different from the present system;

(d) whether the proposed pattern will be binding on all State Governments/Education Boards;

(e) if so, whether guidelines have been prepared and issued to all State Governments/Education Boards, and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) In the National Curriculum Framework 2005 prepared by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), it has been recommended that under no circumstances Board—or State—level examinations should be conducted at other stages, of schooling, such as Class V, VIII or XI. It has also suggested that Boards should consider, as a long-term measure, making the Class X examination optional, thus permitting students continuing in the same school (and who do not need a Board certificate) to take an internal school examination instead.

(b) to (f) No timeframe can be fixed for this purpose because it needs a considerable amount of interactions and discussion with different stakeholders before it is accepted by all.

#### **Target/Achievement under RMK**

2758. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for promotion and support of women undertaken by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any targets fixed and achievement under RMK for disbursement of loans, charity during each of the last three years;

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

(d) whether the Government has observed/proposes to review the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh;

(e) if so, whether any committee has been constituted to look into the entire gamut of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The RMK has various credit schemes for promotion and support of women, common for all the States. The details of RMK loan schemes available during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) RMK does not grant any charity. However, during the last three years disbursement of loans has been as under:

2003-2004	Rs. 14.46 crores
2004-2005	Rs. 18.87 crores
2005-2006	Rs. 20.68 crores

(c) The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. A Sub-Committee has been constituted by RMK to look into the Financial and Operational matters of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. This Committee, comprising ten members, has representatives of Ministry of Women Child Development, Ministry of Finance, RBI, NABARD, SIDBI, SBI and RMK.

#### *Statement I*

##### *Loan Schemes of RMK*

##### *Loan Promotion Scheme*

RMK provides small loan maximum upto Rs. 5 lacs to promote the activity of thrift and credit among newer and smaller but potentially capable organisations. They should have six months experience in thrift & credit activities.

#### *Main Loan Scheme*

Organisations having minimum 3 years experience in thrift and credit activities are being considered under the scheme.

Maximum Loan	Rs. 3 crores (Rs. 1 crore per State)
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#### *Revolving fund Scheme*

Organisations having 5 years experience in the field of micro-credit with satisfactory track-record are being considered under this scheme. The organisations can revolve principal amount sanctioned by RMK for income generation activities among the SHGs.

Maximum Loan	Rs. 5 crores
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#### *Bulk Lending Scheme*

Larger organisations having satisfactory track-record, good credit rating, sound financial base can avail funds in bulk under this scheme.

Maximum Loan	Rs. 5 crores
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#### *Refinance Scheme*

RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Cooperative Banks on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.

#### *Franchisee Scheme*

Smaller NGOs of the state can avail loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK for that state without sending their proposal to RMK.

Maximum loan	Rs. 5 crores
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- (i) To be eligible for applying credit limit up to Rs. 1 crore, the NGO should have availed of a minimum Rs. 1 crore loan under micro credit schemes of RMK/SIDBI/NABARD/Commercial Banks/Other financial agencies.
- (ii) To be eligible for applying credit limit above Rs. 1 crore, the NGO should have availed of a minimum Rs.2 crores loan under micro credit scheme of RMK/SIDBI/NABARD/Commercial Banks/other financial institutions.

*Gold Credit Pass Book Scheme*

This scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs to revolve the fund sanctioned by RMK for 3 years.

Maximum credit limit : Rs. 5 crores

Two types of facilities under this scheme are available to NGOs/MFIs as under:

- (i) Partner and Non-partner NGOs of RMK may be sanctioned credit limit depending upon their track record with RMK/other funding agencies.
- (ii) Existing borrowers can also apply for additional loan.

**Features**

- (1) The organisation may recycle Principal amount sanctioned to SHGs for a period of 3 years. However, it has to deposit quarterly interest in time.
- (2) Any number of drawals and repayment within sanctioned limit would be possible under this scheme. The organisation can make requisition for funds by fax any time within sanctioned limit. Similarly, it can repay any amount any time.
- (3) A Gold Credit Pass Book would be provided to the borrowing organization and the pass book will be valid for 3 years subject to annual review.

*Housing Loan Scheme*

This scheme has been designed with a view to provide Shelter/repair of house to Self Help Group members through Partner NGOs of RMK.

Maximum amount: Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary for construction/repair of low cost house.

*Family Loan Scheme*

This scheme has been launched by RMK with a view to free the poor women from the debt trap of money lenders in getting loan for family expenditure for medical care, education, social/religious functions, foodgrains etc.

**Amount of Loan**

Aggregate finances for all purposes should not exceed seven times of saving of the beneficiary or Rs. 10,000/- per year whichever is lower.

*Working Capital Term Loan*

This scheme has been launched with a view to provide hassle-free Working Capital and Term Loan to the intermediary organisations for backward and forward marketing linkage of products of women SHGs/ Individuals and group entrepreneurs including land purchase, leasing, technology transfer, education and skill upgradation.

**Special Eligibility Norm**

The borrowing organization should have availed a minimum loan of Rs. 25 lakhs or above under micro credit scheme of RMK/SIDBI/NABARD/Commercial Banks/Other Financial Institutions. (This condition will not be applicable for Govt. Organizations).

*RMK Resource Centre*

This scheme has been launched by RMK with a view to remove the regional disparities by appointing reputed Government Organizations/Government Undertakings/NGOs/Research Institutions/Universities/Academic Institutions having adequate infrastructure to extend their services for capacity building and training in the areas of Agriculture, Non-agriculture, IT, skill development, skill up-gradation, exposure etc. to the SHG members/group leaders & implementing agencies for qualitative expansion of RMK's programmes all over the country.

**Statement II***Loans Disbursed State-wise for the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	2003-2003	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
AP	436.69	655.25	523.25
Assam	—	27.50	—
Bihar	14.08	71.95	20.50
Chhatisgarh	—	—	—
Delhi	45.00	89.50	95.00
Gujarat	—	—	—

1	2	3	4
Haryana	20.00	37.50	17.80
Himachal Pradesh	150.00	—	150.00
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
Jharkhand	15.00	—	2.50
Karnataka	2.50	20.00	—
Kerala	5.50	22.50	2.50
Madhya Pradesh	135.00	217.50	255.50
Maharashtra	27.50	76.95	38.00
Manipur	4.50	6.50	—
Mizoram	—	2.00	—
Nagaland	—	6.00	15.00
Orissa	51.75	156.75	271.50
Pondicherry	—	—	—
Rajasthan	73.50	96.50	16.50
Tamil Nadu	358.70	286.00	586.00
Uttar Pradesh	55.50	33.00	26.50
Uttanchal	19.00	16.37	16.37
West Bengal	31.85	65.10	31.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1446.07</b>	<b>1886.87</b>	<b>2068.42</b>

#### Investment in Assam

2759. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaysia and other South Asian countries have shown keen interest to invest in Assam and the North-Eastern Region, in industries specific to this region;

(b) if so, whether any trade delegation had lately visited Assam to explore areas of industries and trade for investment; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government to accelerate the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The regional office of RBI at Guwahati, which covers the North Eastern States, has recorded an FDI flow of Rs. 13.40 crore from South Asian countries for the period from January 2004 to September 2006.

(b) As per information received from the Government of Assam, an exploratory delegation had come from Bangladesh regarding making industrial investments in Assam. However, no concrete proposal has yet been received.

(c) Government is continuously studying various possibilities for investment and industrial development of NE States including Assam.

#### Setting up of Technical Universities

2760. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. Sanjeeva Reddy to study the prospects of setting up of technical universities to address the gap between demand and supply of technically qualified persons in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G Sanjeeva Reddy has been constituted to study the prospects of establishing a Worker's Technical University which could help address the gap between demand and supply of technically qualified personnel The Committee is yet to submit its report.

#### Evaluate the Progress of Development of Women

2761. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has visited various States to evaluate the progress of the development of women in the country;

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

(c) whether NCW has submitted its reports to the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the future course of action, if any, decided by the NCW/Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Commission for Women has informed that it visited States/ Union Territories (UTs) and organized review meetings/ consultations in the States/UTs with the Chief Secretaries of the States, Secretaries of the different departments of the State, State Women Commissions, Director Generals of Police and other police officers and NGOs to evaluate the progress of women in the country and prepared Gender Profiles. The general findings for each of the States show that problems faced by women are low levels of education, poor access to health care, low social status, economic backwardness and violence like dowry/demands, rape, female foeticide etc.

(d) The Chairperson and Members of NCW review the status of women in the States by holding meetings with the Chief Secretary and other officers during their visits to various States. NCW also sponsors Public Hearings and Research on various issues related to the status of women. Important issues such as declining sex ratio, child marriage, health issues pertaining to women, educational and literacy status etc., are reviewed by NCW regularly as per its mandate.

#### **Arrears of Property Tax to NDMC**

2762. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of arrears of property tax to NDMC has been accumulating year after year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NDMC have taken any action to recover the arrears of property tax;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of arrears of property tax for the period from 2001-02 to 2005-06 payable to New Delhi Municipal Council are as under:

Year	Amount of arrears (Rupees in crore)
2001-02	459.66
2002-03	459.42
2003-04	543.78
2004-05	556.00
2005-06	592.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>2611.03</b>

(c) to (e) The action taken by the New Delhi Municipal Council to recover the dues of outstanding property tax include issuance of notices under section 100 (1) of the NDMC Act, 1994 and rent attachment orders.

*[Translation]*

#### **Risk fund for Minerals**

2763. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ): Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Risk Fund to promote important and valuable minerals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Sick Iron Ore Mines**

2764. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick iron ore mines as on November, 2006 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the time since when these iron ore mines are sick;

(c) the reasons of their sickness;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revive these sick mines, and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) Mining is a depleting industry. Mines need to be closed because of several reasons including exhaustion of ore, poor grade of ore, lack of demand. There is no provision in the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 for furnishing information by the mine owners on sick mines. Therefore, the State-wise details of individual sick iron ore mines are not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) The Government has no specific scheme for revival of sick mines. However, where the closure or temporary discontinuance is due to lack of demand, it is felt that steps taken to liberalise the economy and increase in industrial production would result in increasing demand for minerals and to make such mines economical.

#### Training to Police Force

2765. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any training programme has been made for the police forces of the country to tackle the biological, chemical and radio-active terrorists' attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to impart training to the police forces to face the sudden terrorist attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Training programmes are organized for CPF personnel to tackle the situation arising out of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical attacks. The training includes:-

(i) Delivery system

(ii) Type of radiation

(iii) Characteristics and type of biological agents.

(iv) Classification and types of chemical agents.

(v) Effects of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare on human beings and equipment.

(vi) Measures to manage after effects.

(c) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for responding to terrorist attacks using Chemical Weapons and involving use of Radioactive Materials have been circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments/ Agencies/ Governments and Union Territory administration for drawings up their individual SOPs/Action Plans and also to initiate necessary preparedness measures as mentioned in the said SOPs.

Four out of the eight battalions of the National Disaster Response Force have been earmarked specifically for RNBC disaster/terrorist strikes.

*[English]*

#### Competition with Multi-National Companies

2766. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the entry of Multi-National Companies (MNCs) in India, small scale industries are being closed down;

(b) the number of small scale industries in operation in 1995 and 2005;

(c) the details of sectors/business suffered most due to entry of MNCs;

(d) whether due to closure of thousands of small scale industries, lakhs of people rendered jobless and the trend is increasing year after year; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to revive such units and to provide employment to people rendered unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

(SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Information on closure of small scale industries (SSIs) and number of persons rendered jobless as a result, whether on account of entry of Multi-National Companies (MNCs) or otherwise, is not maintained centrally. The estimated numbers of SSIs (both registered and unregistered) in operation during 1995-96 and 2005-06 were 82.84 lakh and 123.42 lakh respectively. During this period, the number of SSI units is estimated to have grown at an average annual rate (compounded) of 4.07 percent, while the employment in these units has grown from 197.93 lakh to 294.91 lakh.

(e) The promotion and development of SSIs is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In order to help the SSIs with easier availability of credit, technology upgradation, infrastructure and marketing facilities, etc., the Central Government implements a number of schemes/programmes.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness in SSI at an early stage, taking remedial measures and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick SSI units. As a sequel to the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)" announced by the Government in August 2005, the RBI has also issued guidelines in September 2005 on debt restructuring of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to facilitate restructuring of debt of all eligible SMEs.

The persons, if any, rendered jobless due to closure of SSI units can avail of self-employment opportunities under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojna (PMRY) and 'Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) being implemented by the Central Government throughout the country.

#### **Setting up of Alumina/Aluminium Plant in Orissa**

2767. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa had recommended for mining lease for selling up Alumina and Aluminium plants in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the area leased out and the names of the industries thereof; and

(c) the steps so far taken by the Government regarding the rehabilitation, environment and forest clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information given by the Government of Orissa. the details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Industries	Name of the applicant	Location	Area (in Hects.)
1.	M/s Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd. (Vendanta Alumina Ltd.)	M/s OMC Ltd.	Lanjigarh, Kalahandi District	721.323
2.	M/s Aditya Aluminium Project (Hindalco Industries Ltd.)	-do-	Kodingamali, Koraput District	715.075 (revised 447.25)
3.	M/s Utkal Alumina International Ltd. (INDALCO)	-do-	Baphalimali, Rayagada District	1388.74

(c) The Government of Orissa has informed that it has framed the "Orissa Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006". Rehabilitation of the displaced/affected persons is done by the Government of Orissa as per the provisions of the said policy. Ministry of Environment and

Forests (MoEF) has informed that it had received a proposal for Environmental Clearance in respect of Lanjigarh Bauxite Mining Project of M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. in June 2005. The project was appraised by the Expert Committee (Mining) in March, 2006. MoEF

has closed the file on 1.12.2006 since the project proponent did not submit the clarifications on various issues requested by the Expert Committee. As regards Forest Clearance, MoEF has informed that a proposal for diversion of 660.749 hect. of forest land in favour of M/s Orissa Mining Corporation has been received by it. The overall matter of Forest Clearance is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

#### **Guidelines to stop Sexual Abuse**

2768. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group set up by the Government on empowerment of women has recommended for the implementation of the "Vishaka guidelines" in schools for girls and teachers to stop sexual abuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement these guidelines and to stop the harassment to the girl child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to implement the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka case to prevent sexual harassment at workplace are given in the statement enclosed. Among various authorities, the Central Board of Secondary Education has also been requested to ensure compliance with the guidelines.

#### **Statement**

*Details of steps taken by the Government to implement the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court and to create awareness about the issue of sexual harassment at workplace*

- \* The Government has requested all the Central Ministries/Departments, Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Universities/Institutions, Central

Board of Secondary Education, All India Council of Technical Education to constitute complaints committees and to ensure that the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka case for prevention of sexual harassment at workplace are implemented.

- \* The National Commission for Women (NCW) formulated a Code of Conduct for Workplace, putting down the Supreme Court's guidelines mentioned above in a simple manner. This has been circulated to State Commissions for Women, Non-Governmental Organisations, the apex bodies of the Corporate Sector, Public Sector Undertakings, Media, Ministries/Departments and other institutions.
- \* The NCW has instituted a series of interactive meetings with Public Sector Undertakings/Banks/Universities/Educational Institutions/Hotels/Media etc. to assess the extent of implementation of the guidelines
- \* Department of Public Enterprises issued circular in May, 1998 to all administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with Central Public Sector Establishments to direct the Chief Executives of CPSEs under their administrative control for adherence and compliance of the Supreme Court's guidelines on prevention of sexual harassment by making amendments in the CDA Rules of the CPSEs.
- \* So far as implementation of the Supreme Court guidelines in regard to setting up of complaint committee in small establishments like shops and call centres are concerned, section 1(3) of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1947 applies to every establishment wherein 100 and more workers are employed. However, appropriate Government may apply the provisions of the Act to any industrial establishment employing less than 100 persons. Since the State Governments are the appropriate Government in respect of commercial establishments like shops and call centers, necessary instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment during January, 2005 to all Labour Secretaries asking them to take suitable action to apply the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing

Orders) Act, 1946 to small establishments like call centres and shops in the unorganised sector.

- \* The Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 have been amended to include sexual harassment as a misconduct. The Central Civil Services (Control, Classification and Appeal) Rules, 1965 have been amended during July, 2004 to provide that the Complaints Committee established in each Ministry or Department or Office for inquiring into complaints of sexual harassment shall be deemed to be the inquiry authority appointed by the disciplinary authority and the Complaints Committee shall hold the inquiry as far as practicable in accordance with the procedure laid down in these rules (i.e the procedure for holding inquiry into disciplinary proceedings for award of a major penalty).
- \* Amendments have been made to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 so that the sexual harassment of women at workplace in the private sector could constitute an offence for which a workman is liable for disciplinary action.
- \* Media campaign has been undertaken by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to create awareness on various issues concerning women and children, including compliance with the Supreme Court's guidelines on the prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace.

#### **Withdrawal of Grant by UGC**

2769. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has proposed to withdraw financial assistance given to some Universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of University Grants Commission.

#### **Insurance Cover to Victims of Disaster**

2770. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes insurance policy for all kind of things and people not covered by some kind of insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which such proposal is likely to reduce the liabilities of the Government in the event of a disaster strike in the country;

(d) the details of the recommendations considered by NDM Authority so far in this regard; and

(e) the time by which such proposals are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **National Silk Museum**

2771. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:  
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for upgradation and equipping the museum at Karnataka State Sericulture Research & Development Institute.

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a National Silk Museum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) A proposal was sent to Ministry of Culture by the Department of Commerce & Industries, Government of Karnataka under the Scheme "Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums" for the up-gradation of present museum at KSSR&DI. It was also proposed to establish a National Silk Museum, at a total cost of Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

The State Government of Karnataka has requested the Ministry of Culture, Government of India to consider the proposal of KSSRDI, for financial assistance and to provide Central assistance to the tune of 80% of the estimated cost and the balance 20% was proposed to be met out of KSSRDI's own resources.

The Ministry of Culture, Government of India has informed the State Govt. that the Expert Committee has not recommended the grants to KSSRDI as limited funds are available under the said scheme.

#### **Undertrials in Tihar Jail**

2772. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of prisoners who have served 75% or more of their term are languishing in Tihar Jail and are waiting for High Court to hear their appeals as reported in *Times of India* dated October 09, 2006;

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

(c) the number of prisoners who have completed their full sentence without their appeals being heard by High Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) There were 234 convicts lodged in Delhi Prisons who had been in jail for more than seven years as on 5th August, 2006. Out of these, 42 prisoners had spent more than half of their sentence while their appeals were pending. Nine prisoners, whose first appeals were pending before the High Court of Delhi, were released during the period from

2004 to 2006 (till 22nd November) on completion of their sentence. As per information received from the High Court of Delhi, all these appeals have been accorded priority and are being listed for hearing and disposal, regularly before a specially constituted Division Bench. In addition, two more single Benches have also been allotted to hear such appeals.

[Translation]

#### **Admission in IITs**

2773. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to develop a new system for making competitive exams for admission in most prestigious educational institutes like Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) more transparent and realistic;

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaints from various quarters in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to constitute a committee of experts to review the said inconsistencies and anomalies of the examination system;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; .

(f) whether the Government propose to increase the number of seats in said institutes from 2007-08 onwards; and

(g) if so, the number of seats proposed to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) From 2007 onwards the following features have been incorporated in Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) for admission to IITs:

(i) It will be a single-tier exam based on objective-type questions with two papers, each of 3 hours' duration, each consisting of separate sections in Physics, Chemistry & Mathematics;

- (ii) Question papers will be retained by students;
- (iii) Model answers will be put up on websites of all IITs'; and,
- (iv) Performance card will be sent to each student.

These changes have been made to reduce the stress on the students and introduce a mechanism to assure the fairness of the examination.

(c) and (d) A Committee of experts consisting of Directors of Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian School of Mines (ISM) & Institute of Technology-Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU) and all JEE Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen already exists which takes all necessary steps from time to time to improve the system.

(e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) The decision to increase the number of seats is taken by the Institutes themselves.

*[English]*

#### **Discrimination of Tribal Students**

2774. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes or Government has received representations alleging discriminations in AIIMS/IITs/IISs Bangalore and IIMs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; year-wise and institute-wise; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to set right the injustice meted out to ST students?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No Sir. However, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, taking suo-moto cognizance of the news report appeared in Indian Express dated 29.6.2006 alleging harassment and discrimination of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe medical students in allotment of hostel rooms, residing in AIIMS hostels, requested both, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Director, AIIMS to investigate in the matter/conduct an inquiry and submit a detailed report to the Commission. As per the Enquiry Report submitted by AIIMS, the allegations were

found to be untrue as the allotment/changes of rooms in all the hostels were made, based on the requests by the students themselves.

The Commission intervened in another case following the news item that appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 7.9.2006, on the request of this Ministry helped Shri Balamram Tudu, a tribal student from Orissa who had wrongly been deprived of admission in IIT Kharagpur, to get admitted by creating one additional seat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Set up of Shelter Homes for Women**

2775. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of establishing shelter homes for women in different circumstances;

(b) whether a survey has been conducted by the Ministry to find the adequacy of such homes and also to identify the places where such houses would be set up;

(c) if so, the findings of such a survey;

(d) whether the Government has a proposal to set up one shelter home in each district; and

(e) if so, the time-bound strategy to be adopted to implement this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is running Scheme of "Swadhar—A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances" under which 151 Swadhar Shelter Homes have been sanctioned till date.

(b) and (c) The proposals for setting up Swadhar Homes are received by the Ministry of Women and Child Development from the State Governments based among other things on the need for home in a particular area. The State Governments have been requested to assess the need for such homes in their states.

(d) and (e) The attempt of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is to set up one home in each district during the 11th plan period.

**Basic Amenities in MCD Schools**

2776. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether basic amenities are not available in Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) schools;

(b) if so, the total number of teachers, students, classrooms, desks, school-wise together with the information regarding availability of toilets, drinking water, fans, tubelights etc.;

(c) whether the Commissioner, MCD visited some schools;

(d) if so, the findings of his visit; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the working/basic amenities of MCD schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that basic facilities/amenities like teachers, class-rooms, desks, toilets, drinking water, fans, tube-lights, etc. are provided to schools under it. There are 1786 schools under Municipal Corporation of Delhi in which approximately 9,05,136 students are enrolled. There are approximately 20,631 teachers, 23,700 classrooms and 2,52,000 desks. The number of students, teachers, class rooms and desks changes from time to time depending on various factors such a dropping out/transfer of students, resignation/retirement of teachers etc. Provision for basic amenities like toilets, drinking water, lighting arrangements etc. has been made in these schools. In such schools where buildings are under construction, alternate arrangements to provide these amenities are made such as holding classes in tents, providing water through tankers etc. Jute Patties, Tat Patties and Daries are available for all the students in schools where desks are not provided.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, the Additional Commissioner in charge of Education visited a number of schools and, based on his findings, corrective measures to improve the condition of these schools have been taken by Municipal Corporation of Delhi including sanctioning of funds for carrying out minor repairs and

maintenance of buildings; constitution of Zonal Public Grievance Committees for redressal of grievances of public; increasing the frequency of inspections by supervisory officers; establishment of computer aided learning centers in 1381 schools; grant of funds to municipal teachers for developing teaching learning material; and grant of funds under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan for funds under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan for repair and purchase of school equipments.

*[Translation]*

**Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi  
Vishwavidyalaya**

2777. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Committee constituted to inquire into the serious allegations against the Vice-Chancellor of Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has studied the said report; and

(d) if so, the status of the action taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Fact Finding Committee, constituted with the approval of the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, to review the work and progress of the University since its inception has submitted its report. Apart from dealing with the tenure of the first Vice Chancellor, the Committee has made certain recommendations in its report with a view to improving the quality of teaching and learning in the University, developing requisite infrastructure on the University Campus, including construction of hostel, residential accommodation for faculty and staff and expansion of library etc. The Committee has also made certain observations with regard to existing authorities of



the University and the need to develop a perspective plan for its future development, for which discussions have been held with the officers of the University Grants Commission and the University on 27th & 28th October, 2006.

*[English]*

#### **Right to Education Bill**

2778. ADV. SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the criticism that the Government has abdicated its Constitutional responsibility by asking the State Governments to adopt the Model Right to Education Bill, 2006 rather than passing a Central legislation to guarantee free and compulsory primary education to all children;

(b) if so, the details of the reasons in this regard along with the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the 86th Constitutional Amendment;

(c) whether the Model Bill does not provide for a 25 per cent reservation of seats in private schools for children from poor families;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to provide a common school system for all children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) There has been criticism in certain quarters regarding the Central Government's role regarding the Model Right to Education Bill, 2006.

(b) The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its meeting on 10-11 August, 2004, had constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Kapil Sibal, the then Minister of State for Sciences Technology and Ocean Development, to suggest a draft of the legislation envisaged under Article 21A of the Constitution. The Report of the Committee, containing "essential provisions" of the draft legislation, was submitted on 2.7.2005, and considered by CABE in its meeting on 14-15 July, 2005. Based on the suggestions and comments received during the CABE meeting, a complete version of the draft

legislation was prepared and circulated to the States/UTs. Based on further consultations, a draft Model Right to Education Bill, spelling out broad parameters and features for achieving the Constitutional mandate of free and compulsory education was drafted and circulated as framework to the States/UTs to seek their comments thereon.

(c) and (d) The draft Model Bill does not contain any specific provision regarding reservation of 25% of total seats available in the private un-aided schools for children from poor families. However, Section 13 of the draft Model Bill provides that if a school is already under obligation, at the commencement of this Act, to either the Central Government or an appropriate government or any authority/agency representing or acting on their behalf to provide free education to a specified number of children as a consequence of having received land/building/equipment/other facilities either free of cost or at subsidized rates, such school shall continue to discharge such obligation notwithstanding the provisions of this Act.

(e) The recommendations of the committee, constituted by the CABE to examine in detail the issue concerning Common School System have been sent to the State Governments.

#### **Appointment of Computer Teachers**

2779. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no sanctioned/regular posts for computer teachers in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS);

(b) if so, whether KVS has hired the services of professional computer teachers on contractual basis;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to appoint the computer teachers without further delay;

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (f) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)

has 755 sanctioned posts of Post Graduate Teachers in Computer Science for those Vidyalyayas which are having higher secondary classes. Till the regular recruits join these posts, the Vidyalyayas have to engage suitable persons on contract basis. An advertisement for filling up 755 posts of Post Graduate Teachers (Computer Science) in Kendriya Vidyalyayas has already been published in the "Employment News" in its issue dated 30th September 2006.

*[English]*

**Crime against Children by Institution Co-ordinator**

2780. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:  
SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide spread violation of Children Adoption Act by the NGOs throughout the country particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Government has ordered a Magistrate inquiry against some of the NGOs who has exported about 800 children under the cover the Juvenile Justice Act;

(c) if so, the details of action taken against such NGOs;

(d) whether government proposes to issue any directions to the State Government to stop this malpractice; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development takes cognizance of any incident of irregularities/malpractices coming to its notice and takes action as considered appropriate in consultation with the concerned State Government. Government of India has issued Guidelines for In-country Adoption—2004 and Guidelines for Adoption from India-2006 in order to streamline procedures for adoption and have a regulatory mechanism in place. State Governments are also regularly conveyed the need to maintain a strict vigil so as to prevent irregularities/malpractices in adoption activity.

*[English]*

**Hollatic Development of Child.**

2781. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to combine existing programmes under an ambitious Integrated Child Protection Scheme to create a strong protective environment for children, diversify and institutionalise essential services and mobilise inter-sectoral response for strengthening child protection;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to form an appropriate authority for child protection to implement these programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Working Group on the Development of Children for the 11th Five Year Plan has recommended a new Centrally sponsored Scheme—Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)\* to address the issue of child protection and build a protective environment for children. The aims of the proposed Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), inter-alia, are:

- (i) improved institutional care;
- (ii) quality non-institutional and alternative care;
- (iii) counseling and family support;
- (iv) training and capacity building.

The new scheme ICPS proposes to bring existing schemes and programmes, like A Programme for Juvenile Justice, An Integrated Programme for Street Children, and.

Assistance to Homes for Infant and Young Children for Promoting In-country Adoptions (Sheshu Greh) within its fold.

(c) to (e) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 has been amended recently. According to the newly inserted provision under Section 62A, 'every State Government shall constitute a Child protection unit for the State and, such units for every district, consisting of such officers and other employees as may be appointed by that Government, to take up matters relating to children in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with law with a view to ensure the implementation of this Act including the establishment and maintenance of homes, notification of competent authorities in relation to these children and their rehabilitation and co-ordination with various official and non official agencies concerned'.

The Working Group on the Development of children for the 11th Plan has recommended a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme – 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' which, inter-alia, has a component for setting up of such child protection units.

#### **Distance Education Council**

2782. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior approval and recognition are mandatory for distance education courses including degree/diploma/certificate courses being run by different States, Central and Deemed Universities under the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether courses offered and approved/recognized by UGC and AICTE are not recognized by Distance Education Council;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to give wide publicity to such Universities and distance courses; and

(f) if not, the basis on which the Distance Education Council is usurping such power of approval/recognition

and action being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Act, 1985, empowers the University to promote the open university and distance education systems in the country and for the determination of standards of teaching, evaluation and research in such systems. Accordingly, Statute 28 framed under the IGNOU Act, 1985 for creation of Distance Education Council (DEC) and specifying its role, inter-alia, provides for maintenance of standards in the institutions offering distance education programmes and to prevent, through such measures as are considered appropriate, institutions from offering courses which do not conform to the standards laid down by the Council.

(c) and (d) UGC, AICTE and DEC are different bodies having specific mandates. UGC and AICTE are responsible for coordination and determination of standards of general higher education and technical education respectively, whereas DEC is mandated for coordination and determination of standards in education through distance mode.

(e) IGNOU has informed that the DEC, one of its authority, has put up on its website a list of universities/institutions along with other programmes approved by DEC for information for the general public.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **High Magnitude of Mineral Resources**

2783. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is unable to tap the high magnitude of mineral resources due to outdated methodologies and delay at every state;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to renovate and modernize the production line methodology and equipments;

(c) whether the Government has any policy to attract entrepreneurs from abroad for exploration and extraction of minerals;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) carries out regional geological surveys and exploration in the country. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) is engaged in detailed mineral exploration whereas Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) is the custodian of the mineral data and is the regulatory body for mineral related policies. These organizations have vast experience in the field of exploration and are in the process of acquiring the latest technology through modernization programmes. The efforts of these organizations for survey and exploration of minerals are being intensified.

(c) and (d) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 State Government may grant mineral concession to an Indian national or a company as defined in sub-section (l) of Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956. A High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission was constituted to review the National Mineral Policy and recommend possible amendments in the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 to give a fillip to private investment in the sector. One of the terms of reference of the High Level Committee was to suggest the changes needed for encouraging

investment in public and private sector in exploration and exploitation of minerals. The Committee has submitted its report to the Central Government, which is under consideration.

#### Indian MNC

2784. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian companies have acquired distribution channels, brands and global customer base internationally;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage Indian MNCs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per available information, the details of sectors in which the Indian Companies have set up Joint Ventures (JVs) or Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOS) abroad are as follows:

Sl.No.	Type of Activity	Joint Venture (JV)	Wholly owned Subsidiaries (WOS)	Total
1.	Sound recording or reproducing apparatus	1	2	3
2.	Video recording or reproducing apparatus	2	0	2
3.	Films	3	5	8
4.	Broadcasting & Telecasting	4	14	18
5.	Advertising & Publicity concerns	13	7	20
6.	Communication services	7	14	21
7.	Other Communication services	6	2	8
8.	Publishing	5	7	12
9.	To effect "International Trademarks"	0	1	1
10.	Producing & Telecasting of Tele-series etc	3	9	12
11.	Film productions Distribution	2	10	12
12.	Production of music & entertainment related activities	1	2	3
13.	Telecommunication	5	15	20

(c) The Government has a liberal policy for Indian direct investments abroad which includes permission to Indian Corporates to invest up to 200% of their net worth in entities abroad; removal of monetary ceilings; removal of the stipulation of minimum net worth for Indian Companies engaged in financial sector activities in India for investment abroad in the financial sector; enlargement of the scope of guarantee under the automatic route and further liberalization of the automatic route of disinvestments.

#### Prices of Cement

2785. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the number of heavy and medium scale cement manufacturing industries in the country with name, location and annual production;

(b) the number of units of Cement Corporation of India are closed at present;

(c) the details of steps taken for revival of closed units including Charkhi-Dadri units;

(d) whether the prices of raw materials required for manufacturing of cement has increased;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith action taken thereon;

(f) whether Government has any proposal to ban exports of cement; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and reaction of manufacturers of cement industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The details of large and medium scale cement manufacturing plants in the country are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) and (c) Seven units of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) viz., Mandhar (Chhatisgarh), Kurkunta (Karnataka), Nayagaon (MP), Akaltara (Chhatisgarh), Adilabad (AP), Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) are not in operation presently. In the Rehabilitation Scheme sanctioned in 2006 for the CCI, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction had recommended the closure and sale of all these 7 non operating units.

(d) and (e) The cost of inputs for cement manufacturing viz., coal, other fuels and transportation has increased. Though cement is a decontrolled commodity and its prices are governed by economic factors, the Government had impressed upon the cement manufacturers the need to rationalise cement prices. Responding to it, the Cement Manufacturers' Association gave an undertaking to maximize production and dispatch of cement; ensure that the retailers do not indulge in profiteering; bring in fresh investment to create additional capacities; and supply cement on priority and at 5% discount on the ruling prices to the Central Government departments.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to ban the export of cement.

#### *Performance of Cement Companies—Companywise 2005-2006*

(000' Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company/Plant	Location	State	Cement Prodn.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A.C.C. Ltd.</b>				
1.	Ch'aibasa	Chaibasa	JHK	556.96
2.	Chanda	Chanda	MAH.	1028.11
3.	Jamul	Jamul	CTG	1007.90

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Kymore Kymore-Mehgaon ]	Kymore Kymore	MP MP	1333.34 Clinkerisation U
5.	Lakheri	Lakheri	RAJ.	715.45
6.	Madukkarai	Madukkarai	TN	858.60
7.	Mancherial	Mancherial	AP	87.06
8.	Sindri (G)	Sindri	JHK	859.45
9.	Wadi	Wadi	KAR	1801.00
10.	Wadi-New	Wadi	KAR	2694.60
11.	Gagal-I	Gagal	HP	1558.63
	Gagal-II	Gagal	HP	1908.33
12.	Damodhar Cmt. Works (G)	Purulia	W.B.	502.29
13.	Tikaria (g)	Tikaria	UP	2150.05
14.	Bargarh Cement Works	Bargarh	ORISSA	840.63
Total A.C.C. Ltd.				17902.40

**Andhra Cements**

15.	Vijaywada (G)	Vijaywada	AP	Nil
16.	Vizag (G)	Vishakhapatnam	AP	92.01
17.	Nadikude Durga Cmt.	Nadikude	AP	228.98
Total Andhra Cements				320.99

**Birla Corp. Ltd.**

18.	Birla Vikas	Satna	MP	853.72
19.	Satna Cement	Satna	MP	698.95
20.	Birla Cement	Chittorgarh	RAJ.	782.11
21.	Chandera Cement	Chittorgarh	RAJ.	1526.00
22.	Durgapur (G)	Durgapur	W.B.	633.43
23.	Durga Hitech Cmt (G)	Durgapur	W.B.	8.64
24.	Birla Cmt-Raebareli (G)	Raebareli	UP	647.46
Total Birla Corp. Ltd.				5150.31

1	2	3	4	5
<b>C.C.I. Ltd.</b>				
25.	Adilabad	Adilabad	AP	Nil
26.	Akaltara	Akaltara	CTG	Nil
27.	Bokajan	Bokajan	ASSAM	128.34
28.	Charkhi Dadri	Charkhi Dadri	HAR	Nil
29.	Kurkunta	Kurkunta	KAR	Nil
30.	Mandhar	Mandhar	CTG	Nil
31.	Neemuch	Neemuch	MP	Nil
32.	Rajban	Rajban	HP	196.65
33.	Tandur	Tandur	AP	617.48
34.	Delhi (G)	Tughalakabad	DELHI	Nil
Total C.C.I. Ltd.				942.47
<b>Century Textiles</b>				
35.	Century Cement	Tilda	CTG	1711.21
36.	Maihar Cement	Maihar	MP	3304.22
37.	Manikgarh Cmt.	Manikgarh	MAH.	1620.43
Total Century Textiles				6635.86
<b>Chettinad Cement</b>				
38.	Chettinad-Karur	Karur	TN	1165.31
39.	Chettinad-Karikkali	Karikkali	TN	1195.25
Total Chettinad Cement				2360.56
<b>Grasim Indus.</b>				
40.	Rajashree-Malkhed	Malkhed	KAR	2940.33
41.	Rajashree-Hotgi (G)	Hotgi	MAH.	1527.33
42.	Vikram Cement	Jawad Road	MP	3162.36
43.	Aditya Cement	Shambhupura	RAJ.	1731.48
44.	Grasim Cement-Raipur	Raipur	CTG	1992.23
45.	Grasim South	Reddipalayam	TN	1182.97
46.	Sikka	Sikka	GUJ.	897.41
47.	Grasim-Bhatinda (G)	Bhatinda	PUB	1214.77
Total Grasim Indus.				14648.88

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Guj. Ambuja Group</b>				
48.	Ambuja Cement	Kodinar	GUJ.	1517.90
49.	Gajambuja Cement	Kodinar	GUJ.	2960.10
50.	Ambuja Cmt. H.P.	Darlaghat	HP	1147.82
51.	Ambuja Cmt. Ropar (G)	Ropar	PUB	2672.11
52.	Ambuja Cmt-Bathinda (G)	Bhatinda	PUB	570.74
53.	Ambuja Cmt-Rabriyawas	Pali	RAJ.	1773.27
54.	Ambuja Eastern-CTG	Bhatapara	CTG	695.91
55.	Ambuja Eastern-WB (G)	Sankrail	W.B.	1133.81
56.	Maratha Cement	Chandrapur	MAH.	2622.69
Total Guj. Ambuja Group				15094.35
<b>HMP Cmts. Ltd.</b>				
57.	Poorbadar	Porbandar	GUJ.	Nil
58.	Shahabad	Shahabad	KAR	Nil
Total HMP Cmts. Ltd.				Nil
<b>India Cements</b>				
59.	Sankamagar	Talaiyuth	TN	1569.69
60.	Sankaridurg	Sankaridurg	TN	540.83
61.	Chilamkur Works	Chilamkur	AP	1210.53
62.	Dalavoi	Trichy	TN	1145.00
63.	Visaka Cement	Tandur	AP	1178.19
64.	Yerraguntla	Yerraguntla	AP	555.22
65.	Raasi Cement	Wadapally	AP	2234.93
Total India Cements				8434.39
<b>J.K. Group</b>				
66.	J.K-Nimbahera	Nimbahera	RAJ.	2533.03
67.	J.K-Mangrol	Mangrol	RAJ.	977.99
68.	Lakshmi Cement	Sirohi Road	RAJ.	2663.46
69.	J.K Udaipur Udyog	Udaipur	RAJ.	Nil
Total J.K. Group				6174.48



1	2	3	4	5
<b>Jaypee Group</b>				
70.	Jaypee Rewa	Rewa	MP	2819.77
71.	Jaypee Bela	Bela	MP	2152.72
72.	Jaypes-Sadva Khurd (G)	Sadva Khurd	UP	587.43
73.	Jaypee Ayodhya (G)	Tanda	UP	756.02
74.	Churk (#)	Churk	UP	Nil
75.	Dalla (#)	Dalla	UP	Nil
76.	Chunar (G) (#)	Chunar	UP	Nil
Total Jaypee Group				6315.94
<b>Kesoram Indus.</b>				
77.	Kesoram Cement	Ramagundam	AP	1046.61
78.	Vasvadatta Cement	Sedam	KAR	2075.87
Total Kesoram Indus.				3122.48
<b>Lafarge India (P) Ltd</b>				
79.	Arasmeta Cement	Bilaspur	CTG	1348.57
80.	Lafarge-Sonadih	Sonadih	CTG	476.09
81.	Lafarge-Jojobera (G)	Singbhum	JHK	2748.11
Total Lafarge India (P) Ltd.				4572.77
<b>Madras Cements</b>				
82.	Ramasamyraja Nagar	R.S. Raja Nagar	TN	1186.72
83.	Jayantipuram	Jaggayyapet	AP	1047.30
84.	Alathiyur Works-I	Alathiyur	TN	758.02
	Alathiyur Works-II	Alathiyur	TN	1558.24
Total Madras Cements				4550.28
<b>Malabar Cement</b>				
85.	Malabar Cements	Palghat	Kerla	502.22
86.	Malabar Cements (G)	Alappuzha	Kerala	180.70
Total Malabar Cement				682.92

( # ) - Pertain to the period of February, 06 - March 06 as Jaypee Group has taken over U.P. State Cmt. from February, 06.

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Mangalam Cement</b>				
87.	Mangalam Cement	Morak	RAJ.	548.08
88.	Neer Shree Cement	Morak	RAJ.	1062.32
Total Mangalam Cement				1610.40
<b>Mehta Group</b>				
89.	Saurashtra Cement	Ranavav	GUJ.	1069.23
90.	Gujarat Sidhee Cmt.	Veraval	GUJ.	930.64
Total Mehta Group				1999.87
<b>Mysore Cement</b>				
91.	Mysore Cement	Ammasandra	KAR	361.85
92.	Diamond Cmt-I	Damoh	MP	489.66
	Diamond Cmt-II	Damoh	MP	453.66
93.	Diamond Cmt-Jhansi (G)	Jhansi	UP	740.35
Total Mysore Cement.				2045.52
<b>Orient Paper Indus.</b>				
94.	Orient Cement	Devapur	AP	1336.68
95.	Orient Cmt-Jalgaon (G)	Jalgaon	MAH.	775.45
Total Orient Paper Indus.				2112.13
<b>Penna Cement</b>				
96.	Penna-Tadipatri I & II	Tadipatri	AP	1523.74
97.	Penna-Ganeshpahad	Ganeshpahad	AP	810.43
Total Penna Cement				2334.17
<b>Tamil Nadu Cement</b>				
98.	Alangulam	Alangulam	TN	258.03
99.	Ariyalur	Ariyalur	TN	526.82
Total Tamil Nadu Cement				784.85
<b>U.P. State Cmt.</b>				
	Churk (#)	Churk	UP	Nil
	Dalla (#)	Dalla	UP	Nil
	K.C.C. (#)			Clinkerisation Un

1	2	3	4	5
	Chunar (G) (#)	Chunar	UP	Nil
	Total U.P. State Cmt.			Nil

( # ) - Pertain to the period of Apr-05—Jan 06 after which it has been taken over by Jaypee Group.

#### Ultra Tech Cement Ltd.

100.	Ultra Tech-ACW	Chandrapur	MAH.	3122.53
101.	Ultra Tech-JCW (G)	Jharsuguda	ORISSA	881.65
102.	Ultra Tech-HCW	Hirmi	CTG	1407.16
103.	Ultra Tech-Gujarat	Pipavav	GUJ.	3591.89
104.	Ultra Tech-APCW	Tadpatri	AP	1996.46
105.	Ultra Tech-ARCW (G)	Arakonam	TN	785.37
106.	Ultra Tech-WBCW (G)	Durgapur	W.B.	971.70
107.	Jafrabad	Jafrabad	GUJ.	182.59
108.	Magdalla (G)	Magdalla	GUJ.	577.86
109.	Ratnagiri (G)	Ratnagiri	MAH.	190.27
	Total Ultratech Cement Ltd.			13707.48

#### Zuari Cement Ltd.

110.	Zuari Cement	Krishna Nagar	AP	1770.31
111.	Sri Vishnu Cement	Sitapuram	AP	1068.21
	Total Zuari Cement Ltd.			2838.52

#### Others

112.	Shree Cement	Beawar	RAJ.	3219.95
113.	Prism Cement	Satna	MP	2128.48
114.	Binani Cement	Sirohi Road	RAJ.	2313.02
115.	Indo Rama Cement (G)	Raigad	MAH.	489.45
116.	Lemos Cement	Khalari	JHK	Nil
117.	Kistna	Kistna	AP	Nil
118.	Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.	Bagalkot	KAR	101.99
119.	Dalmia Cement	Dalmiapuram	TN	1558.27
120.	OCL India Ltd.	Rajgangpur	ORISSA	1583.09

1	2	3	4	5
121.	J&K Ltd	Khrew	J&K	159.35
122.	Kalyanpur Cement	Banjari	Bihar	456.72
123.	K.C.P. Ltd	Macheria	AP	531.50
124.	Mawmluh Cherra	Charrapunji	MEG.	100.23
125.	Panyam Cements	Bugganipalle	AP	9.10
126.	Sone Valley	Japla	JHK	Nil
127.	Rain Indus. Ltd.	Ramapuram	AP	963.68
128.	Shriram Cements	Kota	RAJ.	393.63
129.	Sanghi Indus. Ltd.	Abdasa Taluka	GUJ.	1828.09
130.	My Home Indus. Ltd.	Mellacheruvu	AP	1626.60
Total Others				17463.15
Grand Total				141805.17

#### Border Infrastructure along China

2786. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to improve border infrastructure along the frontier with China and projects worth over Rs. 900 crore has been cleared;

(b) if so, whether Ministry of Home Affairs has submitted any proposal to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for Clearance of some projects since some projects pass through dense forests; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Government has approved construction of 27 road links totalling 608 Kms along India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 912.00 crores.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The executing agencies are in the process of preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

#### Committee on Self Help Group for Women

2787. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from NGOs/women's groups to set up a Committee on the statute of Self Help Group to address that social, economic and potential rights of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the participation in Self Help Group has enabled women to gain access to credit in crisis and consumption related needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under the Swayamsiddha scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development,

regular saving habit of the Self Help Group (SHG) members provides an opportunity to avail emergency loans as and when required. The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh also grants loans to SHGs through NGOs and other agencies inter-alia for taking care of the crisis and consumption related needs of poor women.

As on March 2006, 55,649 SHGs under the scheme of Swayamsiddha are giving loan to SHG members for consumption purpose and other needs. 55,800 SHGs have benefited from RMK loan as on date.

[*Translation*]

#### Population Pressure in NCR

2788. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to confer the status of SEZ to the five cities being developed as counter magnet towns in view of the population pressure on the NCR;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether foreign investors have proposed to invest in the National Capital and National Capital Region (NCR);

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

(e) whether there has been decline in the foreign investment in this region in comparison to other States in the country since last year;

(f) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(g) the corrective 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) No, Sir. .

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per available information the details of FDI inflows in RBI's New Delhi region (Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana) are as below (Amount in Rs. Crore):

2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Apr. Sep
2123.46	3717.53	4564.93	4294.86

(e) No, Sir

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

#### Insecurity of Government officials

2789. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increasing physical attacks against Central Revenue Intelligence Officials in the North-East Region;

(b) if so, whether there has been a feeling of insecurity amongst officials in fighting the drug mafia in North-East Region; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for security of such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Government have received some reports of threats/kidnapping of customs and central excise officials working in one state of the North East.

(b) No, Sir. Officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau involved in countering drug trafficking in the region do not face a higher degree of threat on account of nature of their duties. Durg trafficking activities in the North Eastern Region are quite unorganized.

(c) The concerned State Government has been requested to assure these officer of adequate security. Timely action on the information/complaints received from the officers of these departments is also ensured.

[*English*]

#### Export of Agro-products

2790. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the agro products exported from the country particularly Jharkhand, State-wise;

(b) the details of exports made during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the reason for less export from Jharkhand in comparison to other States; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to promote the agro-products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The main agricultural products exported from India are food grains (includes basmati & non-basmati rice, wheat and other cereals), nuts and seeds, meat, poultry & dairy products, fruits and vegetables, processed foods, oil meals, tobacco and its products, spices, sugar, tea, coffee, etc. The details of total agro products made during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Value (US\$ Million)
2003-2004	6204
2004-2005	7033
2005-2006	8762

The total agro products exported during 2005-06 in respect of Jharkhand is Rs. 313250974/-. The state-wise total exports in respect of all commodities is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Encouraging export is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage export of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards etc. In order to boost Indian agricultural products, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIQE) etc. with modified guidelines under which the various Boards/ Councils undertake programmes like organization of Buyer-Seller Meet, participation in Trade Fairs, Visit of Organisation of delegations of traders and exporters to various countries. Under these schemes mentioned, the exporters are also provided grants in aid for modernization, technology upgradation, packaging and quality improvement etc. with a view to enhance the exports of the country. Government has announced a Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana with an objective to promote export of fruits, vegetables, flowers, dairy, poultry, minor forest produce and their value added products by incentivising exports of such products.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Export data during 2005-06, 2004-05, 2003-04 and 2002-2003*

State-code	State Name	Apr'05-Mar'06 value in Rs	Apr'04-Mar'05 Value in Rs.	Apr'03-Mar'04 Value in Rs.	Apr'02-Mar'03 Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.	Assam	8246456917	7505837374	5165906544	4802633445
02.	Meghalaya	2422374956	2272970133	2858829114	2776354972
03.	Mizoram	97649660	348313754	118221681	91052193
06.	Bihar	3632605396	4952345898	6303938963	3781216194
07.	Jharkhand	18502756146	21795287018	10870081908	6299386493
09.	Arunachal Pradesh	283359238	702790438	818541620	1082048786
10.	West Bengal	157673872871	168753829140	137371848392	97561311605
14.	Nagaland	64227794	248331491	52773536	44662936

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Manipur	5489414	18068726	24201612	392703911
16.	Orissa	64391950043	81003536215	24111624057	24064848611
17.	Sikkim	101122234	122265857	170726880	750764896
18.	Tripura	80377477	102576476	174228725	11942576011
19.	Andaman and Nicobar	92707069	152501603	142444905	118852762
20.	Uttar Pradesh	150034354168	133636415281	112902837465	77275023213
21.	Uttaranchal	3743397766	2806909314	1425363348	608230785
29.	Delhi	232838877228	197565134664	185529226062	158130360907
30.	Punjab	104380608630	91555438043	84915274563	61762197042
34.	Haryana	144624725657	112908650509	78747927926	47939790098
39.	Chandigarh	2092259500	2019368114	2120953002	1748610493
44.	Jammu and Kashmir	3216621451	2550662650	1807035172	1464326395
46.	Himachal Pradesh	8610944231	5407354386	5177991278	2579709872
50.	Rajasthan	123559688136	80020267434	64333012717	44304383744
54.	Gujarat	645388852355	530444844033	319767169431	222087623733
60.	Maharashtra	1415734385735	1204514671187	897451484508	549788577374
67.	Daman and Diu	6726830336	4782998556	2545121391	945420993
68.	Goa	56658276195	48145989304	28964667075	29090656456
69.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5512410612	4105969443	1331155797	306039279
70.	Madhya Pradesh	117620073914	76311094894	61307482103	33351590970
71.	Ckattigarh	16300405067	14801527901	10601758896	4252156827
80.	Andhra Pradesh	178475201306	126908627489	117651391910	92730489841
89.	Karnataka	493091981335	322837418195	219862981698	141014831821
90.	Lakshadweep	10477260	52898023	46081331	97054571
96.	Tamil Nadu	448237700611	374725855924	319638130640	280193188224
96.	Kerala	87429925277	77403031238	56529953500	56827335889
99.	Pondicherry	6217160458	4229801866	3726126825	3121933064
Blank/ Invalid	Unspecified	58078470151	47681687803	169294987962	588044826610
Grand Total		4564178616594	3753395270439	2933667482636	2551372770986

This information is based in the "State of origin" as supplied by Customs Authorities in the export DTR's.

### **Jute Technology Mission**

2791. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a Jute Technology Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposed cost of the Mission; and

(d) the extent to which it would be useful to the Jute growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Government has approved the Jute Technology Mission which is yet to be launched formally.

(b) The Jute Technology Mission will be operationalised through four Mini Missions. It has the following objectives:

- To improve yield and quality of jute fibre;
- To strengthen existing infrastructure for development and supply of quality seeds;
- Improvement of quality of fibre through better methods of retting and extraction technologies;
- To increase the supply of quality raw material to the jute industry at reasonable prices and to develop efficient market linkage for raw jute;
- To modernize, technologically upgrade, improve productivity, diversify and develop human resource for the jute industry;
- To develop and commercialise innovative technology for diversified use of jute and allied fibres.

(c) The proposed cost of the Mission is Rs. 355.55 Crores.

(d) Of the four Mini Missions of the Jute Technology Mission, Mini Mission-I, II & III specifically provide for growth of jute growers. The mandate of Mini Mission-I is to strengthen Research and Technology activities for the

development of improved varieties and protection technologies for jute and allied crops. This will make available good quality seeds and short duration crops to the jute growers. The mandate of Mini Mission-II is to transfer improved technology through extension to the farmers. This will make available the latest retting techniques to the farmers and also help in quality improvement of the crops. The mandate of Mini Mission-III is to develop and ensure efficient market linkages and value addition for raw jute by Upgradation of the existing market infrastructure and facilities to be provided to farmers. This will enable the farmers to get a fair market price by providing reliable and accessible market information.

*[Translation]*

### **Promotion for Agro and Rural Industries**

2792. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of supplies made by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to various Government Departments including Railways during the last three years and current year;

(b) whether the Government has organised exhibitions/ trade fair during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years district and State-wise;

(d) whether the exhibitions have helped in expanding the market of KVIC products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The details of supplies made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to various Government Organisations, including the Indian Railways, during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto November 2006) are given in the table below:



Sl.No.	Products	Value of supply (Rs. lakh)			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Upto November 2006)
1.	Cotton Khadi (Rate Contract Items)	1744.52	1714.76	1758.06	1216.85
2.	Polyvastra/Bed Sheet	45.87	16.09	308.69	4.68
3.	Handicrafts & Non-Rate Contract	96.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Other Non-Rate Contract Items	0.00	467.79	220.62	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1886.40</b>	<b>2198.64</b>	<b>2287.37</b>	<b>1221.53</b>

(b) and (c) The number of National, Zonal, State, District level exhibitions/trade fairs, etc., of khadi and village industry (KVI) products organised by KVIC in various parts of the country during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement I, II and III.

(d) and (e) These exhibitions help promote the sales of KVI products as well as in creating awareness about these products among the general public and make them potential buyers. The estimated additional sales generated

due to the exhibitions during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Additional Sales (Rs. crore)
2003-04	39.21
2004-05	60.72
2005-06	54.29

#### Statement I

##### State-wise details of number of exhibitions organised during 2003-04

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	NI	ZL	SL	DL	MBL	Instt.	Other	Buyer Seller Meet	DSO	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			1	3		1				5
2.	Bihar			2	4					1	7
3.	Jharkhand		1		1	1					3
4.	Goa							1		1	2
5.	Gujarat			1	3						4
6.	Haryana			2	1						3
7.	Himachal Pradesh			1							1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir				4						4
9.	Karnataka	1		3	2	1		1	1	4	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Kerala		1		6	1	1	1		5	15
11.	Madhya Pradesh			1	1					2	4
12.	Chhattisgarh			2							2
13.	Maharashtra			1	7			12	1	3	24
14.	Orissa			2	5						7
15.	Punjab		1	2	1						4
16.	Rajasthan	1		1	4						6
17.	Sikkim										—
18.	Tamil Nadu				5			1			6
19.	Uttar Pradesh			2	9	2	1				14
20.	Uttaranchal			1	1						2
21.	West Bengal			1	2			1	1	5	10
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands										—
23.	Delhi			1	1			3	1	4	10
24.	Pondicherry										—
25.	Meghalaya									1	1
26.	Assam		1		2			1			4
27.	Tripura			1							1
28.	Mizoram			1							1
29.	Manipur			1							1
30.	Arunachal Pradesh			1	1						2
31.	Nagaland				1		1				2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Hevali				7					2	9
Total		2	4	28	71	5	4	21	4	28	167

NL: National Level Exhibition

ZL: Zonal Level Exhibition

SL: State Level Exhibition

DL: District Level Exhibition

D.S.O.: Departmental Sales Outlets.

MBL: Mobile exhibitions.

**Statement II***State-wise details of number of exhibitions organised during 2004-05*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Organized during 2004-05								
		NL	ZL	SL	DL	Special				Total
						Exhibition	Participation	Uttar-purva KG.Mela	Buyer-Seller meet	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Delhi	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	8
2.	Haryana	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	6
3.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5.	Punjab	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
6.	Rajasthan	1	—	2	9	7	—	—	1	20
7.	Bihar	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	8
8.	Jharkhand	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
9.	Orissa	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	8
10.	West Bengal	—	—	1	3	—	7	1	—	12
11.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
13.	Assam	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	9
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tripura	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	6
19.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	2	8	4	—	—	—	14
20.	Karnataka	1	—	1	6	19	—	1	1	29
21.	Kerala	—	1	1	8	2	—	—	—	12
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	10
23.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Gujarat	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Maharashtra	—	—	1	9	3	1	1	2	17
26.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
27.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	8
28.	Uttaranachal	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	4	15	—	—	—	1	21
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
33.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grant total	3	4	31	131	40	11	4	5	229

NL: National Level Exhibition

ZL : Zonal Level Exhibition

SL : State Level Exhibition

DL: District Level Exhibition.

During the year no mobile exhibitions was organized since it was found more expensive.

**Statement III**

*State-wise details of number of exhibitions organised during 2005-06*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Organised during 2005-06					
		NL	ZL	SL	DL	Spl.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	0	0	1	8	0	9
2.	Haryana	0	0	1	10	0	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1	2	0	3
5.	Punjab	0	1	0	11	0	12
6.	Raj. Jaipur	1	0	2	17	0	20
7.	Bihar	0	0	1	6	0	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	2	0	3
9.	Orissa	0	0	0	5	0	5
10.	West Bengal	0	0	0	2	1	3
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	2	0	2
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2
13.	Assam	0	1	0	8	0	9
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	1	1	0	2
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	11	0	13
20.	Karnataka	1	0	2	0	0	3
21.	Kerala	0	0	0	9	0	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	16	0	17
23.	Goa	0	0	0	2	0	2
24.	Gujarat	0	0	1	6	0	7
25.	Maharashtra	0	1	1	8	1	11
26.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	5	0	6
27.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	10	0	11
28.	Uttaranchal	0	1	0	0	0	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	27	0	27
TOTAL		2	6	15	172	2	197

NL: National Level Exhibition

ZL : Zonal Level Exhibition

SL : State Level Exhibition

DL : District Level Exhibition.

During the year no mobile exhibitions was organized since it was found more expensive.

**Import Through Silk Route**

2793. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether China proposes to modify the list of products selected for trade through the silk route; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Chinese Government has not approached the Government of India with proposal to modify the list of products selected for trade through the silk route of Nathula Pass.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**Domestic Violence Act**

2794. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA";  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 for protection of women has come into effect;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure effective implementation of the Acts in various States;

(c) steps taken to create awareness among the people; and

(d) the number of cases registered so far in various States under the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (No. 43 of 2005) has come into force on 26th October, 2006.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has advised all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take immediate steps as per the Act to (i) appoint Protection Officer(s) in each district and provide them with necessary infrastructure; (ii) invite applications from service providers and register them after due verification; (iii) publish the names and addresses with telephone numbers of the Protection Officers and service providers prominently in news papers and put the information on the website of the State Government; and (iv) give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act.

(d) As per the information received so far from the State Governments, 8 cases have been registered in Punjab.

**UNICEF Report on Sexual Violence against Children**

2795. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study on violence against children by UNICEF has found a disturbing trend that girls are more prone to sexual violence while boys were susceptible to physical violence, especially involving weapons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has studied the report of UNICEF;

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto;

(e) whether study also found that some groups or categories of children were more vulnerable than others; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) UNICEF has not

conducted any study on violence against children. However, UN Secretary General has got conducted a global study by Mr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, an Expert on violence against children. The Report has been released recently which gives the global scenario on the subject. The Report contains the nature and extent of the problem, factors contributing to violence against children, responses to violence in different settings and recommendations for its prevention. The Report also states that the girls suffer more sexual violence than boys and that they are more vulnerable to violence in many settings while boys are more likely to be the victims of homicide and particularly of violence involving weapons.

(c) and (d) The Report has received requisite attention of the Government for appropriate action.

(e) Children with disabilities and learning difficulties, refugee children and children from indigenous minorities and nomadic communities, orphan children, children affected by HIV/AIDS and girls have been reported as vulnerable to violence.

(f) Children are protected against violence by implementation of various legislations, policies and schemes and programmes such as, provisions of the Indian Penal Code, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, National Policy for Children, National Charter for Children, Integrated Scheme for Street Children, Integrated Scheme for Juvenile Justice, etc.

#### **US Trade**

2796. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether US is reviewing the 32 year old trade benefits given to India;

(b) if so, the benefits that India is getting under Generalized System of Preferences Programme from US;

(c) whether the move is as a part of the retaliation to India's reluctance to further open its markets to developed countries;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry is making any efforts through diplomatic and political channels to renew the programme beyond December 31, 2006; and

(e) if yes the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The US has invited written comments from the 13 beneficiary countries including India as to whether limit, suspend or withdraw the trade benefits to these countries under its, annual review of Generalized System of Preferences Programme (GSP) scheme.

(b) Out of US \$ 18.8 billion of US's imports from India, US \$ 4.17 billion were duty free under the US-GSP programme in 2005.

(c) and (d) The countries which have annual GSP utilization of over US\$ 100 million and are a upper middle income economy as per World Bank or which accounted for more than 0.25% of world's goods exports in 2005 have been taken up for the current review.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has submitted a detailed petition justifying the continuation of GSP benefit to India. This issue has also been taken up in the bilateral meetings held from time to time.

#### **Speedy Finalisation of Border area Development Plan**

2797. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked States which have international borders to speedily finalise their action plan under the Border Area Development Plan (BADP);

(b) if so, the details of the action plan the State Governments have expedited;

(c) whether the State Governments have since submitted their plans to the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, all the seventeen border States have since submitted their Annual Action Plans for the year 2006-07 under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) proposing

works to be taken up in the sectors of social infrastructure, link roads, livelihood, education, sports, health, drinking water, agriculture & allied sectors and tourism etc. The Annual Action Plans (AAPs) have been approved and funds released to State Governments as per BADP guidelines.

#### **Failure of ASEAN**

2798. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
DR. K.S. MANOJ:

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

- (a) whether the Government has offered the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with ASEAN countries;
- (b) if so, the salient features of Indo-Asean FTA;
- (c) whether there is a cut on tariffs on certain agricultural produce;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is tariff elimination for certain tariff lines;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether the special security clearance under the FTA will adversely affect growing Indo-China trade; and
- (h) if so, the steps taken to eliminate negative effects of such clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (b) Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between ASEAN and India was signed on 8th October 2003 in Bali, Indonesia. However, no final agreement has been reached.

(c) to (f) The modalities in reduction of tariffs are ongoing.

(g) and (h) As no final agreement has been reached, its impact on Indo-China trade can not be assessed.

#### **Apparel International Marts**

2799. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has unveiled Apparel International Marts in some parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the present position thereof;
- (c) the extent to which it would be useful to the textile industry and the buyers; and
- (d) the future programmes of Marts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved one Apparel International Mart (AIM) project in Gurgaon (Haryana). The project is near completion. An auditorium made under the project has been inaugurated on 13.06.2006 by the Union Textile Minister.

(c) and (d) The AIM envisages networking of all the essential links of the export chain from apparel manufacturer and exporters to buyers and buying houses and the associations. Equipped with modern facilities conducive for international business, AIM is the single permanent industry platform offering immense possibilities for growth. The Mart would provide a permanent market place for the international buyers to do business. The Government plan to hold international fairs on apparel and on its inputs, productivity seminars, product development seminars, material sourcing and fashion forecast seminars for the benefit of garment exporters, suppliers etc. The AIM will also provide in-house facilities such as Forex and Bank. There is no proposal under consideration of Government for further expansion of AIM in other parts of the country.

#### **Illegal Mining**

2800. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the illegal mining of various minerals is going on in various States;
- (b) if so, the number of cases reported and major culprits identified during each of the last three years in various States; and



(c) the details of action taken against them and the steps taken to stop illegal mining in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (c) Some instances of illegal mining have come to the notice of the Central Government. State Governments are the owners of minerals and grant mining lease. Since the mineral rights and collection of revenue vests with the State Government, and police and law & order machinery is with the respective States, full powers to curb illegal mining have been delegated to the State Government as per the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. Statistics regarding cases of illegal mining are not centrally maintained. State Governments have been asked to frame rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation etc., constitute Task Forces at State/District level and to furnish quarterly return on the steps taken to check illegal mining to the Ministry of Mines for review. During the last one-year State Governments have detected 29382 cases of illegal mining of major/minor minerals involving an area of 11057.96 hectares. State Governments have filed FIRs in 1047 cases of illegal mining, 4961 court cases were filed and the courts decided 3817 cases.

#### Concurrent Assessment of SSA

2801. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether several independent agencies have been authorised by the Government to undertake a concurrent assessment of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of the agencies authorised to undertake a concurrent assessment of SSA;

(c) whether these agencies have submitted their reports to the Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the Monitoring Institutions identified for this purpose is enclosed as statement.

(c) Seventeen of them have submitted their half yearly reports in the financial year 2006-07,

(d) The reports provide independent feed back on the status of implementation of the SSA programme in the States.

#### Statement

##### *List of Monitoring Institutions*

1. Jammu University, Department of Education, Jammu Tawi, Jammu & Kashmir.
2. Himachal Pradesh University, Centre for Adult, Continuing Education & Extension, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.
3. Kurukshetra University, Department of Education, Kurukshetra, Haryana.
4. Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
5. Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Department of Education, Vadodara, Gujarat.
6. SNDT College of Education for Women, Pune, Maharashtra.
7. Regional Institute of Education, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
8. A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, Bihar.
9. Jamia Millia Islamia, Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, New Delhi.
10. Gauhati University, Department of Education, Gauhati, Assam.
11. Rajiv Gandhi University, Department of Education, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.
12. University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.
13. Xaviour Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.
14. Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, Kamataka.

15. Regional Institute of Education, Mysore, Karnataka.
16. Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala.
17. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
18. M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.
19. Indian Institute of Education, Pune, Maharashtra.
20. Manipur University, Department of Education, Imphal, Manipur.
21. North-Eastern Hill University, Department of Education, Shillong, Meghalaya.
22. Mizoram University, Department of Education, Aizawl, Mizoram.
23. Nagaland University, Kohima, Nagaland.
24. Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
25. Dr. P.M. Institute of Advanced Study in Education, Sambalpur, Orissa.
26. Punjab University, Department of Education, Chandigarh.
27. Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
28. University of North Bengal, Darjeeling, West Bengal.
29. Alagappa University, Department of Education, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu.
30. Indian Institute of Management, Bangaluru, Karnataka.
31. Tripura University, Department of Analytical & Applied Economics, Agartala, Tripura.
32. Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
33. Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Jhansi, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
34. Centre of Advanced Development Research, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
35. Lucknow University, Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
36. National Institute of Administrative Research, Mussoorie, Uttaranchal.
37. Indian Institute of Management, Kolkatta, West Bengal.
38. Visva-Bharati University, Dist. Birbhum, West Bengal.
39. Centre for Studies in Developing Societies, Delhi.
40. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.

#### **Nathula Trade**

2802. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether Indo-China Trade at Nathula has been suffering for want of suitable infrastructure and non-issue of IEC by Income Tax Department;

(b) the amount of trade that has taken place so far;

(c) the areas in which Indo-China trade has been established during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government have a proposal to expand Indo-China trade during coming years;

(e) if so, the new areas identified to increase bilateral trade between both the countries; and

(f) the security precautions Government have taken to promote the trade?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. There were some difficulties in export and import through Nathula Pass during the period from 6.7.2006 to 27.7.2006. Export and import was not allowed without valid Import-Export Code in Terms of Para 2.2 of Foreign Trade Policy read with Para 2.8 of Handbook of Procedures. Vide Public Notice No. 36(RE-2006)/2004-2009 dated 27.7.2006, issued by DGFT, it has been notified that Import-Export Code shall not be required for import and export upto GIF value of Rs. 25,000.

(b) Since opening of the Nathula Route, goods worth Rs. 8.86 lakhs have been exported and goods worth Rs. 10.61 lakhs have been imported through this route from July to September 2006.

(c) The main Indian exports to China include Iron Ore, raw cotton, organic chemicals, diamonds, heavy machinery, plastic, copper and animal feed. Major product categories of Chinese exports to India including electrical machinery organic chemicals, Iron and Steel products and silk.

(d) to (f) Yes Sir. With a view to examine the potential complementarities between the two countries in expanded trade and economic cooperation and draw up a programme for the development of India-China trade and economic cooperation a Joint Study Group was set up after the visit of the Prime Minister to China in June 2003. In pursuance to the recommendations of the JSG a Joint Task Force has been set up to examine the feasibility of and the benefits that may derive from the possible China-India Regional Trading Arrangement (RTA) and also give recommendations regarding its content. Two meetings of the Joint Task Force have already taken place. The representatives of industry have been included in the Joint Task Force to ensure the interest of the business community.

*[Translation]*

#### **Irregularities in Allotment of Kiosks and Outlets in NDMC**

2803. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities are being committed by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) in implementing handicapped rehabilitation policy and in allotting kiosks, shops and outlets on lease;

(b) the total number of handicapped to whom NDMC has provided financial assistance and allotted outlets and kiosks as on date and the total number of handicapped have been kept in waiting list for providing financial assistance and for the allotment of outlets and kiosks;

(c) the number of outlets and kiosks given on lease to handicapped as on date by NDMC alongwith fees charged from them; and

(d) the criteria adopted by the NDMC for allotting these outlets, shops, kiosks to handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. New Delhi Municipal Council is providing financial assistance to 38 handicapped persons residing in NDMC area at the rate of Rs.350/- per month. It has also allotted four shops and one flower kiosk stand to physically handicapped persons till October, 2006. There is no waiting list for this purpose. The monthly license fee charged from the above mentioned four shops and one kiosk is as under:

Sl.No.	Location of shop/ kiosk	Rate of licence fee per month
(i)	Rafi Marg Subway	Rs. 4679/-
(ii)	Press Club	Rs. 3300/-
(iii)	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Place	Rs. 10418/-
(iv)	Yaswant Place	Rs. 1044/-
(v)	Flower Kiosk at Palika Bazaar to a winner of bravery award	Rs. 1/- per sq. ft.

(d) The shops/kiosks etc. are allotted by New Delhi Municipal Council through tender published in leading newspapers and 3% of the new units, which become available, are kept reserved for physically handicapped. In case of physically handicapped persons not being available, such reserved shops/kiosks are allotted to candidates of general category.

*[English]*

#### **FDI in Retail**

2804. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

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

(a) whether FDI in retail sector has been permitted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further liberalise the Foreign Direct Investment in the retail sector;

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

(e) whether the Government also proposes to further liberalise the FDI in other sectors also;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision will be taken in this regard;

(g) whether such liberalisation will adversely affect the interest of indigenous sectors including Indian Small Retailers;

(h) if so, the details thereof, Sector-wise; and

(i) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of indigenous sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is prohibited in retail trade except in Single Brand Product retailing. Government, vide Press Note 3 (2006 Series) dated 10-2-2006 has, allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 51%, with prior Government approval, in the retail trade of 'Single Brand' products subject to the conditions contained in it.

(c) to (f) FDI policy, including the sectoral equity caps and associated procedures, is revised on a continuous basis.

(g) to (i) FDI is a means to supplement and complement domestic investment for achieving a higher level of economic development, providing opportunities for technological upgradation, access to global managerial skills and practices, optimal utilisation of human and natural resources, making Indian industry internationally competitive, opening up export markets, providing backward and forward linkages and access to international quality goods and services.

#### Study on W&C by UNICEF & N.S.S.O.

2805. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted jointly by the National Sample Survey Organisation and UNICEF on well being of women and children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) on the request of UNICEF conducted a survey on the well-being of children and women selected districts in 14 States of India. A list of 43 districts is given in the enclosed Statement. The Survey, covered various aspects of well being of children and women, namely, health, nutrition, education and protection, knowledge and perception on HIV/AIDS and also provided insight of the situation of service delivery in the villages of these districts. Significant disparities were observed for several indicators between the districts and within the districts, across different categories such as sex, age-group, religion, social group, mother's education level and standard of housing.

#### Statement

*List of 43 Focus districts where the survey was conducted*

State	District
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
	East Godavari
	Medak
Assam	Nizamabad
	Dibrugar
	Kamrup
Bihar	Nalanda
	Gaya
	Muzaffarpur
Chhattisgarh	Vaishali
	Rajnandgaon
	Dangs
Gujarat	Valsad
	Vadodara

1	2	<b>Visas</b>
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	2806. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:  (a) whether there have been unusual delays in issuing visas to foreign workers from China, Taiwan and Sri Lanka for working in units set up in SEZs in the country;  (b) if so, whether this delay in issue of visas for foreign workers is attributed to abundant caution exercised by the Home Ministry on national security considerations;  (c) if so, whether such delays are likely to send wrong signals among overseas investors in Indian SEZs; and  (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to simplify the procedure to avoid delay in issue of visas?  THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) There is no general ban on employment of foreigners, including foreign workers from China, Taiwan and Sri Lanka. However, such foreigners need to qualify in terms of eligibility as laid down for grant of visa. Grant of visa to such foreigners is also made subject to security verification wherever put in place or appear appropriate and necessary.  (b) and (c) Government conveys the clearance as expeditiously as possible, subject to security verification, wherever required.  (d) Changes in the visa regime is a continuous process. Recently, the visa guidelines for Chinese nationals have been liberalized, while maintaining the necessity of security verification wherever in place.
	Ranchi	
	West Singhbhum	
Karnataka	Raichur	
	Mysore	
	Tumkur	
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	
	Shivpuri	
	Gwalior	
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	
	Chandrapur	
	Nandurbar	
	Latur	
Orissa	Baleswar	
	Koraput	
	Mayurbhanj	
Rajasthan	Dholpur	
	Jhalawar	
	Alwar	
	Tonk	
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvellore	
	Vellore	
	Krishnagiri	
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	
	Varanasi	
	Sitapur	
West Bengal	Murshidabad	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tannery Technology Upgradation Fund for Leather Industry</b></p> <p>2807. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:  (a) whether the Tannery Technology upgradation fund for leather industry has been set up;</p>
	Purulia	
	South 24-Paraganas	

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) detail of the money released so far in Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) the reasons for not releasing the full amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Union Government has notified a comprehensive scheme titled "Integrated Development of Leather Sector" (IDLS) for modernization and technology up-gradation in all the segments of the Leather Industry which *inter-alia* includes tanneries. The Scheme became operational with effect from November 3, 2005. The assistance is available in the form of investment grant @ of 30% to SSI units and 20% to non-SSI units with a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh for both SSI & non-SSI

units. The Scheme is being implemented through two Project Implementation Units (PIUs), viz., Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) for tanneries and Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) for leather goods and garments, saddlery, leather footwear and footwear components. An industrial unit desirous of availing financial assistance under this scheme has to apply in the prescribed form to a PIU. After technical appraisal by the PIU and financial appraisal by the concerned Bank sanctioning loan to the units or Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in case of self-financing cases, applications are placed before a Steering Committee for sanction. The Scheme does not provide for a State-wise allocation of funds.

(c) Details of cases approved by the Steering Committee and funds released pertaining to the State of Tamil Nadu is tabled below:

Number of cases approved by the Steering Committee	Amount of Government of India's assistance involved	Amount of Government of India's assistance released to the units	Amount of Government of India's assistance released for tanneries	Amount of Government of India's assistance released to units excluding tanneries.	Amount to be released to the units after installation of machines at site
48 cases (39 tanneries & 9 others)	Rs. 9.91 crore	Rs. 1.82 crore	Rs. 0.93 crore	Rs. 0.89 crore	Rs. 8.09 crore.

(d) The Government of India's assistance for the scheme is released for purchase and installation of machines at site. The scheme is under implementation only since November, 2005 and most of the units are currently still implementing their modernization projects. While some projects are under implementation, release of proportional assistance has also been allowed.

#### Development of Tourist Spot on Indo-Bangladesh Border

2808. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam proposes to develop tourist spot situated on Indo-Bangladesh border in memory of sepoy's killed by British Commanders during Sepoy Mutiny;

(b) if so, whether the particular site though situated beyond 150 meters from the zero line has been left outside the barbed wire fencing;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to change the alignment of the fencing to enclose the memorial site within the barbed wire fencing to keep the site of India within the mainland; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to motivate the tourists/visitors to visit this historical site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Government of Assam has informed that there is no such proposal.

(b) to (d) In view of the (a) above, does not arise.

*[Translation]***Poultry Products**

2809. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: 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;

(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; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Export of poultry products during April-July 2006 was Rs. 65.35 crores as compared to Rs. 89.92 crores during the same period last year.

(c) and (d) Yes: Sir. United States of America (USA), Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia and Japan have banned poultry meat from India.

(e) Major countries to which poultry products have been exported are Germany, Japan, Oman, Australia, Nepal, the Netherlands and Tanzania. The detailed country-wise data on export of poultry products is available in the publication of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S).

(f) Total amount earned by the export of poultry products during last year and current year is as under.

Year	Amount earned (in Rs. crores)
2005-06	167.58
April, 2006 to July 2006	65.35

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

**Allotment of Mines**

2810. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the allotment of mines lying pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the disposal of applications sent for No Objection Certificate by the State Governments takes a lot of time;

(d) if so, the criteria fixed in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for delay in clearance of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) to (e) The details of mineral concession proposals lying pending for approval with the Union Government along with the present status of the proposals and reasons of their pendency are maintained on website of Ministry of Mines, i.e. <http://www.mines.nic.in>. As on 8.12.2006, a total number of 232 proposals from various State Governments seeking approval of Central Government for grant of mining lease are pending in the Ministry of Mines. The mineral concession proposals received in Ministry of Mines are examined as per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder, and decisions thereon are taken after consulting Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, Department of Atomic Energy etc. wherever required. In many cases, additional information/clarification is also sought from concerned State Government. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the exact time frame that would be required to clear the pending proposals.

**Textile Schemes for Weavers**

2811. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic condition of entrepreneur and small weavers are deteriorating;

(b) if so, whether any nationwide survey has been undertaken to assess the economic condition of entrepreneurs and poor weavers engaged in textile industry in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (c) No nationwide survey has been undertaken to assess the economic condition of entrepreneurs and weavers engaged in the textile industry in the country for the last few years. However a joint census of Handloom and Powerloom was conducted in the year 1995-96 according to which average monthly income of weavers household for the country as a whole was Rs. 14587/- against Rs. 715/- in the year 1987-88 during first Census of Handlooms.

(d) The Government is implementing a number of schemes to improve the economic condition of entrepreneurs/weavers and for development of textile sector, such as:

- (i) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme;
- (ii) Group Workshed Scheme for decentralised powerloom sector;
- (iii) Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom weavers/workers in the decentralised sector;
- (iv) Textile Workers Rehabilitation Scheme;
- (v) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna;
- (vi) Integrated Handloom Training Project;
- (vii) Marketing Promotion Programme;
- (viii) Mill Gate Price Scheme;
- (ix) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme;
- (x) Weaver's Welfare Scheme;
- (xi) Handloom Export Scheme;
- (xii) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development;
- (xiii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna and Health Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers;
- (xiv) Handloom Mark.

[English]

### Modernisation of Rural Industries

2812. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up a massive programme to develop and modernise the existing rural industrial units in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes;

(c) whether the Government is seeking foreign assistance, both financial and technical, for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government (in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries) implements two schemes to modernise the existing rural industrial units in the country, namely, the Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Scheme and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI). The PRODIP Scheme, under implementation since 2003-04 through the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) aims at improving product quality, developing better designs and improving the packaging of khadi and village industry (KVI) products. Under this scheme assistance is provided as under:

- (i) Rs. 2 lakh per project per year or 75 per cent of the project cost, whichever is lower, to eligible institutions; and
- (ii) Rs. 1 lakh per project per year or 75 per cent of the project cost, whichever is lower, to eligible individual entrepreneurs.

The SFURTI aims at comprehensive development of clusters of khadi, village and coir industries. The Scheme includes measures for improvement in productivity of khadi spinners and weavers, setting up common facility centres (CFCs) to provide such facilities which are necessary but cannot be afforded by individual production units/artisans, development of new designs for fabric and garments, market promotion, exposure visits to other clusters and institutions, need-based training, skill development of workers, capacity building, of institutions and workers/



artisans, etc. The Scheme provides similar facilities and support for village industry and coir clusters. 29 clusters of khadi, 50 clusters of village industries and 25 clusters of coir have been identified for development under SFURTI.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Silk Blended Yarns**

2813. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Govt. of Karnataka regarding (i) the process of development and optimization for production of silk blended yarns and fabrics, and (ii) conducting studies on the promotion of Seri silk worm rearing as subsistence sustainable occupation in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) (i) The Government of India has not received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka regarding the process of development and optimization for production of Silk blended yarns and fabrics.

(ii) Regarding promotion of Eri Silkworm rearing as sustainable occupation in the State, Central Silk Board has received two proposals from NGOs, forwarded by Government of Karnataka, one from "The Bridge Foundation (TBF)" and "Karnataka Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development Society (KSARDS)".

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Bridge Foundation (TBF) has submitted one more project viz. "Promotion of Ericulture in Karnataka" for the districts of Davanagere, Shimoga and Hassan during June, 2006 which is under consideration by the Central Silk Board.

(d) CSB will be convening a Meeting of the Project Approval Committee (PAC) shortly, during the month of January, 2007 to scrutinize and consider the Projects submitted by the NGOs and, the above said Project proposal would be considered at that time.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of the NGO Projects that are being implemented with Central Assistance*

Title of the Project	Promotion of Eri Silk Worm Rearing	Promotion of Ericulture Technology
1	2	3
Project implementing Agency/NGO	The Bridge Foundation	KSARDS (Karnataka Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development Society)
Duration of the Project	One time assistance provided during 2004.	1 Year
Project Cost	Rs. 33,500/	Rs. 21.27 lakhs
Central Assistance	—	Rs. 13.68 Lakhs
Beneficiary Contribution	—	Rs. 7.59 lakhs

1	2	3
Brief Objectives of the Project	To assist the Beneficiaries to take up training and Silk Worm Rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create awareness among the rural poor farmers of the target area on cultivation of Eri Food Plants, Castor.</li> <li>To encourage the rural poor farmers raising systematic plantation of Eri Food Plants, Castor.</li> </ul>
No. of Beneficiaries assisted	One Eri Demonstration cum Training Centre at Belgaum and 15 beneficiaries assisted for plantation, procurement of leaves, equipment and for payment of stipend.	240
Project implementation	18.11.2004	From the year 2006
Present Status	In total 2,700 Eri dfls were reared and registered a cocoon yield upto 94 Kgs. per 100 dfls.	Under this project, so far 4.2 MT of Eri cocoons were produced. Presently, 126 beneficiaries from the four districts have taken up Eri silkworm rearing during Nov. 2006. The cocoons are yet to be harvested. A very good crop is expected.

### Design Process Outsourcing

2814. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the subsidy to the Design Process Outsourcing under Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to sustain the growth rate in the textile sector and to bring the textile industry at par with the international level/market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Government assistance is provided for infrastructure

development, *inter alia* including, common infrastructure like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines etc., common facilities like testing laboratory, design center, training center, trade center/display center, ware housing facility/raw material depot, creche, canteen, workers hostel, offices of service providers, labour rest and recreation facilities etc. and factory buildings. The project is executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) promoted by Industry Associations/ Group of Entrepreneurs.

(c) Government has been taking a number of steps from time to time for overall growth of the textile industry, some of which are given under:-

- (i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route.

- (ii) The Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.
- (iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been in operation since 1.4. 1999 to facilitate modernisation and upgradation of the textile industry.
- (iv) To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernisation of ginning & pressing sector.
- (v) With the objectives of imparting a focused thrust to set up apparel units of international standards and upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, the Government had launched the Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES), and Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS). Under these two schemes 30 projects had been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs. 463.37 crore. However, after reviewing the implementation of these two schemes, a new scheme, namely, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks has been launched by merging the two schemes to equip the industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. 26 projects have been approved under the SITP with an estimated project cost (infrastructure component) of Rs. 2411.20 Crore, out of which Government of India support would be Rs. 862.55 Crore.
- (vi) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country.
- (vii) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market.
- (viii) The National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT) and the Apparel Training & Design Centers (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry.

- (ix) Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created for testing of textile products.

#### Foreign Companies in Mining

2815. SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes of handover few mines in the country to foreign companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the foreign companies have asked for special concessions for mining operations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) No, Sir. Under Section 5(1) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, only an Indian national or a company registered in India under Section 3(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 can be granted a mining lease.

- (b) to (e) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

#### Export to Pakistan

2816. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan has included more items to the list of commodities that can be imported from India;
- (b) if so, the details of new commodities to which India agreed for export to Pakistan;
- (c) whether the export of such commodities to Pakistan will have any adverse impact on its availability in domestic market;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure sufficient availability of such commodities for domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan vide their Order dated 3 November 2006 increased the items in their List of importable items from India, called Positive List, from 773 to 1075. The details of these items are available in the Website [www.commerce.nic.in](http://www.commerce.nic.in) under the heading "Trade Agreements/Transit Arrangements—India-Pakistan Trading Arrangement".

(c) to (e) Export of the items included in the Positive List to Pakistan would be regulated under India's current Export Policy which takes care of the domestic needs. No adverse impact on the availability of the commodities for domestic use on account of export to Pakistan is anticipated.

#### ISI Network in UP

2817. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central intelligence agencies have conducted any inquiry about the spreading of ISI network in several districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any talks has been held with Uttar Pradesh Government on the said issue; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Central and State Security and intelligence agencies remain alert to thwart the designs of ISI. 21 ISI backed espionage modules have been busted in the country during the year so far, out of which 4 modules were busted in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has been sensitizing the State Governments about the activities of ISI. Periodic coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments for sharing inputs from various quarters and for devising strategies to counter such activities.

*[English]*

#### Free trade between UK and India

2818. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and EU have expressed urgent need for an unprecedented new free trade pact with India during the recent visit of Prime Minister to that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and detailed strategy chalked out by both the countries to further enhance the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The India-EU Summit was held in Helsinki on 13 October, 2006. The Summit was co-chaired by our Prime Minister and by the Prime Minister of Finland which currently holds the Presidency of the European Union. Leaders on both sides encouraged an expansion and deepening of trade and investment linkages. Recognising that stronger economic engagement is mutually advantageous and would buttress the Strategic Partnership, the leaders decided to advance their bilateral trade relations. The summit welcomed the work done by the High Level Trade Group and endorsed the case made for a future broad-based bilateral trade and investment agreement. The Summit agreed that both sides move towards negotiations for such an agreement.

#### Special Economic Zones

2819. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

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

(a) whether the IMF's Chief Economist has cautioned the Indian Government on the huge revenue losses on account of Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

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

(c) whether the Indian Government has proposed to seek the views of the several State Governments on the setting up of SEZs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to make some change in the Special Economic Zone Act; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No such formal communication has been received by this Department. However, comments made by the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) Chief Economist on tax incentives given to the Special Economic Zones (SEZs.) have come to notice through media reports.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and the SEZ Rules 2006 the concerned State Government's recommendations are required for approval of the SEZ.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal to amend the SEZ Act 2005.

#### SSI Schemes

2820. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major schemes and programmes which have been implemented for the small scale sector;

(b) the allocations made for such schemes and programmes for the current year and the amount spent so far, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any study to know the problems being faced by the small scale sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Development and promotion of small scale industries (SSI) is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government, however, supports and supplements their efforts through various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology/upgradation,

marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc. These are implemented across the country.

(b) For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 466.33 crore has been allocated for the schemes/programmes of the Ministry of SSI and Rs. 245.16 crore (provisional) has been spent upto November, 2006. Allocation of funds is made scheme-wise and not State-wise.

(c) and (d) Studies of the problems faced by the SSI have been conducted from time to time. Government keeps itself informed of the problems through regular interaction with various Industry Associations and feedback received from the field institutions. It is the continuous endeavour of the Government to help/solve the problems faced by the SSI which (according to the studies mentioned above) relate mainly to availability of credit, technology upgradation, infrastructure, marketing facilities, etc.

*[Translation]*

#### W.H.O. Report on Suicide

2821. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) in its report has stated that India is on the top of the list of the countries in the world where the youth in the age group of 15 to 25 are committing suicide;

(b) if so, whether the W.H.O. has stated that the maximum number of the youth who are committing suicide in India are from South India;

(c) if so, the details and facts in this regard, alongwith reasons therefor;

(d) the effective steps also taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) if so, whether the Government agree to the report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) to (c) The World Health Organization (WHO) Report titled 'Suicide Prevention: Emerging from Darkness' brought out by WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia in 2001,

provides information on suicides in the region. It does not state that India is on top of the list of the countries in the world where the youth in the age group of 15 to 25 are committing suicide or that the maximum number of suicides in that age group is from South India. The Report states that Kerala, Karnataka, Tripura and West Bengal had the highest rates of suicides. However, the Report adds that "major variations are noticed across the country, probably related to reporting practices".

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

#### **Secretary Level talks with Bangladesh**

2822. SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of issues discussed and decisions taken during recent Secretary level talks held between India and Bangladesh;

(b) whether the Government has raised the matters related to the hiding of terrorists, involved in Mumbai local trains blast cases, in Bangladesh and the use of their territory as a passage to come to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The issues discussed in the latest Home Secretary Level talks held between India and Bangladesh in August 2006 at Dhaka, *inter alia* included Land Boundary Agreement 1974, security related issues, peaceful management of border, cross-border movement and bilateral treaties.

(b) and (c) During these talks Indian side pointed out that recent terrorist incidents in India had revealed clear links with Bangladeshi individuals/outfits. This was however, denied by the Bangladesh side.

It was agreed that terrorism posed a threat to both countries and that there was a need to cooperate closely to tackle this menace.

[English]

#### **Terrorist Training Camps in India**

2823. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has given a list of terrorist training camps operating in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) At the Home Secretary level Talks with Pakistan on terrorism and drug trafficking held in May, 2006, the Indian side handed over a document, *inter-alia*, containing specific and detailed information of the terrorist training camps and infrastructure that continue to exist in Pakistan and Pak Occupied Kashmir. In order to cover up their inaction to dismantle terrorist infrastructure in their territory the Pakistani side also gave a list of so-called terrorist training camps purportedly operating in India. At the Talks itself, the Indian side clarified to Pakistan that India does not support terrorism in any form and that no terrorist training camps exist in any part of India.

#### **Incentive to Small Scale Industries**

2824. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced any facilities or incentives to promote the export of items manufactured by Small Scale Industries especially from the State of Gujarat which was affected by the earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any increase in export during the current year as against last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) the Government of Gujarat announced a Scheme for Market Promotion & Development Assistance to the small scale industry (SSI)

units affected by earthquake. The scheme, inter alia, provides for a Common Branding and Marketing Fund. Participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions abroad, assistance for sending product sample abroad, participation in international seminars, setting up permanent exhibition-cum-convention centres and setting up a Trade Centre for the SSI units affected by the earthquake.

(c) and (d) According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, exports from the State have increased from Rs . 51,655 crore during 2004-05 to Rs. 64,538 crore during 2005-06.

*[Translation]*

#### Vehicle Theft

2825. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of vehicle theft are on increase in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such cases reported by the Delhi Police during each of the last three years, vehicle-wise, district-wise;

(d) the total number of such cases solved/unsolved by the Delhi Police, separately, district-wise;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to solve all the cases;

(f) whether most of the such cases are not reported by the Delhi Police;

(g) if so, the action taken by the Government against

such officials; and

(h) the steps taken by the Delhi Police to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A total of 8314 cases of theft of vehicles in Delhi have been registered by Delhi Police upto 30th November, 2006 as compared to 7793 such cases registered during the corresponding period in 2005.

(c) and (d) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police to solve such case include keeping surveillance on auto thieves and gangs in NCT of Delhi; monitoring closely the activities of recently released criminals; setting up of Anti-Auto Theft Squad in all the Districts for prevention and detection of cases of vehicle theft; and monitoring the progress of investigation of these cases by senior Officers.

(f) to (h) Delhi Police takes immediate legal action as and when cases of theft are reported. The steps taken by Delhi Police to ensure proper registration of cases of vehicle theft include regular briefing of staff by senior officers; conducting surprise checks by senior officers/vigilance Department; handling of such complaints by senior officers themselves; taking departmental action against officers found to be involved in such activities; displaying time table at every Police Stations regarding availability of SHO and other senior officers to attend to public grievances/problem/complaints; and starting E-mail services where any citizens can lodge complaints without delay.

#### Statement

*District-wise details of cases of vehicle theft reported and worked out during the years 2004, 2005 & upto 30th November, 2006*

Name of District/Unit	2004		2005		2006 (upto 30th November 2006)	
	Reported	Worked out	Reported	Worked out	Reported	Worked out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North	429	83	310	74	233	51
North-West	1522	285	1546	267	1541	249
Central	513	82	492	104	398	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Delhi	366	56	236	36	242	27
East	1194	253	1146	307	1126	230
North-East	595	198	718	189	600	132
South	2053	675	2274	784	2109	480
South-West	749	178	737	128	826	236
West	1420	302	1369	358	1190	272
IGI Airport	17	01	19	—	21	—
Crime	15	08	15	02	28	04
Total	8873	2121	8862	2249	8314	1720

(ii) Details of vehicles stolen and recovered during the years 2004, 2005 & upto 30th November, 2006.

Year	2 Wheelers		4 Wheelers		Three Seater Rickshaw		Bus/Truck		Other vehicles	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
2004	4342	871	3850	647	145	80	129	20	458	55
2005	4574	907	3515	484	155	66	158	19	502	60
2006	4042	721	3656	435	120	39	146	10	371	39

#### Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme

2826. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units sanctioned under Workshed-cum-Housing scheme during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) whether all sanctioned dwelling units have been constructed;

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

(d) whether any review of the progress in construction of dwelling units was made in various States; and

(e) if so, the finding thereof indicating the steps taken to avoid delay in construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) The number of units sanctioned during the last 3 years under the Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme is as under:

Year	No. of new Units sanctioned
2003-04	21718
2004-05	12008
2005-06	17971
2006-07 (Till November 2006)	No new units have been sanctioned. 2nd Instalments have been released for completion of 27,568 units sanctioned in earlier years.



(b) and (c) The number of units constructed during the last 3 years and current financial year under the Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme is as under:

Year	No. of Units constructed
2003-04	15047
2004-05	8355
2005-06	11087
2006-07 (Till November 2006)	5045

(d) and (e) The Government of India has been monitoring the progress of the construction of the units in the States and has requested the State Governments to speed up the construction work and complete the units sanctioned.

[English]

#### **Earning from Export Processing Zones**

2827. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) established in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) whether proposal for any export processing zones are pending for clearance with the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the details of revenue being generated from these zones during each of last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Export Processing Zones (EPZs) have been discontinued from 1st April 2003. As on date no EPZ is in existence in the country.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Bonus to Workers**

2828. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra, North & South) Ltd. Mills are profit making organisations;

(b) if so, the details of bonus paid to workers/employees;

(c) whether the Government proposes to pay one month's wages/salary as bonus to all its employees irrespective of their monthly salary/wages as per the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra North and South) Ltd. are not profit making organisations. However, eligible employees have been paid bonus for the year 2005-06 in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Payment of bonus is strictly governed by the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, and there is no provision to consider the matter beyond the provisions of the Act.

#### **Amendment in Act of 'SATI'**

2829. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring some amendments in the existing Act to curb the practice of "Sati" prevailing in some parts of the country as reported in the *Hindustan Times* of November 12, 2006; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to amend the Act to, inter-alia, treat the woman attempting to commit sati as a victim being forced to commit suicide (rather than as an offender), to make the panchayat functionaries responsible for implementation of the Act, increase the punishment for offences and impose collective fines on communities is under the consideration of the Government.

**WTO**

2830. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether India and Russia have signed a protocol on Moscow's accession to the World Trade Organisation;

(b) if so, the details of the said protocol;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Russia to facilitate higher uptake of Indian tea and tobacco;

(d) if so, the time by which the said agreement will be implemented;

(e) the details of the tea and tobacco exported to Russia during the last three years and proposed for current year; and

(f) the extent to which the export target has been achieved during the first nine months of the current year and how much it is higher than the corresponding period of the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) India and Russia have signed a protocol on Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization.

(b) The Agreement covers Russian Market Access offers in Goods and Services and an Understanding on Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The details of tea and tobacco exported to Russia during the last three years is as follows:

**Tobacco**

Year	Value in Rupees (crores)
2003-2004	95.89
2004-2005	142.08
2005-2006	173.84

**Tea**

Year	Value in Rupees (crores)
2003-2004	260.04
2004-2005	234.04
2005-2006	220.70

(Source: DGC&IS data)

(f) No export targets have been fixed for Tea and Tobacco in the protocol on Russia's accession to the World Trade Organisation.

**CBSE and ICSE Schools Abroad**

2831. SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private or Government schools functioning outside country under CBSE and ICSE, Country-wise, location-wise;

(b) the ratio of students from Indian origin to Foreign students, country-wise;

(c) whether examinations are held during the same time;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the foreign students who passed out from such schools sought admission in Indian Universities;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether financial assistance are given to such schools; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has 137 affiliated schools, functioning in 21 countries outside India whereas the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) has 4 affiliated schools in 3 countries outside India. The country-wise break-ups of these schools are given in the enclosed *Statement-I*.

(b) The ratios of students of Indian origin to foreign students in the schools outside India affiliated to CISCE are given in the enclosed Statement—II. Such information is not maintained by CBSE.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The examinations are conducted

in the months of March-April every year.

(e) and (f) No such records are maintained by CBSE and CISCE.

(g) and (h) CBSE and CISCE do not provide any financial assistance to any school affiliated to them.

**Statement I**

*(a) CBSE-affiliated schools outside India*

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Independent schools	No. of Kendriya Vidyalayas	Total
1.	Bangladesh	1	0	1
2.	Bahrain	6	0	6
3.	Burma	1	0	1
4.	Ethiopia	2	0	2
5.	Iran	0	1	1
6.	Saudi Arabia	18	0	18
7.	Kuwait	15	0	15
8.	Libya	2	0	2
9.	Oman	12	0	12
10.	Nepal	10	1	11
11.	Qatar	7	0	7
12.	Tanzania	1	0	1
13.	United Arab Emirates	50	0	50
14.	Nigeria	1	0	1
15.	West Africa	1	0	1
16.	U.S.S.R.	0	1	1
17.	Yemen	1	0	1
18.	Indonesia	1	0	1
19.	Singapore	1	0	1
20.	Malaysia	2	0	2
21.	Japan	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>134</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>137</b>

*(b) CISCE-affiliated schools outside India*

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Private Schools	No. of Govt. Schools	Total
1.	U.A.E.	2	0	2
2.	Indonesia	1	0	1
3.	Singapore	1	0	1
Total		4	0	4

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	Country	Name of the school	Ratio of students of Indian origin to foreign students
1.	U.A.E.	Dubai Modern School, Dubai	93:0
2.	U.A.E.	Progressive English School, Sharjah	39:21
3.	Indonesia	Rama International School, Jawa Barat	9:0
4.	Singapore	D.P.S. International School, Singapore	14:0

**Supply of Food to Personnel of PMF**

2832. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality of food supplied to vegetarian Jawans of PMF, particularly in training centres of Sashastra Seema Bal is very poor and unhygienic particularly in Assam region;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey or inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide nutritious vegetarian food like milk product to the vegetarian officers and Jawans?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Usually balanced diet comprising of milk products such as cheese, butter, ghee etc. and seasonal fruits are provided to vegetarian officers and jawans of all Para-Military Forces including SSB in order to ensure adequate calories and nutrition in all regions including Assam. The nutritional value and hygienic condition of the vegetarian food served to the force personnel are regularly checked by the supervisory officers from time to time.

*[Translation]*

**Textile Units**

2833. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile units for manufacturing of powerloom, handloom, synthetic yarns, readymade garments and hosiery products in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Maharashtra separately, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the funds spent by the Government on the said units under various schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the export of the fabrics manufactured in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The number of powerlooms, handlooms, synthetic yarns, readymade garment and hosiery products textiles units in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Maharashtra are as under:

	Powerlooms* Units	Handlooms Units	Synthetic Yarn Units	Ready-made Garments & Hosiery Units
Total Country	437525	2,542,042**	55	9724
Uttar Pradesh	25132	1,41,985	6	208
Delhi (NCR)	124	3,418	0	1413
Maharashtra	218406	31,135	9	1685

\*Upto September 2006.

\*\*As per census 1995-96 of Handloom units.

(b) A majority of the activities in the Textiles sector are decentralized. The Government does not spend funds directly on these units State-wise, and funds are released to implementing agencies under various schemes, which are also not State specific.

(c) The Government have taken the following steps to promote textiles exports:

- > Rationalisation of fiscal duty structure to attract investment and modernization;
- > The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched to facilitate the modernization and upgradation of the textiles sector;
- > To accelerate the modernization of the powerlooms segment in the textiles industry, 20% Capital assistance is available on investment upto Rs. 100 lakh for specified machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs;
- > Woven readymade garments have been de-reserved from the ambit of the SSI Sector;
- > The "Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks" (SITP) was introduced by merging two schemes viz; "Apparel Parks for Export Scheme" and "Textiles Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS).

> The Technology Mission for Cotton was launched to improve the productivity and quality of the cotton crop;

> Financial assistance is provided under the Handlooms Exports Scheme to eligible agencies to develop exportable products, and for publicity and participation in international trade events.

[English]

#### Relief Code

2834. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demand from the State Government to amend the relief code;

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

(c) the details of changes proposed in the revised relief code?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Performance of NSIC**

2835. SHRI VJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for organising and participation in exhibitions by National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC);

(b) the achievements made in this regard indicating the shortcomings found and steps taken to remove them;

(c) the locations of the exhibitions organized by NSIC for export promotion during each of the last three years and current year;

(d) whether any assessment of the impact of such exhibitions has been made;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the database of foreign customers developed after each of such exhibition;

(g) the details of number of foreign customers that visited exhibitions and the volume of export orders received; and

(h) the manner in which the Government proposes to evaluate the performance of NSIC in promoting export of SSI sector indicating the steps to improve its overall performance?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) NSIC was set a target of organizing 22 events (10 exhibitions & 12 buyer-seller meets) and participation in 40 exhibitions during 2005-06.

(b) NSIC organised 23 events (6 exhibitions and 17 buyer-seller-meets) and participated in 40 exhibitions during 2005-06. As such, the targets were met.

(c) Exhibitions for export promotion have been organised by NSIC at the following locations during the last three years and the current year:

		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto Nov., 2006)
Location	Domestic	New Delhi	New Delhi	New Delhi	New Delhi
	International	U.K. Germany Mozambique South Africa	USA Italy South Africa Belgium UAE	Mauritius UK Germany UAE	Rwanda Sri Lanka Mauritius South Africa Mexico

(d) Yes. Sir.

foreign customers visiting the exhibitions. Such details are maintained by the respective exporters participating in the exhibitions.

(e) Impact of the exhibitions is assessed on the basis of standard criteria like visitor turn-out, business enquiries generated and the interest shown by the exhibitors to participate in future exhibitions.

(g) Number of foreign delegations that visited the exhibitions and the volume of export enquiries generated in the exhibitions during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(f) NSIC does not maintain database of individual

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto Nov., 2006)
No. of foreign delegations	20	29	13	29
Approximate value of export enquiries (Rs. Crore)	600	604	575	585

(h) NSIC promotes exports from the SSI sector by helping SSI units with participation in exhibitions and also organizing buyer-seller meets etc. This constitutes one of the parameters for annual evaluation of NSIC's performance with reference to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government and NSIC. Some of the steps taken to improve the overall performance of NSIC are:

- (i) Activities of NSIC have been reoriented and new/additional activities have been undertaken, with corresponding improvement in earnings.
- (ii) Steps have been taken to reduce, retrain and redeploy the existing manpower.
- (iii) Government has contributed Rs. 65 crore during Tenth Plan to the equity of NSIC to enable it to develop facilities for promotion of marketing of SSI products and undertake various developmental activities.

As a result, NSIC has made a net profit of Rs. 1.25 crore at the end of 2005-06, after many years of large losses.

#### **Rainbasera Project**

2836. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for rainbasera project for women and child from the Government of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Training by Coir Industry**

2837. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coir industry is imparting training to artisans and workers engaged in the coir industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons trained during the Tenth Plan period till date, year-wise;

(d) whether the coir industry is providing self-employment to the rural women artisans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c) To meet the requirements of trained personnel in the Coir industry, the Coir Board, a statutory organisation set up under the Coir Industry Act, 1953, imparts training in various areas to artisans and workers engaged in coir industry. Training includes exclusive training to woman artisans to make them eligible for assistance in procuring for obtaining spinning ratt. The year-wise number of persons trained during the X plan (till 31st October, 2006) is as follows:

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Number of persons trained	3063	6829	13318	35792	5229

(d) and (e) Government, through the Coir Board, has been implementing "Mahila Coir Yojana" for self-employment of rural woman artisans. Eighty (80) per cent of the estimated employment of over 6 lakh workers are women. Under the scheme, motorised ratts are distributed among woman artisans after training them in spinning coir year. Subsidy @ 75% of the cost of the ratt, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7500/- for motorised ratt and Rs. 2925/- for motorised traditional ratt, is also given. The scheme is implemented in areas where coir is produced or areas where it is easily sourced from nearby areas. During the X plan, (till 31.10.2006), a total number of 11,677 motorised ratts/motorised traditional ratts were distributed to trained woman artisans.

#### **Growth Centre Schemes**

2838. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR:

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

(a) the details of Growth Centres operating in the country including the centres which are under construction and those proposed to be set up as on date, State-wise particularly in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government has recently revised the norms for opening Growth Centres;

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

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of Growth Centres in improving overall industrial scenario of the country; and

(e) if so, the extent to which it has helped industrial growth?

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

OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The state-wise details of the sanctioned Growth Centres (GC) are given in the enclosed Statement. No new Growth Centre is proposed to be sanctioned.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. On behalf of the Government of India, the National Productivity Council (NPC) had conducted an Impact Evaluation and Review of 62 GCs in 2005-06 and observed that 10 GCs have been highly successful; 14 moderately successful; 18 somewhat successful; and 20 not successful. According to the NPC Report 2,687 industrial units had been established in these GCs till 2005-06.

**Statement**

*Details of Growth Centres Sanctioned*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Growth Centre (District)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur (Anantpur)
2.		Jedchrela (Mehboobnagar)
3.		Bobbili (Vizianagaram)
4.		Ongole (Prakasam)
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Niddok-ngorlung (East Siang)
6.	Assam	Matia (Goalpara)
7.		Chariduar (Sonitpur)
8.		Chaygaon-Patgaon (Kamrup)
9.	Bihar	Begusarai (Begusarai)
10.		Bhagalpur (Bhagalpur)
11.		Chhapra (Chhapra)
12.		Darbhanga (Darbhanga)
13.		Muzaffarpur (Muzaffarpur)
14.	Chhattisgarh	Borai (Durg)
15.		Siltara (Raipur)



1	2	3
16.	Goa	Electronic-City (Verna-plateau)
17.	Gujarat	Gandhidham (Kutch)
18.		Palanpur (Banaskantha)
19.		Vagra (Bharauch)
20.	Haryana	Bawal (Rewari)
21.		Saha (Ambala)
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Kangra)
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Lassipora (Pulwama)
24.		Samba (Jammu)
25.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh (Hazaribagh)
26.	Karnataka	Dharwad (Dharwad)
27.		Raichur (Raichur)
28.		Hassan (Hassan)
29.	Kerala	Kannur- Kozhikode (Kannur-Kozhikode)
30.		Alappuzha- Malappuram (Alappuzha-Malapuram)
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Chainpura (Guna)
32.		Ghirongi (Bhind)
33.		Kheda (Dhar)
34.		Satlapur (Raisen)
35.	Maharashtra	Akola (Akola)
36.		Chandrapur (Chandrapur )
37.		Dhule (Dhule)
38.		Nanded (Nanded)
39.		Ratnagiri (Ratnagiri)
40.	Manipur	Lamlai- Napet (Imphal)
41.	Meghalaya	Mendhipattar (East Garo Hills)
42.	Mizoram	Luangmual (Aizawi)
43.	Nagaland	Ganeshnagar (Kohima)

1	2	3
44.	Orissa	Chhatrapur (Ganjam)
45.		Kalinganagar-Duburi (Cuttack)
46.		Jharsuguda (Jharsuguda)
47.		Kesinga (Kalahandi)
48.	Pondicherry	Polagam-karaikal (Karaikal)
49.	Punjab	Bathinda (Bathinda)
50.		Pathankot (Gurdaspur)
51.	Rajasthan	Abu-Road (Sirohi)
52.		Bhilwara (Bhilwara)
53.		Khara (Bikaner)
54.		Dholpur (Dholpur)
55.		Jhalawar (Jhalawar)
56.	Sikkim	Salghari-Samik Marchak
57.	Tamil Nadu	Erode (Periyar)
58.		Oragadam (Kancheepuram)
59.		Tirunelveli—Gangai Kondan (Tirunelveli-Kattabomman)
60.	Tripura	Bodhjangnagar (West Tripura)
61.	Uttaranchal	Siggadi (Pauri Garhwal)
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijauli (Jhansi)
63.		Jamaur (Shahjahanpur)
64.		Pakbara (Moradabad)
65.		Dibiapur (Auraiya)
66.		Jainpur (Kanpur-Dehat)
67.		Satharia (Jaunpur)
68.		Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur)
69.	West Bengal	Bolpur (Birbhum)
70.		Jalpaiguri (Jalpaiguri)
71.		Malda (Malda)

### Business Process Outsourcing

2839. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the main findings and suggestions of private sector study report on performance of Business Transformation Outsourcing (BTO), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and general atmosphere to attract more foreign investment;

(b) the steps taken to remove the weaknesses and strengthen the foreign investors' confidence by providing better infrastructure, peaceful social and cultural environment and faster economic growth;

(c) whether the Government proposes new policy initiatives to speed up construction of infrastructure, resolution of religious, cultural, political healthy environment for larger foreign investments; and

(d) 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) The Annual Survey, 2005 Report of A.T. Kearney has, *inter-alia*, rated India as the most favoured off-shoring destination.

(b) Government has put in place a liberal policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), according to which FDI upto 100% is permitted in most sectors and activities under the automatic route. The extant policy also allows FDI up to 100% in infrastructure sectors, such as roads & highways; ports & harbours; shipping; power generation/transmission/distribution (except atomic power) and development of airports. The FDI Confidence Index, 2005 by A.T. Kearney has rated India as the second most attractive investment destination.

(c) and (d) Government has permitted FDI up to 100% under the automatic route in construction development projects and in other infrastructure sector. Major initiatives taken for development of physical infrastructure include

greater public investment, encouraging private investment and facilitating public private partnership.

### Kishori Shakti Yojana

2840. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where Kishori Shakti Yojana has been introduced;

(b) the funds allocated under the scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether some State Governments are unable to utilize the funds sanctioned under this scheme;

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

(e) the efforts made by Government for the review of the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Kishori Shakti Yojana is being implemented in all the 35 States/UTs.

(b) to (d) State-wise funds allocated and utilised under KSY during last three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) It has been constant endeavor of the Government to make the scheme more effective. The steps taken in this direction in the recent past include, creating a separate head of account for KSY to monitor utilization of funds more effectively. Implementation of the scheme is also reviewed from time to time. Besides, poor performing States have been addressed to ensure that funds allocated for KSY are utilized in full and properly so that the beneficiaries derive the intended benefits out of the Scheme.

*State-wise funds released/ utilised under KSY during last three years*

S. No.	States/UTs	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.3	0	69.3	42.65	386.1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.1	0	23.1	0	23.1	11.55
3.	Assam	68.2	68	68.2	68	68.2	34
4.	Bihar	174.9	0	174.9	0	215.75	21.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	105.6	103.29	105.6	104.3	167.2	0
6.	Goa	1.1	0	1.1	0	1.1	0
7.	Gujarat	44	39.23	44	34.66	249.7	25.8
8.	Haryana	93.5	28.95	93.5	29.83	127.6	40.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.5	11.43	16.5	17.48	79.2	16.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.2	0	2.2	0	2.2	1.1
11.	Jharkhand	72.6	77.28	72.6	45.95	110	42.81
12.	Karnataka	41.8	2.57	41.8	31.54	203.5	101.75
13.	Kerala	14.3	0	14.3	0	179.3	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	257.4	2118	257.4	226.71	257.4	229.42
15.	Maharashtra	107.8	0	107.8	18.98	409.2	96.8
16.	Manipur	15.4	0	15.4	14.3	15.4	0
17.	Meghalaya	25.3	12.66	25.3	12.66	35.2	21.25
18.	Mizoram	24.2	0	24.2	0	23.1	23.1
19.	Nagaland	45.1	0	45.1	0	45.1	22.55
20.	Orissa	123.2	0	123.2	73.37	123.2	0
21.	Punjab	51.7	9.99	51.7	7	156.2	12.17
22.	Rajasthan	181.5	57.36	181.5	87.47	282.7	56.54
23.	Sikkim	1.1	1.09	1.1	0.5	5.5	2.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	40.7	40.15	40.7	40.15	477.4	39.97
25.	Tripura	17.6	17.6	17.6	16.94	17.6	8.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	465.3	307.7	465.3	462.87	900.9	923.14
27.	Uttaranchal	44	1.93	44	22.32	108.9	44
28.	West Bengal	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	226.6	31.35
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.5	5.5
30.	Chandigarh	1.1	0.33	1.1	0.17	1.71	1.71
31.	Delhi	3.3	0	3.3	0	3.3	0.83
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.1	0.43	1.1	1.06	1.1	0.53
33.	Daman and Diu	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.68	1.1	1.82
34.	Lakshadweep	1.1	0	1.1	0	1.1	0.55
35.	Pondicherry	1.1	0	1.1	0	5.5	0.55
Total		2200	1056.69	2200	1424.39	4916.66	1819.68

**Board Examination**

2841. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE is considering to promote class 10th students who fail in two subjects if they opt from stream without those subjects in class 11 as reported in 'Asian Age' edition dated October 14, 2006;

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

(c) whether the NCERT is also examining the proposal to abolish board examination for class 10th students which offer education upto 12; and

(d) if so, the specific object likely to be achieved if the proposal is implemented only in schools offering education upto class 12 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is already allowing students of class X, who fail in two subjects, to exercise their option to appear in the compartment examination. However, there is no proposal under consideration by CBSE as reported in the newspaper "Asian Age" of 14.10.2006.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Import from Asian Countries**

2842. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Scale Industries are facing hardship due to excess import of goods especially from some Asian countries;

(b) the value and quantity of SSI products imported during the last three years and current year, year-wise; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase export over import?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No specific information is available with the Government that the small scale industries (SSI) are facing hardship due to excess import of goods, especially from some Asian countries. In the wake of trade liberalization, the Government has, in fact, put in place several measures to help the SSIs become

globally competitive. These include a scheme of assistance for technology upgradation, various types of need-based cluster development schemes, assistance for making credit available, marketing assistance, information dissemination on export opportunities, etc. Besides protection is available in the form of raising customs duties upto the bound levels, imposing anti-dumping duties, taking safeguard measures in case of surge in imports, etc.,

(b) Data on the value and quantity of SSI products imported into the country are not compiled by the Government.

(c) The following schemes/programmes are implemented by the Central Government for promotion of SSIs exports:

- (i) On 10th August, 2005 the Government announced a policy package for stepping up credit flow to the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) so as to double the flow of credit to them in the next five years.
- (ii) In September, 2005, the loan ceiling under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology upgradation was raised from Rs. 40 lakh to Rs. 100 lakh and the subsidy from 12 per cent to 15 per cent to make the Scheme more attractive.
- (iii) The scheme, of assisting SSI units in obtaining performance and credit rating from reputed credit rating agencies was introduced in April, 2005.
- (iv) Under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme for SSI, various types of direct financial assistance is provided to SSI units to promote their exports. These include reimbursement of cost of air travel for participation in international fares/exhibitions, subsidy on cost of publicity, subsidy on fees for obtaining bar coding of products and assistance to SSI associations for export market studies, contesting anti-dumping cases, etc.

#### Closure of SSI

2843. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed Small Scale Industries units as on date in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons for closure of above units;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government on such study;

(d) the guidelines issued by RBI for detection and revival of sick SSI units in the country; and

(e) the manner in which Government proposes to assist SSI units to come out of sickness?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Information on closed small scale industries (SSI) is not maintained centrally. However, during the Third All India Census of SSIs, with reference year 2001-02, 8,87,427 units out of 22,62,401 registered units were found closed. The State-wise details, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) A sample survey of SSI units registered upto March 1998 was conducted in 2000-01. According to this survey, the reasons for closure included, *inter alia*, marketing and finance problems, shortage of raw material, obsolescence of technology, shortage of power supply, increased competition and delayed payment on supplies. Government implements several schemes/programmes in the areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructural development, etc., to help SSIs become globally competitive. These schemes/programmes include Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Small Industry Cluster Development Programme and ISO-9000/14001 Certification Fee Reimbursement Scheme.

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 2 October 2006.

(d) and (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued detailed guidelines to banks in January 2002 on detection of sickness in SSI at an early stage, taking remedial measures and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick SSI

units. As a sequel to the "Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)" announced by the Government in August 2005, the RBI has also issued guidelines in September 2005 on debt restructuring of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to facilitate restructuring of debt of all eligible SMEs.

Banks have been advised by the RBI to review the progress of rehabilitation and restructuring of SME accounts on a quarterly basis. The State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIIC), set up in each State under the convenorship of the RBI representative, also monitors, inter alia, the implementation of these guidelines.

**Statement**

*State-wise Distribution of Closed SSI Units as per Third All India Census, 2001-02*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of Closed Units
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	22709
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6509
3.	Punjab	82731
4.	Chandigarh	1405
5.	Uttaranchal	12100
6.	Haryana	27546
7.	Delhi	8357
8.	Rajasthan	36847
9.	Uttar Pradesh	122282
10.	Bihar	20525
11.	Skkim	155
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	248
13.	Nagaland	129
14.	Manipur	1226
15.	Mizoram	1313
16.	Tripura	1077
17.	Meghalaya	1908
18.	Assam	10338

1	2	3
19.	West Bengal	26080
20.	Jharkhand	13822
21.	Orissa	9708
22.	Chhattisgarh	27830
23.	Madhya Pradesh	65649
24.	Gujarat	39159
25.	Daman and Diu	454
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	423
27.	Maharashtra	54243
28.	Andhra Pradesh	38582
29.	Karnataka	46611
30.	Goa	2327
31.	Lakshadweep	16
32.	Kerala	74832
33.	Tamil Nadu	127185
34.	Pondicherry	2586
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	515
All India		887427

**Cashew Nut**

2844. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) the quantity and value of production and export of cashew nut and foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the cashew nut export has declined drastically over the years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there was downfall in export prices of cashew nut;

(e) if so, the details thereof for the said period and reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to boost the export of cashew nut and also to prevent downfall in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MNISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The quantity and value of production and export of cashew nut and foreign exchange earned during the last three years was:

Year	Production (Raw cashew nut)		Export (Cashew kernels)	
	Qty. (MT)	Value* (Rs. Crs.)	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. Crs.)
2003-2004	5,35,000	2247.00	1,00,828	1804.43
2004-2005	5,44,000	2284.80	1,26,667	2709.24
2005-2006	5,73,000	2406.60	1,14,143	2514.86
2006-07 (April-October, 2006)	-	-	08,642	1436.81

Source: Cashew Export Promotion Council of India and Directorate of Cashew Nut & Cocoa Development)

\*The price for raw cashew nut has been taken at Rs 42 per kg.

(b) and (c) The export of cashew kernels from the country has marginally declined during 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05. Increasing competition from Vietnam who enjoys considerable governmental support besides having latest technology and machinery have affected our exports of cashew. In addition competition from other nuts like almonds, pistachios, hazelnuts and the vigorous promotional activities undertaken by these treenuts group has adversely affected the export of cashew kernels worldwide.

(d) No, Sir. The unit export price of cashew nut has shown an increase over the preceding years for the last three years is as indicated below:

Year	Average unit export price (Rs./kg.)
2003-04	178.96
2004-05	213.89
2005-06	220.33

(Source: CEPC)

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Traditional export promotion activities like participation in fairs, bringing out promotional literatures, etc. are being taken. Besides, during September, 2006, the Council organized KAJU INDIA, 2006, the first Buyer

Seller Meet at Kovalam, Trivandrum. 245 delegates including 45 foreign delegates participated in the meet. The Council also proposes to participate in Food Ex., Tokyo, Japan during March, 2007. These would help the Indian cashew exporters to obtain more enquiries for their products, thereby increasing our exports from India.

#### Revamp Teaching Method in NVs

2845. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has felt the need to revamp teaching methods in Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations of the Y.N. Chaturvedi panel in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for conducting orientation programmes for teaching staff of Navodaya Vidyalayas in order to update them in the present scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) and (b) Improving the teaching methods in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV) is a continuous process and efforts are being made to shift from lecture



method to activity based teaching in JNVs through well structured training programmes for teachers aimed at continuous upgradation of teaching knowledge and skills, making them aware of latest developments in content areas and encouraging them to use new emerging technologies in teaching methods.

(c) The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Y. N. Chaturvedi set up for Review of Management Structure and Operating Mechanism of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has recommended that the teaching method needs urgent reform and teachers should be influenced through teacher training and school supervision to shift from lecturing to talking mode.

(d) Regular orientation programmes for teachers of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are being organized by drawing Resource persons from within and outside the NVS system for their professional growth, content enrichment and development of knowledge skills and attitudes.

#### **One Time Compensation to Gujarat Riot Victims**

2846. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to announce a one-time compensation package for the 2002 Gujarat riot victims as reported in *Times of India* dated November 26, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the number of persons likely to get relief and compensation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No final decision has been taken in this regard.

(c) to (e) This will depend on the final decision.

#### **Amount Spent and Earned by ITFO during Trade Fair**

2847. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

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

(a) the number of countries and companies participated in the 26th India International Trade Fair;

(b) the number of buyers from various countries registered for fair in 2006;

(c) the name of partner and focus country and state of 26th IITF;

(d) the amount spent on maintenance, etc. of each of the trade fairs in Delhi by International Trade Fair Organisation;

(e) the details of the amount earned by the I.T.F.O. from each trade fair;

(f) the details of the amount spent and earned by the I.T.F.O. from the stalls of the States/Countries separately during each of the last three years;

(g) whether the Government has any proposal to organize such fairs in other parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) 34 countries and 290 foreign companies participated in IITF 2006.

(b) 714 buyers from 100 countries registered at the Overseas Delegation Reception for the fair.

(c) China was the partner country and Thailand, the focus country and Andhra Pradesh was the partner State and Madhya Pradesh, the focus State in the IITF'06.

(d) and (e) A statement indicating the details of income and expenditure in respect of fairs organized by ITFO in Pragati Maidan during the last three years is enclosed. The income earned from State Pavilions/countries is also included in the income of the respective event.

(f) ITPO does not incur any expenditure on setting up of stalls by State Pavilions/countries. The year-wise details of income earned by ITPO for providing space to State Pavilions Countries are enclosed Statement II & III respectively.

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir. ITPO proposes to hold Coimbatore Trade Fair in the next financial year in collaboration with CODISSIA (Coimbatore District Small Scale Industries Association). Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation, which is a subsidiary company of ITPO also held the International Chennai Trade Fair in October, 2006.

**Statement I**

**Amount spent by I.T.P.O. on Trade Fair**

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Event	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
<b>2003-04</b>			
1.	Cool Home Fair 5/2003	9.67	12.17
2.	Delhi Book Fair 8/2003	105.80	45.33
3.	Stationery Fair 8/2003	27.42	13.89
4.	Sajavat 8/2003	27.92	12.37
5.	Arogya 9/2003	55.08	23.55
6.	Delhi Intl. Leather Fair 10/2003	104.42	34.32
7.	National Furniture Fair 10/2003	34.83	13.83
8.	INTL Security & Safety Exh. 12/2003	82.69	30.13
9.	Tex Styles India 2/2004	339.29	150.29
10.	Ahara 3/2004	187.21	36.98
11.	ILTF 2003	2579.08	576.16
<b>Total</b>		<b>3553.41</b>	<b>949.02</b>
<b>2004-05</b>			
1.	Delhi Book Fair 8/04	115.87	48.31
2.	Delhi Intl. Leather Fair 5/04	104.15	55.83
3.	Stationery Fair 8/04	32.05	16.11
4.	Tex Styles India 2/05	348.71	181.49
5.	Arogya 9/04	79.79	28.18
6.	Ahara 3/05	186.90	48.58

1	2	3	4
7.	Printpack India 1/05	604.96	58.76
8.	Sports Goods & Physical Fitness Exh 3/05	19.66	19.86
9.	Kosmetika 10/04	13.70	10.97
10.	Sajavat 8/04	23.93	9.96
11.	IT India Fair 12/04	29.87	22.06
12.	SAARC Trade Fair 1/05	54.59	24.60
13.	Jobs Fair & Education Fair 8/04	31.52	22.09
14.	National Furniture Fair 10/04	19.83	14.81
15.	North East Trade Expo 3/05	78.73	—
16.	Krishi Expo 3/05	24.19	8.41
17.	Cool Home Interior & Consumer Goods 3/05	16.26	12.86
18.	ILTF-2004	2,640.07	508.19
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,424.58</b>	<b>1,091.07</b>

## 2005-06

1.	Tex Styles India 2/06	394.32	155.83
2.	Ahara 03/06	283.25	58.93
3.	Delhi International Leather Fair 5/05	124.10	21.39
4.	Intl. Security Safety & Fire Exh. 12/05	108.05	44.68
5.	Delhi Book Fair 8/05	126.07	71.34
6.	Arogya 9/05	78.14	35.50
7.	Krishi Expo 3/06	38.47	25.87
8.	Stationery Fair 8/05	27.50	19.35
9.	National Furniture Fair 09/05	21.85	16.62
10.	Jobs Fair & Education Fair 7/05	6.45	1.87
11.	Nakshtra 1/06	13.49	9.44
12.	IT India Fair 12/05	26.73	23.30
13.	Sajavat & Interiors Fair 09/05	13.72	10.58
14.	North East Trade Expo 3/06	111.69	49.69
15.	Sports Goods & Physical Fitness Exh. 2/06	20.97	22.07

1	2	3	4
16	India Construction & Hardware Show 10/05	15.00	19.25
17.	Jewelry Watch Clock & Kosmetika Show 3/06	15.51	16.08
18.	IITF 2005	2,903.02	581.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,328.33</b>	<b>1,183.49</b>

**Statement II***Amount spent by I.T.P.O. on Trade Fair**Statement showing the details of year-wise Income from State & Union Territories.*

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Pavilion	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	7.79	7.97	9.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35.80	36.01	40.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.64	—	—
4.	Assam	22.14	21.60	23.38
5.	Bihar	15.72	16.01	18.70
6.	Chandigarh	11.44	11.87	12.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	23.26	30.74	34.47
8.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
9.	Delhi	18.29	19.32	20.85
10.	Goa	5.64	—	6.48
11.	Gujarat	18.00	18.99	35.35
12.	Haryana	16.10	16.40	18.84
13.	Himachal Pradesh	16.93	16.31	17.94
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.78	14.78	16.54
15.	Jharkhand	51.43	51.07	13.62
16.	Karnataka	20.80	20.44	22.98
17.	Kerala	23.69	26.07	25.60
18.	Lakshadweep	1.94	3.34	2.25

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	13.30	13.47	15.23
20.	Maharashtra	20.19	21.68	24.14
21.	Manipur	7.05	7.48	8.37
22.	Meghalaya	5.33	5.37	6.15
23.	Mizoram	5.65	5.66	6.27
24.	Nagaland	12.75	12.57	14.38
25.	Orissa	18.46	18.28	20.09
26.	Pondicherry	15.38	23.53	17.28
27.	Punjab	28.96	27.60	32.58
28.	Rajasthan	32.86	33.08	35.41
29.	Tamil Nadu	27.73	28.24	32.52
30.	Tripura	5.14	5.23	6.01
31.	Uttar Pradesh	27.99	27.93	30.10
32.	Uttaranchal	26.04	26.13	54.84
33.	West Bengal	25.25	26.61	43.37
Total		591.45	593.78	666.10

**Statement III***Amount spent by I.T.P.O. on Trade Fair**Yearwise & Countrywise income Booked for Events Held in Pragati Maidan in Respect of Foreign Countries*

2003-04

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Rupees in Lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Taiwan	15.66
2.	Korea	1.87
3.	Thailand	26.00
4.	Italy	37.31

1	2	3
5.	Sri Lanka	6.33
6.	Poland	1.50
7.	Hong Kong	5.86
8.	China	78.51
9.	France	0.62
10.	Germany	1.50
11.	Pakistan	41.89
12.	Japan	0.95
13.	U K	4.44
14.	Indonesia	8.55
15.	Brazil	8.22

1	2	3
16.	USA	11.94
17.	Turkey	22.35
18.	Netherlands	0.78
19.	Saudi Arabia	3.34
20.	UAE	3.67
21.	Australia	0.52
22.	Iran	8.94
23.	Nepal	1.52
24.	Myanmar	9.43
25.	Kenya	2.30
26.	Malaysia	0.52
27.	Tunisia	8.52
28.	Singapore	1.46
29.	Canada	1.32
30.	Czech Republic	1.25
31.	European Union	0.25
32.	South Korea	50.41
33.	Russia	4.24
34.	Nigeria	0.53
<b>Total</b>		<b>372.48</b>

2004–05

1.	Afghanistan	0.92
2.	Australia	0.86
3.	Austria	1.70
4.	Bangladesh	16.43
5.	Belgium	1.36
6.	Bhutan	4.31
7.	Brazil	97.88
8.	Canada	1.36
9.	China	56.13

1	2	3
10.	France	68.31
11.	Germany	4.25
12.	Hong Kong	0.82
13.	Indonesia	4.03
14.	Iran	10.93
15.	Italy	187.64
16.	Japan	1.36
17.	Kenya	2.07
18.	Korea	10.74
19.	Malaysia	1.55
20.	Myanmar	7.09
21.	Nepal	2.31
22.	Netherlands	2.00
23.	Pakistan	96.88
24.	Poland	0.92
25.	Saudi Arabia	1.52
26.	Singapore	4.79
27.	South Africa	4.65
28.	Spain	2.72
29.	Sri Lanka	3.48
30.	Syria	8.55
31.	Taiwan	10.25
32.	Thailand	31.10
33.	Tunisia	8.61
34.	Turkey	6.50
35.	U K	70.09
36.	UAE	3.72
37.	Uganda	0.68
38.	USA	19.67
39.	Vietnam	2.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>760.22</b>

1	2	3
2005-06		
1	Australia	
2	Bangladesh	1.19
3	Brazil	5.30
4	Canada	22.76
5	China	0.59
6	Egypt	59.74
7	France	0.92
8	Germany	4.28
9	Hong Kong	9.11
10	Indonesia	3.01
11	Iran	3.58
12	Italy	13.56
13	Japan	62.22
14	Korea	2.64
15	Malaysia	3.48
16	Myanmar	1.46
17	Nepal	8.43
18	Netherlands	2.42
19	New Zealand	2.11
20	Pakistan	0.88
21	Poland	104.85
22	Russia	1.90
23	Saudi Arabia	23.66
24	Singapore	3.64
25	South Korea	2.47
26	Spain	6.16
27	Sudan	3.65
28	Switzerland	1.85

1	2	3
29	Syria	11.09
30	Taiwan	5.92
31	Thailand	89.23
32	Turkey	11.71
33	U K	131.44
34	UAE	62.41
35	Ukraine	0.88
36	USA	4.10
37	Vietnam	4.93
Total		679.23

Figures including 10.2% Service Tax.

**Economic Package for Girl Students  
in Tribal Areas**

2848. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes special economic package for girl students in tribal dominated areas as reported in the 'Hindustan' dated November 16, 2006:

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

(c) the number of tribal girl students out of school during each of the last three years till 2006-07 upto November 2006, State-wise; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government for promotion of tribal heritage/culture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs at present implements a Central Sector Scheme namely "Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas". This scheme is being revamped with additional inputs to increase its effectiveness.

(c) Data regarding drop out rates of ST girl students is available only up to the year 2003-04. The figures, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In order to promote tribal heritage/culture in the country, the Tribal Research Institutes in the various states

undertake various activities, such as maintenance of a tribal museum depicting tribal lifestyle and artifacts, holding of seminars and training programmes on tribal related matters, etc. The Ministry also organizes seminars/workshops and cultural programmes and gets research studies conducted on various aspects of tribal life.

**Statement**

S.No.	State/UT	Classes I-V	Classes I-VIII	Classes I-X
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.47	82.49	87.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.37	68.12	77.70
3.	Assam	53.20	75.26	75.63
4.	Bihar	59.51	84.39	90.41
5.	Chhattisgarh*	—	—	—
6.	Goa	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	43.10	68.66	82.93
8.	Haryana	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.79	26.69	48.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.16	50.35	77.65
11.	Jharkhand*	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	4.96	56.80	63.92
13.	Kerala	9.46	37.54	49.71
14.	Madhy Pradesh	38.91	61.61	79.28
15.	Maharashtra	42.82	65.14	82.44
16.	Manipur	54.99	60.91	78.98
17.	Meghalaya	54.43	76.21	86.12
18.	Mizoram	54.82	62.59	66.98
19.	Nagaland	34.49	57.58	67.90
20.	Orissa	63.19	76.56	84.01
21.	Punjab	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	38.31	79.63	87.04



1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	1.13	40.44	71.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	12.00	3.54	55.08
25.	Tripura	61.25	82.04	87.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19.40	31.75	60.69
27.	Uttaranchal*	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	51.55	78.68	71.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.47	28.02	41.60
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.01	65.37	82.78
32.	Daman and Diu	3.48	38.65	77.06
33.	Delhi	82.72	81.42	79.81
34.	Lakshadweep	1.10	8.12	37.55
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	India	48.67	71.43	81.16

\*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

### Rating of Colleges

2849. MS. INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to carryout the ratings of colleges in the country and publish the results thereof on the website;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the assessment is likely to be finalized and put on the website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), the NAAC assesses and accredits colleges based on seven criterion, viz Curricular Aspects, Teaching Learning and Evaluation, Research Consultancy and Extension, Infrastructure and Learning Resources,

Student Support and Progression, Organisation and Management and Healthy Practices. Assessment and Accreditation by NAAC is presently a voluntary process and assessment outcome in respect of 3085 institutions assessed so far is available on the website: [www.naacindia.org](http://www.naacindia.org).

### Export Promotion Schemes

2850. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes other than SEZ through which various incentives/concessions are extended for export promotion in country;

(b) total revenue earned through the above schemes during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of cases reported for misuse of such schemes and amount involved during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the misuse of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Various schemes (other than SEZ) through which incentives/concessions are extended for export promotion include Duty Neutralization Schemes such as Advance Authorisation, Duty Free Import Authorisation, EOU/EHTP/STP Scheme, DEPB and Drawback Scheme. That apart duty concession is allowed through EPCG Scheme. We also have in place various reward schemes which include Served From India, Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana, Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Target Plus Scheme (since withdrawn). The details of the schemes are given in the book titled "Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-09", a statutory publication, available in the Parliament library.

(b) Through the schemes revenue is foregone in the form of duty concession/ neutralization/duty scrips allowed and the question of revenue earnings through the same does not arise.

(c) During 2003-04, 496 cases of misuse involving an amount of Rs. 81,882.05 lakh have been reported and show-cause notices have been issued. Similarly, during 2004-05 & 2005-06, show-cause notices have been issued in 606 cases and 209 cases involving an amount of Rs. 1,81,352.65 lakhs and Rs. 94,720.77 lakhs respectively.

(d) There are in-built safeguards in the schemes which include actual user condition in case of Advance Authorisation & EPCG Scheme and value caps fixed in respect of DEPB & Drawback Scheme. That apart regular monitoring and putting erring exporters in the Denied Entity List and initiating action under Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 is resorted to.

*[Translation]*

#### **Trade amongst Production Sectors**

2851. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the existing arrangement to carry trade amongst the various production sectors in the country;

(b) the details of the benefits being accrued by agriculture sector from this arrangement;

(c) whether all the production sectors are deriving equal advantage from this arrangement; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to strengthen this arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Trade amongst various production sectors in the country is being carried out freely without any discrimination against any particular sector.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Import of Palm Oil**

2852. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of edible oils particularly palm oil, vegetable oil from various countries particularly Nepal is drastically affecting domestic industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the oil mills closed and are on the verge of closure;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in the interest of domestic industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Under India-Nepal Treaty of Trade, duty free facility for import of vanaspati from Nepal into India is restricted to one lakh metric tones per year and this import is done through the State Trading Corporation of India (STC) and distributed all over India to minimize its impact on any particular region. There is no duty free import of palm oil from Nepal.

It has been reported that out of 264 units of vegetable oil (Vanaspati) in the country, at present 148 units are

either closed/non-functional. However, the reasons underlying the closure of vanaspati units *inter alia* include creation of production capacity not commensurate with availability of raw materials, obsolete technology, poor economies of scale, etc. It cannot, therefore, be concluded that the reason for closure is solely due to import of duty free vanaspati from Nepal.

The concerns of the domestic industry have been addressed through certain steps. Some of the steps taken to protect the interests of domestic industry and improve the health of vegetable oil industry include—

- (i) Import of oilseeds except copra has been allowed on Open General Licence (OGL).
- (ii) Import duty on certain vegetable oils of edible grade intended for manufacture of refined oil/vanaspati is levied at a concessional rate.
- (iii) Import duty on certain crude vegetable oils of edible grade has been kept low as compared to refined oils to facilitate raw material availability. With effect from 11.8.2006 the Customs Duty on Crude Palm Oil has been reduced from 80% to 70% whereas custom duty on Refined Palm Oil/Refined bleached deodorized (RBD) Palmolein has been reduced from 90% to 80%.
- (iv) In order to encourage production of solvent extracted oils in the country and to promote export of extractions, excise duty on food grade hexane has been reduced from 32% to 16%.
- (v) Excise duty on refined edible oils/vanaspati/interesterified fat etc. has been withdrawn.
- (vi) Imports duty on vanaspati, bakery shortening, interesterified fat, margarine has been raised from 30% to 80%.
- (vii) Duty free import of vanaspati including bakery shortening and margarine from Sri Lanka under India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) has also been restricted to 2.5 lakh metric tones per year.
- (viii) In order to harmonize the interests of farmers, processors and consumers, the import duty structure on edible oils is reviewed from time to time.
- (ix) Tariff value is fixed from time to time for palm oil and its products and soyabean oil.

- (x) Edible oils including vanaspati have been kept in the Negative List of India under the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) which has become operational from 1.7.2006. It has also been decided that these items would be kept in the negative list of prospective free trade agreements or similar agreements.

[English]

### Seizure of RDX

2853. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of weapons haul and RDX seized from various parts of the country during 2005 and 2006, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons arrested so far in this connection;

(c) whether any foreign national has also been arrested in such cases during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the Government plans to eradicate illegal arms production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per available information, the total number of arms seized/recovered during 2005 and 2006 (up to October, 2006) is 15458 and 14477 respectively. Similarly, the quantity of RDX seized/recovered during 2005 and 2006 (October, 2006) is 1021 kgs. approx. and 724 kgs. approx. respectively.

(b) As per information available, the total number of persons arrested in this connection are 13335 and 10812 during the year 2005 and 2006 (upto October, 2006) respectively.

(c) and (d) There have been some such cases *inter-alia*, involving Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Nepalese.

(e) The Central Government has initiated several measures/steps to check inflow/proliferation of illicit arms in the country. The State Governments and the Union Territories have been asked to mount special drives to identify, destroy and seize illicit manufacture and use of

illegal arms/explosives. The border guarding forces also remain alert and vigilant to thwart any attempt to smuggle in illicit arms/explosives from across the border.

*[Translation]*

#### **Facilities to Exporters**

2854. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) the details of facilities being provided to the industrial units engaged in exports;

(b) whether the facilities provided outside Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to exporting industrial units for importing are comparatively less than the facilities provided to the units importing under SEZs;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(d) 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 facilities available to exporter are based on the basic principle that taxes and duties should not be exported. Different export promotion schemes such as Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Advance Licence Scheme, Duty Entitlement Pass Book Scheme, Drawback Scheme and similar other schemes accordingly provide for concessional duty or exemption of duty on capital goods and/or exemption or refund or rebate of duties on raw materials and consumables.

(b) to (d) All imports required for authorized operations of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Unit are exempt from duties. The exporting industrial units outside SEZ are also eligible for similar exemption on raw materials and capital goods if they operate under EOU Scheme and on raw materials if under Advance Licence Scheme. The only additional facility on imports for SEZ unit is exemption for the material required for constructing the unit premises.

*[English]*

#### **Introduction of Integrated Degree Course**

2855. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce five year integrated degree course other than professional course at graduation level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objective thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In keeping with their autonomous status, Universities are free to design and introduce academic courses at all levels. The University Grants Commission has specified two integrated degree programmes, namely B.A. LL.B and M.Sc. B.Ed.

#### **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme**

2856. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the clusters instituted under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) in the country particularly in Karnataka during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there has been substantial enhancement in the international competitiveness of the domestic industry on the launch of IIUS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the various State Government proposals pending with the Union Government for the creation of quality infrastructure in existing industrial clusters/locations under IIUS alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken for this early clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The details of projects sanctioned under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) are given in the enclosed Statement—

(b) and (c) IIUS aims at enhancing the competitiveness of the domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through private-public partnership in selected functional clusters. Since the sanctioned projects are at various stages of implementation, it is not possible to assess their impact at this stage.

(d) and (e) Statewise information of pending proposals

under the IIUS is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The entire plan allocation of Rs. 675.00 crore for IIUS has already been committed for the projects sanctioned so far. Request for sanctioning additional funds has been made to the Planning Commission. The sanction of new projects would *inter alia* depend upon the continuation of the Scheme in Eleventh Plan and the plan outlay for the Scheme.

**Statement I**

*Projects Sanctioned under IIUS*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	State	Cluster Identified	Location	Project cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2003-04	Gujarat	Chemical Cluster	Vapi	54.31
2.		Tamil Nadu	Textile Cluster	Tirupur	150.00
3.	2004-05	Andhra Pradesh	Automobile	Vijayawada	31.08
4.			Pharma Cluster	Hyderabad	66.16
5.		Chhattisgarh	Ispat Bhoomi Cluster	Raipur	65.55
6.		Gujarat	Chemical Cluster	Ankleshwar	152.83
7.			Gem & Jewellery	Surat	86.55
8.			Chemical Cluster	Ahmedabad	69.86
9.		Haryana	Textiles Cluster	Panipat	54.53
10.		Karnataka	Foundry	Belgaum	24.78
11.			Machine Tools	Bangalore	135.50
12.		Kerala	Coir Cluster	Allappuzha	56.80
13.		Madhya Pradesh	Auto Cluster	Pitampur	72.39
14.		Maharashtra	Auto components	Pune	59.99
15.			Textiles Cluster	Ichalkaranji,	66.55
16.		Orissa	Metallurgical	Jajpur	80.60
17.		Punjab	Textiles Cluster	Ludhiana	17.19
18.		Rajasthan	Marble Cluster	Kishangarh	36.80
19.		Tamil Nadu	Auto Ancillary Ind.	Chennai	47.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.			Foodgrain	Madurai	39.96
21.			Leather Cluster	Ambur	67.34
22.			Pumps/Motors/Foundry	Coimbatore	56.39
23.		Uttar Pradesh	Leather Sector	Kanpur-Unnao	16.45
24.		West Bengal	Foundry Park	Howrah	126.74
25.			Multi Industry	Haldia	67.25
26.			Rubber Cluster	Howrah	29.74

**Statement II***Pending Proposals under the IIUS**(Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Cluster	Location	Project cost
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Precision Engg. Tools & Components	Balanagar, Hyderabad	72.22
2.		Readymade Garments Cluster	Rayadurg, Distt. Anantapur	7.05
3.		Leather Tanning Industry	Warangal & Neighbouring Districts	21.42
4.		Leather Tanning Industry	Distt. Vijayanagaram and Neighbouring areas	15.00
5.		Coir Cluster	West & East Godavari, Hyderabad	67.42
6.		Sircilla Powerlooms	Distt. Karimnagar	32.62
7.	Delhi	Okhla Ind. Area	Okhla, New Delhi	49.67
8.		Wazirpur Indl. Area	Wazirpur, Delhi	60.00
9.	Gujarat	Forging, Packaging, Plastics, Glass, etc.	Lodhika GIDC Industrial Park, Rajkot	65.20
10.		Pharma, Textile, Engg., Chem., etc.	Sachin	47.50
11.		Chemical Cluster	Nandesari	18.58
12.		Engg. Cluster	Makarpura, Vadodara	36.04
13.		Sea Food Processing	Veraval, Junagarh	20.00
14.		Leather Cluster	Gujarat	16.21
15.		Ceramic	Amrapur	1.96

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Haryana	Light Engineering Industrial Cluster	Faridabad	60.44
17.		Automotive Components	Gurgaon	66.67
18.	Jharkhand	Auto Cluster	Adityapur Jamshedpur	64.99
19.	Karnataka	Valves Cluster	Hubli	70.00
20.		Auto & Allied Industries Cluster	Shimoga	58.36
21.	Kerala	Kinfra Herbal Drugs Cluster	Thrissur	10.19
22.		Chemical Cluster	Kochi	53.50
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Engg. & Allied Cluster	Bhopal	68.77
24.		Readymade Garments	Jabalpur	41.71
25.		Food Processing & Packing Industries	Chhindwara	32.31
26.		Handloom Fabric	Chanderi	2.25
27.		Herbal & Pharma Park	Indore	61.45
28.		Plastic/FIBC Cluster	Indore	8.40
29.	Maharashtra	Pomegranate Cluster	Solapur, Sangli, Pune	21.43
30.		Dal Milling	Kapsi, Tal. Kamptee, Distt. Nagpur	35.42
31.		Chemical cluster	Mahad, Distt. Raigad	15.00
32.		Foundry & Eng. Cluster	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	42.44
33.	Mizoram	Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Aizwal	33.21
34.	Punjab	Rerolling Steel Mills	Mandi Gobindgarh	59.26
35.		Bicycle & Parts	Ludhiana	50.00
36.		Machine Tools	Batala	50.00
37.		Steel Forging Cluster	Ludhiana	12.12
38.	Rajasthan	Marble Cluster	Raj Samand	29.08
39.	Tamil Nadu	Printing & Publishing cluster	Sivakasi	60.00
40.		Coir Cluster	Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Vellore	49.70
41.		Leather Cluster	Ranipet, Vishram & Pernambut	54.55
42.	Tripura	Bamboo Handicraft	Tripura	29.30
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Woodware Industries Cluster	Saharanpur	44.97
44.		Silk & Carpet Cluster	Varanasi	48.13
45.		Jagdshpur Industrial Cluster	Amethi	77.47
46.	West Bengal	Iron & Steel Industry Cluster	Durgapur	73.05

*[Translation]***Minority Welfare Programmes**

2857. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Government to the State Governments under area extensive programme for the minority welfare during each of the last three years till date;

(b) the achievements made thereunder till date, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the achievements made under the programme have been satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to achieve the target of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir, there is no programme of this nature.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[English]***Subject on Financial Market**

2858. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education has drawn up a plan to introduce a subject on financial market for students of XI and XII classes from the coming academic session i.e. 2007 as reported in 'The Times of India' November 12, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its objectives;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce the subject at university level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to one language and one elective subject from the academic stream, the following three subjects are included under this course:

(i) Accountancy for Business Transaction

(ii) Financial Markets

(iii) Computer Application in Financial Management.

The basic objective behind the introduction of this vocational course is to enable the students passing the class XII, to work in financial firms, stockmarkets and Business Process Outsourcing firms.

(c) to (e) The Universities are autonomous institutions having the freedom to design and introduce their own courses.

**Lapse in PM Security**

2859. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ):  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious lapses have been reported in the Prime Minister's security;

(b) if so, the details of such lapses during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any enquiries were conducted and guilty punished for the lapses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to obviate recurrence of such incidents in future?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the recent visit of Prime Minister to Kerala on 31st October, 2006, a part of the carcade deviated from the predetermined route.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has viewed this security lapse very seriously and placed the Pilot Officer under suspension. Further, the IGP (Security) and Commissioner of Police, Thiruvananthapuram were also transferred out from their respective posts. Besides the Government of Kerala is also making all efforts to ensure foolproof security arrangements for VVIPs in the State.

(e) The Central Government has been advising all the States/UT Governments to strictly implement all the security guidelines circulated by this Ministry earlier in order to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

[Translation]

#### Import of Seafood

2860. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sea food imported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the effect of import on indigenous sea food industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up Special Economic Zones for the import and processing of sea foods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in this

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The total seafood products imported by India during the last three years were as under:

Year	Value (Rs. Crore)
2003-04	229.87
2004-05	220.20
2005-06 (Upto Feb, 2006)	94.13

The assessments indicate that the fish products imported were mostly for re-export.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal for setting up Special Economic Zones for the import and processing of sea food.

#### Conversion of EPZs into SEZ

2861. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) the provisions with regard to the conversion of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the SEZ policy alongwith the permissible grounds for conversion;

(b) the details of the EPZs converted into SEZs including the exports made by them since their conversion;

(c) whether the EPZs converted SEZs have been performing satisfactorily; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to achieve the objectives for which EPZs were converted into SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) While announcing the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy as a part of the Export and Import Policy on 31st March 2000, it was also announced that some of the existing Export Processing Zones (EPZs) would be converted into SEZs. Accordingly the Government issued notifications for conversion of Kandla Free Trade Zone EPZ, Surat EPZ, Santa Cruz Electronics EPZ Mumbai and Cochin EPZ into SEZs with effect from 1st November 2000 and conversion of NOIDA EPZ, Visakhapatnam EPZ, Falta EPZ and Madras EPZ into SEZs with effect from 1st January 2003. The provisions for conversion of EPZ units to SEZs were contained in the Export Import Policy. The exports made by units in these Zones from the date of conversion till 30th November, 2006 are Rs. 90,214 crore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***FTA**

2862. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting between India and BIMSTEC has been held recently to thrash out differences on Free Trade Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress made thereon; and

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of FTA with effect from July 01, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Framework Agreement on the BIMSTEC FTA (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Free Trade Area) was signed on 8th February, 2004. The Framework Agreement prescribed for a Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) to be constituted to carry out the negotiations. The last Meeting of the BIMSTEC TNC was held from 6th -10 November, 2006 in Myanmar. The TNC discussed various outstanding issues under the FTA, which *inter-alia* included, tariff liberalization schedule, Rules of Origin, Safeguard measures, etc. In the negotiations, a consensus among the seven members has been reached on most of the text of the FTA in goods and modality for tariff liberalisation. However, on Rules of Origin, no consensus has yet been reached on the general rule and the derogations for product specific rules.

(c) The FTA could not be implemented with effect from 1st July 2006 as a consensus among all member countries could not be reached on the list for tariff liberalization and Rules of Origin.

*[Translation]***Fencing**

2863. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:  
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the agency entrusted the work of fencing on the border, sector-wise;

(b) whether in many sectors the fencing has damaged due to use of poor quality/substandard materials;

(c) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise;

(d) the agency department responsible for use of substandard material;

(e) whether the intrusion has increased due to it; and

(f) if so, the details of arrangements made by the Government to curb the intrusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The fencing work along Indo-Bangladesh Border has been entrusted to CPWD in West Bengal, Assam PWD and National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) in Assam, Border Road Organisation (BRO) and NBCC in Meghalaya, BRO, NBCC, National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) and Engineers Projects India Limited (EPIL) in Mizoram, and BRO, CPWD, NBCC Tripura PWD, NPCC and EPIL in Tripura Sector. NBCC and CPWD have been entrusted with the task of fencing in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and BSF in Jammu Sector on Indo-Pak Border.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise. However, to check intrusion, the Government of India has taken several steps which include the following:-

(i) Round the clock surveillance of the borders by carrying out patrolling;

(ii) Upgradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with other intelligence agencies;

(iii) Erection of border fencing;

(iv) Riverine patrolling;

(v) Introduction of modern surveillance equipments including night vision devices;

- (vi) Close co-ordination with other agencies including State Governments.

[English]

#### Trade with South Korea

2864. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the trade with South Korea has increased after the visit of South Korean President to India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date and likely increase thereafter; and

- (c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the trade with South Korea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. President of South Korea visited India in October 2004. The bilateral trade of the last three years is indicated below:

	(US \$ Million)			
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (April- June)
Exports to ROK	764.86	1041.68	1818.96	393.23
Imports from ROK	2829.19	3508.77	4343.38	1079.38
Total trade	3594.05	4550.45	6162.34	1472.61

- (c) Negotiations are underway to finalize a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), which would give a major thrust to bilateral trade and investment between the two countries.

#### National Commission for Children

2865. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposal to set up the National Commission for Children has been pending since long;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

- (c) the time by which it is likely to be set up;

- (d) whether all the States have been consulted in this regard; and

- (e) if so, the main points highlighted by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) With the creation of

an independent Ministry of Women & Child Development headed by the Minister of State having independent charge, an amendment is being proposed to the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (No. 4 of 2006). This amendment will amend the provision of chairperson of the Selection Committee to replace "Minister in-charge of Ministry of Human Resource Development" with "Minister in-charge of Ministry or Department of Women and Child Development". The Commission will be set up as soon as the Amendment Bill is passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President.

- (d) Yes, Sir.

- (e) Most of the States have supported the proposal.

#### Talks with NSCN (IM)

2866. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recently held round of dialogue between NSCN (IM) leaders and Indian interlocutors in Amsterdam has failed to yield any new ground on the issue of an independent Naga constitution;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NSCN(IM) leaders stuck to their hardline stance and alleged that India's interlocutors had gone back on their assurances during July, 2006 meet in Bangkok;

(d) if so, whether the Government is now considering a new proposal to negotiate peace initiated by a Netherland based NGO; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the third party proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) A Group of Ministers has been constituted to hold talks with NSCN(IM) on the Naga issue. The latest round of talks between GOI Team led by Shri Oscar Fernandes, Union Minister of State for Labour (Independent Charge) and NSCN(IM) leaders took place between 4-6 December, 2006 at Amsterdam. The discussions are continuing. It will not be desirable to disclose further details.

#### **Coffee Zones**

2867. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Special Coffee Zones, Especially in Kerala to boost production of coffee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Price of Raw Jute**

2868. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the beginning of the new harvest season the prices of raw jute has gone down considerably causing great difficulties to jute growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to protect the interests of jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) No, Sir. Although the prices of raw jute started falling in the beginning of the current jute season (July-June) in the month July, 2006, it is a normal market phenomenon due to increase in supply. However, the prices have not fallen below the Minimum Support Price (MSP), fixed by the Central Government. With the intervention of the Jute Corporation of India (JCI), the prices of raw jute became stabilised and the trend of decrease in raw jute prices has been arrested.

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

(c) The Government has taken several steps to protect the interest of jute growers, which include increased Minimum Support Price for different grades of raw jute, procurement of raw jute from the growers by 171 regular purchase centers of JCI, apart from other State level apex cooperative societies and village level societies, commercial operations conducted by JCI, supplementation in distribution of certified seeds to jute growers by JCI, declaration of 100% mandatory packaging in jute bags for both foodgrains & sugar and various other R&D activities to enhance the agronomic practices.

*[Translation]*

#### **Hostels for Working Women in Jharkhand**

2869. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government in the State of Jharkhand for improving the conditions of working women in view of empowering them;

(b) whether the Government has given its approval for construction of residential hostels for women in Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details of the funds allotted against this head; and

(d) the time by which construction work of women residential hostels is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Government is running schemes to provide support services to working women such as hostels and creches at work place in all States/UTs including Jharkhand.

(b) Government has provided assistance for the construction of two working women's hostels in Jharkhand in the year 1978-79 and 1989-90 respectively. No other proposal for construction of working women's hostel in Jharkhand is pending with the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### ISI Activities in West Bengal

2870. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve is emerging as the new entry point for ISI sponsored 'terrorists' according to various intelligence agencies as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated August 24, 2006;

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

(c) whether infiltration in the country from Bangladesh is rampant from Sunderbans area and the State Government has failed to curb such activities;

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

(e) the steps taken to prevent entry of terrorists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, as per available inputs three terrorists belonging to JaM and LeT are reported to have entered the country through the Sunderbans area.

(e) The State Government has increased vigil in the border areas and geared up ground level intelligence and close liaison is maintained with other sister agencies. The

State Government has also set up Anti-Terrorist Cells in North Bengal and South Bengal units of intelligence branch. The border guarding forces maintain round the clock surveillance by carrying out patrolling on foot, by boats/vehicles and observation posts. Riverine segments are dominated by deploying vessels/water crafts. Further, the Indian Coast Guard ships and aircraft maintain regular and continuous patrol along the Indo-Bangladesh maritime boundary to check any unlawful activity.

#### BSF-Pak Rangers Meeting

2871. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian side stressed the need for firm steps to be taken to check cross border terrorism, drug trafficking and for raising permanent defence structures near International borders during the recent bi-annual meeting between BSF and Pakistan Rangers held at Jodhpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Pakistan thereto;

(c) the details of other issues discussed and the decisions taken during such talks; and

(d) the steps taken and being taken to implement such decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Bi-Annual meeting between BSF and Pak rangers has not been held so far.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Vacant Posts in UT

2872. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in various departments of the UTs of Daman and Diu and DNH;

(b) if so, the details of the posts lying vacant, category-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any request from the UT administration of Daman and Diu and DNH for filling up of these posts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill these posts to streamline the functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) A total number of 545 posts (Group 'A' 51, Group 'B' 46, Group 'C' 365 and Group 'D' 83) are lying vacant in various Departments of the UT Administrations of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) and (d) The UT Administrations are required to obtain prior approval of the Government of India for filling up of only those vacant posts which have come under the deemed abolition category or which have been abolished under some other instructions issued by the Government of India. The costs which do not fall in the above categories, are filled up by the Administrations as per procedure and Recruitment Rules provided for such posts.

#### **Proposals for Textile Schemes**

2873. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilpa Vikas Yojana alongwith assistance released during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal regarding handicraft/handloom or other scheme relating to textiles from the various State Governments for assistance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, Scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The Baba Saheb Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) was introduced during the year 2001-02 for integrated sustainable development of selected craft clusters through community enterprise. The assistance is provided through different implementing agencies i.e. State Handicraft Development Corporation, NGOs and Apex Societies, etc. In this scheme there is no provision for assistance directly to the State Governments. The details of assistance released under AHVY to various implementing agencies during the last three years, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The schemes of the Government for promotion and development of handicrafts including textiles items does not envisage any assistance to the State Government directly. Therefore, State Governments do not forward proposal regarding handicraft directly to the Government.

The scheme for promotion and development of handloom include: Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, Marketing Promotion Programme, Handloom Export Scheme, Workshed-cum-housing Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Weavers Welfare Scheme comprising Thrift Fund Scheme & New Insurance Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, Health Insurance Scheme, Integrated Handloom Training Project, Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme, Technology Up-gradation Fund, Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Submission of proposals under different schemes by the State Governments is a continuous process. The details of expenditure made under these schemes, state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Financial achievement of AHVY since inception*

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ UT	2003-04 Amount Released/ Expenditure incurred	2004-05 Amount Released/ Expenditure incurred	2005-06 Amount Released/ Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,47,19,882	1,77,42,483	2,67,74,169
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27,15,572	27,70,751	27,56,467

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	1,51,53,420	3,26,39,754	3,42,24,013
4.	Bihar	5,45,000	15,63,000	13,76,500
5.	Chhattisgarh	17,91,867	19,33,600	11,24,000
6.	Delhi	32,56,192	33,60,318	16,31,376
7.	Goa	2,50,000	—	1,00,000
8.	Gujarat	69,40,979	1,08,03,579	3,29,61,000
9.	Haryana	25,14,058	31,71,519	36,56,551
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53,91,622	1,25,02,753	96,79,853
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	40,61,168	54,18,259	1,15,14,111
12.	Jharkhand	6,46,000	10,91,040	17,99,500
13.	Karnataka	38,70,696	40,95,909	65,36,785
14.	Kerala	74,63,947	44,31,514	94,17,669
15.	Madhya Pradesh	66,23,241	69,73,483	70,72,925
16.	Maharashtra	23,64,716	33,04,386	18,78,430
17.	Manipur	20,01,220	17,73,514	76,37,276
18.	Meghalaya	4,57,870	000-	1,50,000
19.	Mizoram	15,82,250	16,58,500	37,500
20.	Nagaland	30,11,325	12,03,500	40,06,000
21.	Orissa	79,13,837	76,78,523	2,07,47,866
22.	Pondicherry	—	16,905	—
23.	Punjab	41,61,579	15,12,250	56,96,700
24.	Rajasthan	64,69,404	88,01,206	58,59,061
25.	Sikkim	000	—	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	33,44,689	31,14,809	93,75,986
27.	Tripura	34,97,284	49,08,529	36,76,317
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1,64,25,535	2,61,06,197	3,63,47,707
29.	Uttaranchal	59,78,205	21,13,500	40,12,521
30.	West Bengal	78,14,680	1,66,41,449	1,20,16,684
TOTAL		14,09,66,238	18,73,31,230	26,20,66,967

**Statement II**

*Details of release made under during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the State	Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme			Health Package Scheme			Weavers Welfare Scheme			New Insurance			Grand Total Plan 2006-07		
							Thrift Fund Scheme		Group Insurance						
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04		2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	82.81	253.69	57.33	0.00	0.00		0.00	100.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	613.48
Arunachal Pradesh	13.50	120.50	218.00	0.00	0.00	177.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		41.34
Assam	181.99	137.67	172.45	0.00	208.52	49.20	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		158.08
Bihar	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	5.09	7.92	1.75	0.00	3.15	0.00	0.00	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.41	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Gujarat	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	7.69	2.22	0.00	3.46	0.00		0.00
Haryana	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Himachal Pradesh	24.50	0.00	21.42	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00		2.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		40.89
Karnataka	286.28	236.45		0.00	35.42	13.08	0.00	40.00		12.36	0.00	0.00	0.00		54.27
Kerala	98.86	52.93	42.14	19.64	17.16	2.62	3.08	17.98		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	3.78	10.38	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	2.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	4.78
Maharashtra	0.00	0.00		1.28	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		137.50
Manipur	0.00	50.09	158.07	0.00	0.00	72.04	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		259.67
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	19.63	0.00	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	12.75	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		11.87
Nagaland	484.51	371.75	247.60	73.38	0.00	78.11	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		247.60
Orissa	0.00	24.05	29.44	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	24.87	0.00	0.00	7.12	0.00		70.84
Pondicherry	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Punjab	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Rajasthan	51.71	51.71	26.61	0.35	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3.34	2.61	2.81	2.92
Sikkim	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Tamil Nadu	514.44	172.29	162.95	122.64	100.07	65.90	318.79	276.41	370.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		388.30
Tripura	20.00	20.00	31.60		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.76
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	218.20	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		14.95
Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	7.85	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		22.28
West Bengal	28.51	0.00		1.71	7.08		0.00	0.00		2.87	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Total	1787.10	1500.00	1444.24	221.26	369.25	464.22	321.87	436.39	412.00	17.93	0.00	14.83	2.87	3.78	2071.43
Other Organisation	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
Grand Total	1797.10	1500.00	1444.24	221.25	369.26	464.22	321.87	436.39	412.00	17.93	0.00	14.83	2.87	3.78	2081.43

*Details of releases made during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Handloom Export Scheme			Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY)			Marketing Promotion Programme			Bunkar Bima Yojana		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00		1648.45	408.09	658.12	42.88	75.17	115.99	0.00	13.26	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	7.26	1.75	2.00	0.00	0.00	
3.	Assam	33.75	16.00		445.71	0.00	11.12	101.41	107.29	178.35	0.00	0.85	
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00		12.62	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00		43.88	11.20	4.61	1.00	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00		100.00	100.00	0.00	12.00	15.00	13.00	0.00	0.17	
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	19.25	22.00	42.73	0.00	0.55	
9.	Haryana	9.85	13.80	17.10	0.00	4.58	0.00	17.73	61.63	15.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41.65	6.75	20.34	99.13	96.82	27.50	8.09	7.00	12.87	0.00	0.02	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	5.76	21.56	20.42	25.38	18.29	42.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3.22	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00		126.68	104.76	1050.00	24.10	46.33	77.51	0.00	8.22	
14.	Kerala	11.25	6.73	33.25	679.35	694.10	285.41	11.67	17.27	9.00	0.00	0.36	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00		9.06	40.19	30.33	28.70	17.26	40.25	0.00	0.00	
16.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00		3.59	38.00	0.00	6.79	22.71	43.85	0.00	0.02	
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	5.00	112.79	426.35	248.06	5.00	4.26	3.00	0.00	0.00	
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	3.91	3.97	4.91	0.00	0.00	
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00		3.47	7.78	0.00	28.72	19.98	11.99	0.00	0.00	
20.	Nagaland	5.50	0.00		516.33	489.21	870.81	34.00	42.17	42.39	0.00	0.00	
21.	Orissa	6.44	20.25		20.66	123.36	190.81	43.81	80.82	31.85	0.00	2.15	
22.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	5.75	4.70	43.37	0.00	51.92	26.92	53.02	0.00	0.06	
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	5.63	17.25	1681.41	3376.20	4226.95	44.11	28.34	66.65	0.00	19.02	
27.	Tripura	0.00	0.00		5.49	34.16	0.00	10.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	76.72	34.18	59.87	908.84	1283.33	1048.54	84.52	48.68	80.99	0.00	0.33	0.76
29.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00		2.13	63.49	0.00	8.00	8.82	13.69	0.00	0.00	
30.	West Bengal	21.30	14.62	11.30	77.91	681.37	382.14	29.26	58.28	46.95	0.00	0.00	
											0.00	0.00	
	Total	206.38	116.56	176.61	6423.79	8134.26	9061.00	643.91	755.95	938.39	0.00	45.00	0.76
	Other Organisations	236.32	298.4	279.00	310.00	260.00	253.96	145.70	153.02	208.44	150.00	150.00	0
	Grand Total	441.68	415.00	454.61	6733.79	3394.26	9314.96	790.81	908.87	1148.83	150.00	196.00	0.76

### Firing on Border

2874. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons and livestock injured/killed in fire incidents across the international border during each of the last three years till date;

(b) the details of compensation/employment etc. provided to victims of such incidents during the said period;

(c) whether a huge chunk of our agriculture land is in between zero line and new fencing at the IB and land owners are allowed for farming as per their convenience;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to protect the rights of villagers living along international border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No firing

incident has been reported across the international border with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar during the last three years.

There were four persons killed and nine injured during the year 2006 (till date) in firing incidents across international border with Bangladesh. No such incident took place during the year 2004 & 2005 on this border.

(b) The amount of compensation etc. to the victims of such firing incidents is decided by the State Government concerned.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Some area of agricultural land lies between zero line and fencing on the International border along Pakistan and Bangladesh. In these areas, gates have been provided at suitable distance to facilitate farmers to cultivate their fields between zero line and fencing. The timing for opening of gates is decided locally in consultation with the village Panchayats as per their convenience. In addition, the gates are opened as and when required by the farmers to meet any emergent requirements.

*[Translation]*

#### **Expenditure on Health and Education of Children**

2875. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of expenditure on the health and education of children is the same for the last decade despite economic development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of expenditure on the health and education in terms of Gross Domestic Product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The Revenue Expenditure of Union Government on Health and Family Welfare has increased from Rs. 1,053.84 crores in 1996-1997 to Rs. 5,661.7 crores in 2005-2006. The Revenue Expenditure on Education was Rs. 2,509.63 crores in 1996-1997 and has gone up to Rs. 13,138.21 crores in 2005-2006. The Gross Domestic Product has increased from Rs. 13,68,209 crores in 1996-1997 to Rs. 35,24,276 crores in 2005-2006. It shows a considerable increase in

the expenditure on education and health during the last decade.

The percentage of expenditure on health and family welfare was 0.081 in 1996-1997 and 0.162 in 2005-2006. The percentage of expenditure on general education was 0.183 in 1996-1997 and 0.373 in 2005-2006 in terms of Gross Domestic Product.

The above information is given in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2005-2006 which is available at the website of the Ministry.

*[English]*

#### **Hazard in Mining Industry**

2876. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ILO has identified vibration as an occupational hazard in mining industry; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save the mining workers from such hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 Mining Plan duly approved, is mandatory for obtaining a mining lease. The Mining Plan provides for undertaking safe, systematic and scientific mining operation. As per Mineral Conservation & Development Rules, 1988 all mining operation has to be carried out in accordance with mining plans and in case of any failure in this regard, the rules provide that an authorized officer may order suspension of all or any of the mining operation and permit only such operations as may be necessary to restore the conditions in the mines.

#### **Mining Cooperation with Namibia**

2877. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether External Affairs Minister of Namibia has recently met Union Minister for Mines;

(b) if so, whether Namibia has shown their interest for cooperation with India in Mining sector;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Namibian side informed that Namibia has rich mineral resources like diamond, copper, gold, uranium and zinc, which are yet to be explored and exploited. It was also informed that Namibia has a vibrant small-scale mining sector. The Namibian side sought the help of India to explore and exploit their mineral deposits, which will contribute to the socio-economic upliftment of that country.

(d) The Indian side offered assistance by the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, etc. to Namibia for exploration and exploitation of their mineral resources after specific areas of cooperation are firmed up.

*[Translation]*

#### **CBI Investigation against Arms Smuggling**

2878. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has investigated the arms smuggling cases in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of persons arrested by the CBI for such smuggling alongwith the action taken against each person, during each of the last three years;

(c) the total number of such persons against whom investigation has been conducted by the CBI and pending during the said period;

(d) whether the CBI has got any evidence of involvement of neighbouring countries in the said smuggling;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (e) No case has been registered during the past three years in CBI regarding "Smuggling of Arms".

(f) To check the inflow of arms from across the border, Government of India has initiated several measures/steps such as fencing on the LOC along the international border, in J&K and Bangladesh with ground sensors and flood lights, deployment of security forces along the border etc. The para-military forces guarding the border as well as the State Police in the border area are regularly sensitized in this regard. Coastal security scheme has been launched to keep a higher vigil to prevent any smuggling of arms through the sea route.

#### **Training to Weavers**

2879. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether craftsmen/weavers are being imparted training under Special Handicrafts Training Project (SMTP) and Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP) under Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of craftsmen/weavers trained so far under the above projects since its inception, year-wise; and

(d) the total amount of funds spent on these projects during each of the last three years and current year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Training is imparted to craftsmen under Special Handicrafts Training Project (SHTP) during 10th Five Year Plan. The scheme envisages upgradation of the skills of existing as well as new craftsmen/carpet weavers, enhancement of employment opportunities for craftsmen, transfer of skills of master Craftsmen to new trainees, and increase in production base of crafts having high market demand.

For weavers, the training is imparted under Integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP), during 10th Five year Plan. The project envisages skill upgradation of handloom weavers/workers in Weaving Technology, Design Development, Dyeing Techniques & Managerial Training to enable them to produce and market a diversified range of quality products.

(c) The number of craftsman/weavers trained so far under SHTP and IHTP since their inception, year-wise, are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of craft- persons trained under SHTP	No. of weavers trained under IHTP
1.	2003-04	180	Nil
2.	2004-05	5185	11760
3.	2005-06	9810	18700
4.	2006-07 up to Nov. 2006	2545	5700

(d) The total amount of funds released under SHTP and IHTP during the last three years and current year State-wise is given in enclosed Statement-I & II respectively.

**Statement I**

*Details of total amount of funds releases under SHTP during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise*

(Amount in Rupees Lacs)

S.No.	Name of State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto 30.11.2006)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhara Pradesh	2.25	4.88	1635	23.56
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1.67	8.59	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.96	198	0.80	4.66
4.	Assam	28.11	70.98	21.52	27.94
5.	Bihar	1.57	3.40	5.84	
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.54	2.61		
7.	Chandigarh				
8.	Delhi	0.48	0.71	4.41	5.75
9.	Goa	0.27	1.01	0.80	
10.	Gujarat	1.08	4.67	3.76	1.32
11.	Haryana	1.44	2.88	2.52	3.50
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1.18	7.90	11.75	1.85
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.88	24.44	112.02	43.09
14.	Jharkhand	0.54	3.58	1.68	1.32
15.	Karnataka	1.98	6.75	3.10	5.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Kerala	2.52	5.42	0.20	1.32
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1.62	2.29	4.88	2.02
18.	Maharashtra	0.54	1.35	12.10	4.92
19.	Manipur		6.48	12.28	10.03
20.	Meghalaya	2.10		1.20	
21.	Mizoram		1.62		1.02
22.	Nagaland	1.56	14.64	18.13	4.64
23.	Orissa	1.08	6.27	10.19	3.97
24.	Punjab	1.44	3.83	1.19	
25.	Pondicherry	0.48	0.92	7.21	1.35
26.	Rajasthan	0.96	2.46		
27.	Sikkim			0.40	
28.	Tamil Nadu	1.71	7.73	28.96	12.05
29.	Tripura	1.44	2.8	3.98	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	33.75	94.27	136.43	53.62
31.	Uttaranchal	2.28	9.44	12.20	2.30
32.	West Bengal	5.24	10.88	2.05	3.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>307.44</b>	<b>444.54</b>	<b>219.27</b>

**Statement II**

*Details of the Central fund released during the last three year & current year (upto Nov., 2006) to Weavers Service Centres under integrated Handloom Training Project (IHTP)*

S.No.	Name of State	Funds released (figures in Rupees)			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto Nov. 30.11.2006)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamil Nadu	4890784	23944000	15572500	13950500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3818989	20365000	20908000	—
3.	Kerala	1493000	9498750	7244250	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Karnataka	1882024	11763000	8478875	—
5.	Assam	1709750	4219250	6000000	—
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	4715000	1509000	917500	1118000
7.	Meghalaya	—	—	1907400	2079000
8.	West Bengal	1932750	5723450	3478238	1327387
9.	Sikkim	—	—	1208750	—
10.	Orissa	839250	9677500	3509750	—
11.	Bihar	255882	—	2730375	—
12.	Jharkhand	533050	—	1423000	—
13.	Tripura	683250	4049000	1664700	—
14.	Mizoram	—	—	2959700	—
15.	Manipur	484000	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	227750	—	2883000	—
17.	Maharashtra	1179404	6819500	7010250	5941750
18.	Goa	—	—	—	—
19.	Gujarat	1818953	5904000	4056875	5163500
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2548110	6889500	3328500	7817500
21.	Chhattisgarh	447238	9956250	6457280	4177250
22.	Delhi	1001814	3303039	946000	—
23.	Himachal Pradesh	1424750	6210000	—	5407500
24.	Rajasthan	1840320	5063050	7287550	—
25.	Haryana	1451775	5100000	—	—
26.	Punjab	—	—	—	2456250
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1704448	9334442	9700794	8618000
28.	Uttaranchal	1023712	1709934	2464000	3034000
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	1053771	5627750	—	2256250
30.	Pondicherry	373250	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>39333024</b>	<b>156666415</b>	<b>122137287</b>	<b>63346887</b>

*[English]***Atrocities against Tribals**

2880. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has failed to check the cases of atrocities against tribal people and these are increasing year after year;

(b) if so, the number of cases regarding atrocities against tribal people recorded during each of the last three years and number of persons arrested/convicted for the same, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken for the welfare and upliftment of tribal persons and achievements made therein?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that the cases of atrocities against tribals are increasing year after year. The figures show a fluctuating trend. A statement is enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) Different sectoral Ministries under the Central Government cover tribals as well as other people under their programmes. Additionally the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports the following programmes exclusively for the benefit of tribals:

*Central Sector Schemes*

- i) **Grant-in-aid to NGOs for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching and allied and award for exemplary service:** Funds are released for preparing ST candidates for competitive examinations to improve their representation in various posts and services.
- ii) **Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:** The scheme aims at-developing the skills of the tribal youth for gainful employment/self employment.
- iii) **Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets:** Funds are provided for improving literacy among ST women in districts with less than 10% of female literacy.
- iv) **Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce:** Support is given to Tribal Development

Cooperative Corporations, Minor Forest Produce Trade and Development Federations or Forest Development Corporations in the States for dealing with Minor Forest Produce items.

- v) **Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs):** Funds are provided for any activity to be undertaken for the benefit of the PTGs.
- vi) **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for ST students:** Fellowships are provided to ST students to enable them to pursue higher studies for obtaining M.Phil and Ph.D qualifications.

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

- vii) **Scheme of Post Matric, Book Bank & Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students:** Post Matric Scholarships are sanctioned to ST students, books are supplied to ST students pursuing professional courses and upgradation of merit of ST students.
- viii) **Girls and Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes:** Funds are provided to States/UTs for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
- ix) **Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas:** Funds are provided for establishment of residential schools for ST boys and girls.
- x) **Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival:** Grants are given for Research Fellowships, Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) set up in the States/UTs, research and evaluation projects, seminars and publications.

*Special Area Programmes*

- xi) **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan:** Special Central Assistance is provided to Tribal Sub-Plan States for filling up the critical gaps in employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto.
- (xii) **Grants-in and under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** Funds are released for providing to Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions.

The details of the funds released under the above-stated schemes are enclosed as *Statement-II*



**Statement I**

*No. of Cases Reported (RG), No. of Persons Arrested (AR), No. of Persons Convicted (CV), under the offence of SC/ST (POA) Act only against STs during 2003 to 2005*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003			2004			2005		
		RG	AR	CV	RG	AR	CV	RG	AR	CV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	189	22	147	197	19	196	291	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	19	25	1	25	43	0	59	26	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	221	305	101	201	199	250	93	159	47
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	69	156	12	59	125	9	73	152	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	69	4	40	69	4	152	80	7
12.	Karnataka	108	301	2	118	353	3	85	310	15
13.	Kerala	10	30	4	11	17	3	8	3	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	252	413	94	212	361	119	252	440	153
15.	Maharashtra	50	82	0	40	69	10	52	81	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	168	203	15	159	192	27	204	246	32
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	279	315	197	147	151	154	91	81	135
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	12	9	7	7	2	10	16	1
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	54	0	0	18	0	0	16
27.	Uttaranchal	1	2	4	3	7	2	0	0	8
28.	West Bengal	1	1	3	4	5	1	3	3	0
Total (States)		1340	2104	529	1175	1796	621	1282	1889	452
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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)		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total (All India)		1340	2104	529	1175	1796	621	1283	1890	452

Source: National Crime Records Bureau.

**Statement II**

*Details of funds released under various schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years*

Name of the Scheme as approved by the Planning Commission for 2002-03	2003-04 Funds released	2004-05 Funds released	2005-06 Funds released
1	2	3	4
Grants-in-Aid to NGO for STs	0.00	0.1377	0.2100
including Coaching & Allied	26.9030	29.4385	26.2893
Scheme and award for	0.00	0.43	0.60
exemplary service	0.00	0.02	0.00
	26.90	29.8885	26.8893
Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	1.1801	0.5654	0.7341
	4.00	4.50	4.85
	5.1802	5.0654	5.5841

1	2	3	4
Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in intribal areas	5.7482	7.6793	6.00
Investement/Price Support to TRIFED	6.00	6.00	4.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6.00	6.00	4.00
State Tribal Dev. Coop.Com For Minor Forest Produce	4.50	8.00	12.84
Village Grain Banks	1.0724	0.00	0.00
Development of Primitive Tribal Groups	4.75	5.8014	3.75
	11.38	15.50	19.0241
	16.13	21.3014	22.7741
Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations	13.50	20.00	0.00
	3.79	4.75	0.00
	17.29	24.75	0.00
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	0.00	0.00	7.95
Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Ugradation of Merit of ST student	0.00		0.03
	0.00	0.00	0.03
	66.42	101.3497	210.15
	0.7688	0.3903	1.00
	67.1888	101.74	211.15
	67.1888	101.74	211.18
Scheme of Hostel for ST Girls and Boys	2.3063	1.00	1.65
		2.00	
	2.3063	3.00	1.65
	15.8392	10.00	14.00
	15.8392	10.00	14.00
	18.1455	13.00	15.65

1	2	3	4
Establishment of Ashram Schools	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6.47	5.50	6.00
	6.47	5.50	6.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Other			0.40
	2.6954	1.0839	0.3728
			0.2268
			0.2866
	2.6954	1.0839	1.2862
	2.5340	2.00	2.00
	5.2264	3.08	3.4862
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.00	0.00	0.30
Special Central Assistance for	0.00		0.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	461.30	497.00	688.82
	461.30	497.00	688.82
Scheme Under Proviso to Art. 275(1) of the Constitution	252.70	330.00	380.00

#### Fund for Adult Education

2881. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether amount allocated under the adult education in the country during the last three years have been fully utilised;

(b) whether such allocations are reducing year by year;

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

(d) the results achieved in adult education in the country since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (c) The amount allocated for adult education and the expenditure incurred during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2003-04	233.00	232.50
2004-05	250.00	236.47
2005-06	290.00	249.30

The main reason for the non-utilization of the entire allocation was that the mandatory allocation for north-

eastern states could not be fully utilized as most of the districts in the region are still in the basic literacy and post literacy phases. As a result, the mandatory allocation for the Continuing Education Programme remained unutilized.

(d) After the launching of the National Literacy Mission in 1988, so far 597 districts have been covered under Total Literacy Campaigns for imparting basic literacy to the non-literates, 492 districts under Post Literacy Programme for the reinforcement of the literacy skills of the neo-literates and 319 districts under Continuing Education Programme for providing life long education opportunities to the beneficiaries. Further, in order to focus on low female literacy in various parts of the country, Accelerated Female Literacy Programme was taken up in 8 districts of Uttar Pradesh, 13 districts of Bihar, 9 districts of Orissa and 5 districts of Jharkhand. In addition, 150 districts of the country, which have the lowest literacy rates, have been identified for taking up a special literacy drive to cover the residual illiterates in these districts, out of which 134 districts have been covered which are mostly in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa which have bulk of the non-literates.

So far, 120.35 million persons have been made literate out of which approximately 60% of the beneficiaries are women and nearly 22% and 12% of them belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively. 25 State Resource Centres are functioning to provide academic and technical resource support for the literacy programmes. Further 194 Jan Shikshan Sansthan have been sanctioned to provide need based vocational training in various trades to the beneficiaries.

#### **Export of Textile Items**

2882. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of handloom, handicraft and other textile items such as dhotis, sarees and lungies have declined sharply during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and current year, product/item-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to boost the export of these commodities and to earn more foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps for the promotion of textiles exports:

- > Rationalisation of fiscal duty structure undertaken to attract investment and modernization;
- > The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched to facilitate the modernization and upgradation of the textiles sector;
- > To accelerate the process of modernization in the powerlooms segment of the textiles industry, 20% Capital assistance is available on an investment of upto Rs. 100 lakhs for specified machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs;
- > Woven readymade garments have been de-reserved from the SSI Sector;
- > The "Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks" (SITP) was introduced by merging two schemes viz; "Apparel Park for Export Scheme" and "Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS).
- > The Technology Mission for Cotton was launched to improve the productivity and quality of the cotton crop;
- > Financial assistance is provided under the Handlooms Export Scheme to eligible agencies to develop exportable products, and for publicity and participation in international trade events.

#### **OGL Policy**

2883. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to globalisation and OGL policy of the Government, many Indian industries including small scale industries have been closed or are on the verge of closure, leaving hundreds of labourers, traders and farmers jobless in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the number of such matters reported during the last three years so far;

(c) the number of persons rendered jobless as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to compensate/rehabilitate these small farmers, labourers and traders; 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) The Government has been following the policy of liberalization of trade since 1991. Globalization is an international phenomenon and essentially contributes to coherence and consistency among trade and economic policies for maximizing the contribution of such policies for development of the country.

The industry sector of the Indian economy has shown a consistently increasing growth rate over a period of last five years.

Subsequent to removal of quantitative restriction on imports, the Government has put in place a suitable mechanism for monitoring the import of sensitive items. Protection to domestic producers including farmers is provided by resorting to various WTO compatible measures which include calibrations of applied tariff within bound levels and safeguard action under specified circumstances. Further, the Government has also implemented a number of development programmes to increase the competitiveness of the Indian Industry including the farmers and labourers. Some of these programmes include introduction of improved availability of inputs including water, credit and fertilizers, price support through the minimum support price Scheme, Market Intervention Scheme, National Rural Employment Guarantee programme, etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Infiltration of Terrorists via Air/Sea Routes**

2884. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any information regarding infiltration of terrorist outfits through air and sea routes;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check the infiltration of terrorist outfits through air and sea routes;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Special Armed Force to check the activities of infiltration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) While bulk of the infiltration is through the land route, some instances of use of sea/air route by the terrorists have come to notice for induction of men & material and for purposes of training.

(b) Apart from the border guarding forces being alert and vigilant, physical security and immigration controls have been tightened at the airports. The Central Government has launched two specific schemes i.e. the Coastal Security Scheme and Operation Swan to strengthen the coastal security. The intelligence and security apparatus remains vigilant to meet any challenge posed by terrorist outfits.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal.

*[English]*

#### **Valuation System In Examinations**

2885. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given direction to put in place a zero defect valuation system in the school board and other higher level examinations to ensure that the examiners are really equipped for the job as reported in the *Hindu* dated November 22, 2006;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has issued instructions to the States to comply with the orders of Supreme Court; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

FATMI): (a) Government is aware of the Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court as reported in the 'Hindu' dated November 22, 2006. The case concerns the Orissa Secondary Education Board and the Government of India was not a party.

(b) and (c) do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Agro and Rural Industries

2886. CH. MUNAWAR HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agro and Rural Industries (ARIs) in the country as on date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the amount allocated by the Union Government to the various State Governments and Union Territory for setting up of Agro and Rural Industries during the each of the last three years and current financial year, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the amount utilised, out of the allocated amount, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the number of persons benefited from the said assistance during the said period, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The States/Union Territory-wise details of total number of rural industry units set up under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in the country are given in the enclosed Statement I. Nearly 50 per cent of the units established under PMRY are in the rural areas.

(b) and (c) REGP is Central sector scheme and the approved grants 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 2003-04, 2004 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. 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 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given below:

Year	Subsidy released under PMRY (Rs. crore)
2003-04	147.63
2004-05	190.48
2005-06	251.36

The amounts of grant released to the States/UTs for entrepreneurial development and contingencies under the PMRY during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement III.

(d) The numbers of persons benefited in terms of self employment/wage employment under the REGP and PMRY during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statements-IV and V respectively.

#### Statement I

*State/Union Territory-wise details of projects established under REGP since its commencement from 1 April, 1995 and upto 31 March, 2006 and PMRY since its commencement from 02 October, 1993 and upto 30 September, 2006*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of units	
		REGP (up to 31 March 2006)	PMRY (up to 30 September 2006)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	159	1332
2.	Delhi	243	11007
3.	Haryana	7307	80509
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3024	28831
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	8958	12331
6.	Punjab	10907	98786
7.	Rajasthan	29567	128826

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1020	1335	23.	Kerala	10558	159911
9.	Bihar	1792	129848	24.	Lakshadweep	36	245
10.	Jharkhand	1275	22837	25.	Pondicherry	1012	3516
11.	Orissa	4807	84160	26.	Tamilnadu	7777	159428
12.	West Bengal	21885	50468	27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	619
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	498	3866	28.	Daman and Diu	0	190
14.	Assam	6094	74470	29.	Goa	2575	3014
15.	Manipur	905	8439	30.	Gujarat	1990	95428
16.	Meghalaya	3499	4793	31.	Maharashtra	24804	303469
17.	Mizoram	1435	2729	32.	Chhattisgarh	2338	15920
18.	Nagaland	5257	4080	33.	Madhya Pradesh	20620	248401
19.	Sikkim	392	694	34.	Uttaranchal	2834	29150
20.	Tripura	972	11524	35.	Uttar Pradesh	19257	422371
21.	Andhra Pradesh	17136	214238	36.	Not Specified	—	5259
22.	Karnataka	15407	156984		Total	236355	2579008

**Statement II**

*State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money assistance provided under the REGP during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. North Zone</b>					
1.	Chandigarh	10.24	21.45	3.63	11.34
2.	Delhi	12.31	8.09	16.66	3.86
3.	Haryana	1938.96	2142.25	1782.18	534.55
4.	Himachal Pradesh	757.11	657.72	889.90	407.41
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	363.45	584.55	833.56	148.66
6.	Punjab	819.03	1834.63	837.21	399.98
7.	Rajasthan	2890.28	2064.33	2679.91	675.63



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>II East Zone</b>					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.44	4.16	218.87	22.15
2.	Bihar	186.03	281.69	570.54	176.83
3.	Jharkhand	198.08	320.60	351.12	140.42
4.	Orissa	784.11	863.05	837.22	186.97
5.	West Bengal	1593.51	1999.62	2100.06	509.28
<b>III North East Zone</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.77	66.03	126.54	64.13
2.	Assam	806.83	1277.42	2719.99	767.62
3.	Manipur	41.19	73.66	43.85	5.16
4.	Meghalaya	121.79	196.03	234.14	35.12
5.	Mizoram	61.10	257.48	995.54	675.07
6.	Nagaland	117.20	204.46	286.22	122.87
7.	Tripura	224.02	214.14	289.95	0.90
8.	Sikkim	127.67	165.78	139.54	36.90
<b>IV South Zone</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1675.40	3394.19	3627.58	891.03
2.	Karnataka	1692.17	1063.83	1697.66	608.15
3.	Kerala	2753.15	1027.95	1603.41	561.18
4.	Lakshadweep	7.42	0.00	16.39	0.00
5.	Pondicherry	11.38	9.05	12.66	4.20
6.	Tamil Nadu	1362.17	1147.28	1217.13	447.93
<b>V West Zone</b>					
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Goa	82.98	88.90	103.68	135.00
3.	Gujarat	130.34	530.55	883.08	265.14
4.	Maharashtra	873.25	1439.17	1596.48	298.69
<b>VI Central Zone</b>					
1.	Chhattisgarh	1098.00	1000.91	1152.87	374.10
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1355.07	2125.71	1114.33	394.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Uttaranchal	979.70	578.63	617.86	267.81
4.	Uttar Pradesh	3415.18	3596.64	2495.99	919.54
Grand Total		26574.46	29239.95	32095.75	10092.61

\*upto October 2006.

**Statement III**

*States/UTs-wise details of grants released for entrepreneurial development and contingencies under the PMRY during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.44	293.34	176.72	144.47
2.	Assam	58.97	100.71	77.80	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.47	5.39	4.54	0.00
4.	Bihar	101.54	19.87	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.08	50.84	41.02	22.63
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	20.27	53.07	13.38	0.00
9.	Haryana	68.99	74.20	45.64	36.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19.48	5.12	15.03	21.06
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.16	0.00	11.71	10.30
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	34.56	0.06	0.0
13.	Karnataka	148.93	173.19	124.08	80.36
14.	Kerala	112.21	175.75	176.63	144.14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	149.32	265.38	226.32	103.53
16.	Maharashtra	191.31	173.92	128.04	17.99
17.	Manipur	5.57	4.55	1.23	4.02
18.	Meghalaya	7.10	8.29	8.22	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Mizoram	3.61	3.24	8.22	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1.00	17.12	22.03	0.20
21.	Orissa	91.34	147.50	135.46	83.29
22.	Punjab	78.18	81.45	55.67	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	106.01	104.30	109.97	83.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	147.94	136.75	155.28	91.77
25.	Tripura	18.23	21.24	22.70	10.40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	402.53	644.91	422.85	205.25
27.	Uttaranchal	25.83	92.76	64.16	47.60
28.	West Bengal	0.00	19.12	29.10	2.45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	2.5.1	0.55	0.60
30.	Chandigarh	0.47	1.02	3.98	0.57
31.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.20	0.19	0.03
33.	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.14	0.05	0.03
34.	Pondicherry	5.37	4.74	0.57	1.78
35.	Sikkim	0.48	0.25	0.89	0.37
Total		2010.20	2715.43	2082.12	1113.07

\*As on 08 December, 2006.

\*\*Approximately fifty per cent of the units established are estimated to be in rural areas.

#### **Statement IV**

*State-wise employment generated under the REGP during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Employment (Number of persons)			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	504	93	4495	223
2.	Bihar	3818	5049	11445	2591
3.	Jharkhand	3968	6855	3756	3095
4.	Orissa	13431	15241	9670	2773

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Sikkim	2140	3227	1750	666
6.	West Bengal	27350	36581	36853	8818
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	1715	1670	801	2054
10.	Gujarat	2236	8581	17947	6969
11.	Maharashtra	15498	25040	30928	13109
12.	Chandigarh	162	188	36	172
13.	Delhi	231	144	112	26
14.	Haryana	33201	35691	26541	8936
15.	Himachal Pradesh	13485	12256	12276	5701
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	6845	9406	18284	3153
17.	Punjab	13600	30665	16654	5670
18.	Rajasthan	51337	38287	59596	13895
19.	Andhra Pradesh	31996	66463	66050	15064
20.	Karnataka	29958	19478	27129	4797
21.	Kerala	50291	16434	30586	12512
22.	Lakshadweep	127	0	292	0
23.	Pondicherry	219	146	187	72
24.	Tamil Nadu	24028	19159	20055	25031
25.	Chhattisgarh	19815	18347	17348	3586
26.	Madhya Pradesh	23683	40539	15365	3488
27.	Uttaranchal	16825	10471	10948	4537
28.	Uttar Pradesh	57847	64900	45322	15559
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	864	1219	1857	298
30.	Assam	15548	25768	49595	12392
31.	Manipur	682	1313	416	41
32.	Meghalaya	2171	3789	1962	237
33.	Mizoram	1174	5180	18255	11376
34.	Nagaland	2332	3851	5549	2155
35.	Tripura	4316	3994	5616	6
Total		471458	530025	567676	189002

\*upto October 2006.

**Statement V***State-wise employment generated under the PMRY during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Employment (Number of persons)			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	273	213	231	22
2.	Bihar	14790	15431	17964	1467
3.	Jharkhand	7161	7329	7098	679
4.	Orissa	13169	17301	20321	861
5.	Sikkim	45	48	47	6
6.	West Bengal	4233	5685	6984	1679
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	6	36	4
8.	Daman and Diu	5	33	21	0
9.	Goa	174	66	59	6
10.	Gujarat	10133	9662	9482	1905
11.	Maharashtra	25845	33230	35780	3906
12.	Chandigarh	102	290	117	7
13.	Delhi	1356	1073	962	174
14.	Haryana	10916	11588	14141	2115
15.	Himachal Pradesh	4293	4466	4508	1152
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	984	951	431	101
17.	Punjab	11337	12639	11796	1180
18.	Rajasthan	19154	20196	21173	1464
19.	Andhra Pradesh	26594	23940	24317	4643
20.	Karnataka	17894	22020	25761	701
21.	Kerala	21036	26676	33299	4819
22.	Lakshadweep	26	6	8	0
23.	Pondicherry	441	527	525	45
24.	Tamil Nadu	19107	25137	28400	2465
25.	Chhattisgarh	4913	5756	6027	592

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Madhya Pradesh	29622	32439	31163	2108
27.	Uttaranchal	8042	8892	9674	2162
28.	Uttar Pradesh	60722	62558	56789	9963
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1002	674	635	9
30.	Assam	8766	12395	8535	1895
31.	Manipur	780	651	536	82
32.	Meghalaya	605	852	839	141
33.	Mizoram	1163	216	708	0
34.	Nagaland	80	158	3338	70
35.	Tripura	3065	2679	3048	738
36.	Not specified	1346	1550	1283	245
<b>Total</b>		<b>329174</b>	<b>367333</b>	<b>386036</b>	<b>47406</b>

\*upto September, 2006.

[English]

#### SC/ST Recruitment Drive in NALCO

2887. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether NALCO has launched any recruitment drive to fill vacant SC/ST posts;

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST candidates recruited during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there are still some vacancies;

(d) if so, the number of vacant SC/ST posts as on date; and

(e) the steps taken to fill up those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has launched special recruitment drive to fill up backlog vacancies of SC/ST as on 1.7.2004, during the year 2004.

(b) The number of SC/ST candidates recruited during each of the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Recruited							
	A		B		C		D	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
2004	-	01	-	-	-	17	06	-
2005	-	-	-	-	01	06	02	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-
<b>Total</b>	-	01	-	-	01	23	10	-

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is only one backlog vacancy in Group-D in SC category.

(e) NALCO has informed that as per understanding with Government of Orissa and practice in vogue, NALCO has been employing local land displaced persons in Group-D posts as a rehabilitation measure. Presently, no SC candidate is available among eligible land displaced persons to fill up the vacancy.

#### **Rice Export**

2888. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of rice exported to different countries during last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the export of rice during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) promotes export of rice through various schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the exporters for market development, infrastructure development, quality development, research and development and transportation. Efforts are constantly being made for opening up of new markets.

#### **Statement**

##### *Export of Rice—Country-wise details*

Qty: in MTs

Commodity	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Basmati Rice	771475.42	1162989	116656283
Non-Basmati Rice	2640568.96	3615110	2921602.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3412044.38</b>	<b>4778099</b>	<b>4088165.83</b>

##### *Country-Wise details of Export of Basmati Rice*

Commodity	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
Saudi Arabia	436415.52	689652.23	643651.51
Kuwait	48862.93	94740.7	91335.38
U.K.	85848.31	94657.84	84715.37
U.A.E.	40256.89	60029.52	62100.45
Yamen Arab Republic	15451.15	38061.66	50388.4
U.S.A.	26757.38	25446.28	33285.4
Belgium	11573.16	15158.55	31021

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1	2	3	4
Italy	19143.3	18496.76	22808.11
Canada	8797.74	11267.84	13497.96
Netherlands	7509.5	11565.16	18405.97
Germany	9161.01	14290.35	12295.86
France	12027.65	15642	10229.2
Mauritius	3685.96	9574.29	8022.47
Spain	1281.7	2572.46	7829.82
Togo	216	0	9022.06
Australia	1904.67	3574.45	5299.2
Qatar	2634.02	4010.75	5102.5
Iran	120.21	1186	6335
Syrian Arab Republic	1252	2161.2	4398.05
South Africa	2453.67	4167.24	4251.5
Oman	2550.33	2880.5	3800.35
Seychelles	1762.85	3396.5	4494.4
Israel	939.52	2104.81	2783.75
Egypt	759	1193.41	2905.42
Jordan	619	1683.09	2842.1
Reunion	1024.2	1568.09	2699.54
Bahrain	1974.05	3023.1	2315.16
Singapore	1169.41	1170.71	1734.08
Ivory Coast	0	20	1541.55
Bangladesh	2575.62	1024	2425.9
Sweden	6466	4189.02	1885.75
Switzerland	2504.3	2621.64	1581.38
Philippines	0	0	643.2
New Zealand	239.42	692.21	1032
Denmark	327.96	806.96	640
Portugal	184.5	410	877.25

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1	2	3	4
Cyprus	414	478	618.7
Norway	538.68	476.2	545.67
Lebanon	197.1	231	446.5
Malaysia	188599	799.6	665.95
Nepal	670.85	803.3	524.54
Greece	182	288	422.5
Sri Lanka	13	44	570
Iraq	0	14	321.5
Tunisia	0	64	300
Kenya	641.6	155.3	399.89
Austria	263.11	243.1	220.5
Mozambique	20.7	40	272.5
Russia	206.73	94.42	179.2
Angola	0	21	160
Trinidad and Tobago	32	42	135
Tanzania	78	153.12	173
Sudan	0	0	216.23
Hong Kong	189.51	49	124.76
Ukraine	14	24	143.74
Jamaica	57.46	54	90.4
Martinique	0	0	115
Thailand	80	152.8	112
Chile	10	49	107
China	5	17	83
Congo	0.25	20	69.52
Libyan	0	0	61.4
Other Country	451.1	113	88.52
Ethiopia	21	61.35	93.21
Cameroon	0.24	90	82

1	2	3	4
Benin	0	4	64.84
Brunei	0	16	64.18
Ghana	782.85	175.78	65.17
Afghanistan	1.4	0	62.93
Japan	44.86	227.5	38.57
Romania	0	74	45
Turkey	33	47	47.5
Guadeloupe	149	86	64
Djibouti	42	103	50
Brazil	0	4	31
Botswana	0.3	22	31.5
Eritrea	22	94	48
Byelorussia	0	0	41
Gambia	1.8	2	40
Algeria	9.74	0	15
Swaziland	6	92	13.04
Finland	117	1	21
Morocco	0	0	20
Croatia	0	0	24
Guinea	0	4	22.48
Ireland	0	0	21.6
Fiji	33.63	0	21
Zambia	2524.61	161	244
Uganda	75.24	80	33.23
Chinese Taipei	0	0	18
Argentina	1.61	4	13.8
Azer-Baijan	0	0	15
Zimbabwe	1.3	0	16.1
Belize	0	0	10
Sierra Leone	0	21	12.34

1	2	3	4
Gibraltar	3	3	5
Liberia	2.2	7.3	6.2
Netherland Anti.	0	0	5
Nigeria	15	13	3.25
Korea Republic	0.9	0	2
Vietnam	0.5	1	2
Malawi	19	0.1	2.1
Czech Republic	10	0	1
Maldives	392.19	9.61	1.08
Mexico	0	0	0.35
Marshall Island	0	0	0.18
Comoros	67.2	22.1	0
Somalia	200	25	0
Bhutan	416.54	938.34	0
Estonia	0	400	0
Guniea-Bissau	0	1.67	0
Guatemala	2	0	0
Guam	20	0	0
Guyana	0	7.56	0
Honduras	0	5	0
St. Kitts Nevis	0	4	0
Indonesia	46.52	0.55	0
Iceland	1	20	0
Paraguay	3.5	0	0
Poland	24.5	0	0
Macao	5	0	0
Norfolk Islands	0	20.72	0
Mauritania	0	15	0
Malagasay Republic	0.17	0	0
Pakistan	1984.61	0	0
<b>Total of Basmati Rice</b>	<b>771475.42</b>	<b>1162989</b>	<b>1166562.83</b>

*Country-wise details of Export of Non-Basmati Rice*

(Qty: MTs)

Non-Basmati Rice	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
Nigeria	168705	537481	464327.03
Bangladesh	1239260.87	949638.28	593820.29
South Africa	273142.44	461608	267601.51
U.A.E.	110175.51	159172.6	167998.79
Ivory Coast	28153.8	273567	217285.5
Saudi Arabia	142063.98	237690.02	147241.75
Nepal	66106.78	20824.44	223604.29
Somalia	54538.75	134945.2	131788
Senegal	0	139635	109145.04
Benin	4723	27	90504.71
Togo	0	20764	61821.5
Singapore	27146.65	21608.61	41413.18
Mozambique	85614.99	29660.37	53049
Guinea	11500	56345.5	33737
Djibouti	18392.1	28715.2	27188
Yamen Arab Republic	30984.4	51877.66	22089.7
Russia	74952.4	3769	24776.34
Kuwait	11721.86	19800.17	18098.59
U.S.A.	8761.71	8299.16	1358761
Libyan	0	0	18360
Bhutan	26634.65	16985.48	24739.48
Liberia	0	18002.8	17115.13
Maldives	11720.29	12011.97	13995.9
Malaysia	56331	13351.76	8245.74
Malagasay Republic	7572.5	307.5	14782.8
Other Country	1215.99	17550	12452.99

1	2	3	4
Cameroon	15030	34342	11542
Qatar	2941.72	4562.98	6893.05
Ukraine	1775	4835	6425.25
Bahrain	4633.79	5642.38	5647.21
Italy	3656.28	852	8477.5
Oman	5652.53	4912.61	6384.68
Kenya	14671.79	13963.9	6847.75
U.K.	2431.96	17470.07	3797.34
Sierra Leone	0	0	4550.46
Tanzania	2199.3	5561.7	5104.1
Ghana	19510.4	118.67	5234.01
Sudan	552.97	588.5	3075.24
Canada	4124.22	2480.6	2440.08
Gambia	1	0	4000
Mauritius	7197.85	1641.27	2229.05
Australia	3586.85	1395.53	1845.54
Sri Lanka	2693.97	221717.05	1916.83
France	1745.85	565.82	1123.49
Sweden	298	87.2	840
Seychelles	1972.85	1616.81	1009
Lithuania	1778	250	1150
Iran	15958	514	669
Korea Democratic Republic	0	0	1000
Philippines	1.33	30.35	397.47
Georgia	105	0.5	722
Germany	888	789.7	671.84
Spain	108	117.27	751
Egypt	134	1000	613.04
Newzealand	577.06	296.01	542.42

1	2	3	4
Indonesia	21 13.1	122.49	532.56
Pakistan	1287.23	9339.4	739
Brunei	132.75	290.24	605.45
Belgium	997.25	864.78	458.1
Syrian Arab Republic	0	439	372
Jordan	248.1	137	347
Angola	0.1	0	300
Algeria	0	0	419
Eritrea	10	1	398.6
Netherlands	461.5	603	240.92
Bulgaria	0	0	273
Ethiopia	548	397	254
Tunisia	0	1049	215
Switzerland	961	135.53	189.31
Uganda	223.83	121.4	232.23
Israel	34	74	121
Hong Kong	2551.2	139.37	155.15
Croatia	197	72	148
Chinese Taipei	125.6	22.1	200
Cyprus	0	9	121
Reunion	22	51.15	72.3
Romania	150	143	94
Fiji	22.8	37.2	64.5
Portugal	1261	0.8	53
Greece	8	68	20
Byelorussia	0	0	23
Iceland	0	0	84
Vanuatu	0	46	22
Norway	51.51	9	27.53

1	2	3	4
Thailand	41.72	0.3	18.53
Azer-baijan	0	00	13.5
Mexico	0	0	23
Vietnam	0.05	0	15.18
Japan	0	36.32	14.2
Argentina	10	8	12
Afghanistan	0	0	13
Malawi	2.15	9.4	11 4
Barbodos	0	0	11.43
Turkey	6	0	5.2
St. Kitts Nevis	0	0.18	3.3
Botswana	2.96	23	3.8
Macao	0	0	3.25
Zambia	927	1	2.4
Zimbabwe	8000	17308	0.2
Peru	0	0	0.3
Hungry	0	0	0.1
Netherland Anti.	0	0	0.1
Ireland	0	0	0.07
Trinidad and Tobago	10	14000	0.1
Estonia	192	0	0
Gabon	30700.2	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	52	0
Poland	1262.9	0	0
Denmark	2.46	5	0
Czech Republic	1929.85	0	0
Tajikistan	43	0	0
Comoros	42	0	0
Mauritania	0	69.4	0

1	2	3	4
Congo	0	12000.44	0
Austria	0	1.6	0
Niger	1994	0.3	0
Morocco	1152	0	0
Malta	20	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	24000	0
Colombia	1.01	0	0
China	7040	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	23.26	50
Honduras	0	150	0
Lebanon	600.22	194	0
Latvia	34.1	0	0
Jamaica	1.8	0	0
Korea Republic	0.28	386	0
Namibia	1196	2.03	0
Lesotho	0	5070	0
<b>Total of Non-Basmati Rice</b>	<b>2640568.96</b>	<b>3615110</b>	<b>2921602</b>

#### Schools under NDMC

2889. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools run by NDMC in its jurisdiction, grade-wise;

(b) whether the number of schools are sufficient to cater to the requirements of the students of the area;

(c) if so, whether the NDMC have any proposal to construct more schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the new schools are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The grade-wise number of schools run by New Delhi Municipal Council is as under:

(i) Senior Secondary Schools	5
(ii) Secondary Schools	7
(iii) Middle Schools	11
(iv) Primary Schools	26
(v) Nursery Schools	18
(vi) Aided Schools	3
(vii) Navyug Schools	11

(b) New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that the number of schools is sufficient to cater to the requirements of the students of the area.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.



### **Upliftment of Tribal Women**

2890. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal women employed in Government sector (both in the States and Centre) during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether adequate attention has not been paid to uplift the tribal women for better education and employment; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for upliftment of tribal women ?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) The information on the number of tribal women employed in the Government sector is not maintained.

(b) and (c) In addition to the schemes implemented by the State Governments and other sectoral Ministries of the Central Government concerned with education and employment, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the following schemes for the upliftment of tribals, both women and men in the field of education and employment.

- (i) Under the scheme of Ashram Schools, funds are provided for construction of residential schools for STs in an environment conducive to learning.
- (ii) Under the scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes, Central assistance is given to States/UTs for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
- (iii) Grants-in-aid are released to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for setting up schools, both residential and non-residential, for tribal children.
- (iv) Model residential schools called the Eklavya Model Residential Schools for meritorious tribal students for Class VI to XII have been set up in tribal areas in different states and are being supported through grants.
- (iv) Setting up Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets for improving literacy among ST women.

(vi) Upgradation of merit for preparing ST candidates, both girls and boys, for competitive examinations to improve their representation in various posts and services.

(vii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) is provided to ST students to enable them to pursue higher studies for obtaining M.Phil and Ph.D qualifications.

(viii) Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas which aims at developing the skills of the tribal youth for gainful employment/self employment.

(ix) Special Central Assistance is provided in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas for filling up the critical gaps in employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto.

(x) The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) provides loans at concessional rate of interest for identified trades/business/ professions and other economic activities of importance, upgradation of skills of the tribals.

(xi) The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) provides marketing support to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs), State Forest Development Corporations (SFDCs) and other State level Agencies engaged in procurement of natural products grown/collected by the tribals.

The scheme at serial no. (v) is meant exclusively for ST girls. All other schemes are for both ST males and females

### **Employment in Karnataka Textile Mills**

2891. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Textile Industry in Karnataka which had 62 mills providing direct employment to 25,000 workers in 90's has fallen to just 35 mills this year as reported in the 'Asian Age' dated September 12, 2006;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the workers of the mills have been forced to seek voluntary retirement or have been removed from service with the fall in number of mills to just 35;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Karnataka has initiated a plan to set up Textile Parks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

#### **Implementation of Schemes through NGOs**

2892. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the schemes for Scheduled Tribes are being implemented through NGOs;

(b) if so, whether the grant provided and results achieved through NGOs do not commensurate with expected results;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the functioning of NGOs;

(e) if so, the details thereof and changes proposed for better implementation of the schemes through NGOs;

(f) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to involve Gram Samitis, self help groups and other Panchayati Raj Institutions for the welfare of weaker sections of the society through the funds being provided to NGOs;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken to ensure that funds given to NGOs for welfare activities are spent judiciously with result?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing only the following four schemes through NGOs:

(i) Grant-in-aid to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs) including Coaching & Allied scheme and Award for Exemplary Services

(ii) Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas.

(iii) Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas.

(iv) Development of Primitive Tribal Groups.

(b) and (h) Grants-in-aid to the NGOs are released only on Government's being satisfied about proper implementation of the project and utilization of funds. Funds are released on receipt of recommendations of the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee from the respective States along with the inspection reports submitted by the concerned District Collectors/Authorities, and the utilization certificates from the NGOs for the grants released in previous years. These measures are adequate to ensure that the grants to NGOs are judiciously spent.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Since 2005-06, in order to streamline the funding to NGOs and their functioning, the Ministry has adopted a decentralized procedure for identification, scrutiny and recommending the cases of NGOs, through a multi-disciplinary State Level Committee, in service deficient tribal areas in an order of priority. The procedure is reviewed by the Ministry from time to time.

(f) and (g) The Draft National Tribal Policy-2006 envisages the involvement of community in social activities by NGOs thereby playing a catalytic role in informing and empowering them.

**Registration of Fake Cases**

2893. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding registration of fake cases by Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported by the Delhi Police, district-wise;

(c) the total number of officers arrested in this regard, district-wise; and

(d) the effective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. District-wise details of registration of fake cases by Delhi Police during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 (upto

30th November) and action taken against the Delhi Police personnel involved in such cases are given in the enclosed Statement. No Police officer was arrested in connection with such cases during the aforesaid period.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to prevent Police personnel from indulging in such activities include setting up of Vigilance Branch to ensure prevention and detection of cases of corruption or other mal-practices including wrong filing of fake cases by Delhi Police personnel, establishing Public Grievances Cells in Districts/Units to keep a close watch on police personnel; conducting raids by Public Grievances Cells from time to time to curb illegal activities and mal-practices of Police personnel, dealing with complaints of serious nature by senior officers themselves; taking deterrent action such as suspension, transfer to non-sensitive units, initiation of disciplinary action; providing facility of Telephone number 23213355 and 23220130 extension 5077 of the flying squads to the public; facility of E-mail for sending complaints by public against corrupt police personnel; sensitization of Police personnel with the help of Eminent Citizens and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs); and display of telephone numbers of Anti-corruption Branch and Vigilance Branch prominently in Police Stations.

**Statement**

Year	District	Number of False/ Fake Cases	Action Taken against the Erring Police Personnel and their Present Status
2004	South	1	Written displeasure was communicated to the concerned Assistant Commissioner of Police.
	North-West	2	The Concerned Inspector was placed under suspension and departmental action was initiated against him. However, the departmental action was closed consequent on demise of the accused officer.  Departmental inquiry has been initiated against one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and one Constable.
2005	South	1	Written warning has been given to the concerned SHO. Departmental Enquiry has been initiated against the concerned Assistant Sub-Inspector.
	North-West	3	Concerned Inspector and Head Constable have been transferred and departmental enquiry has been initiated against them.  The concerned Sub-Inspector was placed under suspension and departmental action has been initiated against him.  Departmental Enquiry has been ordered against one Sub-Inspector and Show Cause Notice issued one Inspector.
2006 (upto 30th November)	North-West	1	The concerned Sub-Inspector was placed under suspension and departmental inquiry has been initiated against him.

**Export by Small Scale Industries**

2894. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of small scale industries manufactured goods exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the percentage share of small scale industries export of the total export made from the country during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of facilities/assistance provided for the

promotion of small scale industries and the employment opportunities generated during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the promotional assistance is not misutilised?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Based on the information collected from Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, and others concerned, the estimated value of exports by the small scale industry (SSI) units during last three years and the percentage share of SSI exports to the total export during this period are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Latest available)
1.	Exports by SSI units	86013	97644	124417
2.	Total exports of the country	252790	291582	361879
3.	Percentage share of exports of SSI units to total exports	34.03	33.49	34.38

(c) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for the promotion and development of small scale industries. However, several policy decisions have been taken and a number of schemes/programmes are implemented by the Central Government for the development and promotion of small scale industries (SSI), including the exporting SSI units. These include, *inter alia* facilitating availability of credit mainly through public sector banks/financial institutions, assistance for technology upgradation, obtaining ISO 9000/14001 certification, marketing, integrated infrastructural development and entrepreneurship development. These schemes/programmes continue in the current year also. The estimated employment in the SSI sector (both registered and unregistered) during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Employment (in lakh)
1.	2003-04	271.42
2.	2004-05	282.57
3.	2005-06	294.91

(d) The promotional assistance is channelised through the Office of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries (DCSSI) and regularly monitored. The schemes are so designed and implemented that the possibility of misuse is minimal. No complaints of misuse have been received.

**Special Economic Zones**

2895. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of the production/export of the Special Economic Zones set up during 2000-2001 to 2004-05;

(b) whether large number of Special Economic Zones were set up in the country during 2000-2001 to 2004-2005;

(c) if so, the details of capital invested in these zones;

(d) whether the capacity of these SEZs to export is being optimally utilized; and

(e) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Only 5 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with an investment of about Rs. 424 Crores were set up during 2000-2001 to 2004-05. Exports from these SEZs during 2005-06 was Rs. 673 Crores approximately.

(d) and (e) The provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 have been made effective from 10th February 2006 providing a stable fiscal regime and procedural simplification which will give boost to exports from these SEZs.

*[English]*

#### **Upliftment of Women**

2896. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a National action plan for the upliftment of the women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the timeframe fixed for the implementation of the plan alongwith its likely benefits to women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has undertaken the drafting of a National Plan of Action (POA) for implementation/operationalisation of the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001.

Among other things, the POA sets out action points and measurable goals to be achieved by 2010 in the following areas:

- Legal Empowerment
- Political Empowerment

#### — Economic Empowerment

- Land rights
- Micro-credit
- Agriculture & Allied Activities
- Industry
- Support Services
- Law

#### — Social Empowerment

- Education
- Health
- Nutrition & Food Security
- Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Housing and Shelter
- Environment
- Science and Technology
- Women in difficult circumstances
- Rights of the Girl child
- Women and Media

#### — Involvement of Civil Society.

(c) No timeframe can be stipulated in this regard at this stage.

#### **Industrial Production**

2897. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial growth in July 2006 helped in raising the index of industrial production growth for April-July as compared to corresponding period of last year;

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

(c) the details of targets fixed/achieved by the Government and sector-wise for the said period?

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

KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Industrial growth, measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), was 12.7% in July 2006 compared to a growth of 4.7% in July 2005. The higher growth in July 2006 contributed to raising the industrial growth rate to 11.0% during April-July 2006-07.

(c) The sector-wise growth rates achieved during the said period are as follows:

Sector	Sectoral Growth Rates (in %)	
	July 2006	April-July 2006-07
Mining & Quarrying	4.8	4.0
Manufacturing	13.8	12.2
Electricity	8.9	6.1
Overall	12.7	11.0

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

#### Indo-Russian Trade

2898. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for stagnation of Indo-Russian trade at US \$ 2 billions for more than a decade;

(b) whether any trade working groups consisting of both the countries have been constituted to increase the bilateral trade;

(c) if so, the details thereon;

(d) whether a woman business delegation of India recently visited Russia to increase trade between the two countries;

(e) if so, the details thereon;

(f) whether there are any plans to open again a chain store of Indian goods which was in operation during Soviet Union under the name 'Ganga'; and

(g) 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) The India-

Russia bilateral trade has increased by 39.3% from US\$ 1.95 billion in 2004-05 to US\$ 2.72 billion in 2005-06. However, with a view to further increase the two countries' bilateral trade turnover to USD 10 billion by 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation has been signed on 6th February 2006 to set up a Joint Study Group (JSG) between India and Russia to prepare a program on significant increase of mutual trade turnover between India and Russia with an overall objective of diversifying and strengthening the bilateral relations in a wide range of areas, particularly with regard to trade in goods and services, investment and economic cooperation as well as feasibility to conclude the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. A 22-member FICCI Ladies Organization (FLO) business delegation visited Russia from 11th to 18th August, 2006 led by its President Ms. Mukta Nandani Jain. During the visit, they held meetings and discussions with various business organizations and associations.

(f) and (g) The Government of India has no such plans to open retail chain in Russia. Opening a chain of private stores of Indian goods in Russia is a matter of Russian retail trade, which may be driven by private industry and initiative.

#### National Assessment and Accreditation Council

2899. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 20% of college in India come under assessment-for-quality accreditation by National assessment and Accreditation Council;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to bring the unaccredited colleges under the umbrella of NAAC;

(c) whether there has been considerable inter-state variation in higher education in terms of gross enrollment ratio; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), the NAAC has assessed about 37% of colleges recognized by University Grants Commission under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956.

(b) While some of the states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Assam, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland have made accreditation by NAAC mandatory, NAAC has sponsored State level Quality Assurance Cells in 24 States that guide and encourage the colleges to undergo assessment and accreditation process.

(c) and (d) A Statement indicating variation in the Gross Enrolment Ratio in various States/UTs is enclosed.

**Statement**

S.No.	States/UTs	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (Including Polytechnic 18-25 yrs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.21
3.	Assam	7.81
4.	Bihar	6.71
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.35
6.	Goa	14.98
7.	Gujarat	10.57
8.	Haryana	10.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.81
11.	Jharkhand	7.53
12.	Karnataka	11.62
13.	Kerala	9.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.53

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	12.78
16.	Manipur	13.42
17.	Meghalaya	11.59
18.	Mizoram	10.38
19.	Nagaland	4.64
20.	Orissa	8.90
21.	Punjab	9.34
22.	Rajasthan	6.10
23.	Sikkim	9.81
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.73
25.	Tripura	6.12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.57
27.	Uttaranchal	12.67
28.	West Bengal	8.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.07
30.	Chandigarh	32.16
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.43
32.	Daman and Diu	3.12
33.	Delhi	11.11
34.	Lakshadweep	3.24
35.	Pondicherry	17.96
India		9.21

**Assistance under Edusat Programme**

2900. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on 'Edusat Programme';

(b) the number of persons/regions to which the above programme had its access during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure proper utilisation of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Department of Space and Indira Gandhi National Open University have informed that they have spent approximately Rs. 89.00 crore and Rs. 2.58 crore respectively on Edusat programmes so far.

(b) Department of Space has informed that 10000 terminals in 22 States have been commissioned so far providing access to approximately 7 lakh students.

(c) According to Department of Space, Indian Space Research Organisation has a review mechanism for overseeing the implementation and utilization of Edusat networks. The State Governments also have their own mechanism to ensure proper utilization of Edusat network. At the national level, an Apex body (Programme Review Board) was constituted to provide overall guidance and review of the implementation of Edusat utilization programme.

#### **Trade Centres**

2901. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to setup various trade Centres along International border;

(b) if so, whether locations for setting up of such Centres has been identified;

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

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in setting up of each such Centres; and

(e) the details of facilities are likely to be provided in these Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) 136 Land Customs Stations have already been notified to promote trade with neighbouring countries. Out of this, thirteen have been identified for development into Integrated Check

Posts at an estimated cost of Rs. 850 crores in a phased manner.

(e) These Land Customs Stations when fully developed would house all regulatory agencies like immigration, customs, border security together with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, hotels, etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern amenities.

*[Translation]*

#### **Atrocities against Minorities**

2902. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for the Minorities has submitted its report on increasing atrocities against minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government has given directions to the States to check increasing atrocities against the minorities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) The position is being closely monitored and appropriate advisories are issued to the concerned State Governments from time to time in this regard. Besides, complaints received from members belonging to the minority communities are being forwarded to the State Government for prompt and appropriate action.

#### **Carpet Industry**

2903. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned grants to the carpet producers for installation of sophisticated machinery in the current year with a view to promote carpet industry in various States;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an assessment has been made regarding share of production in terms of percentage of carpet industry in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Governments are contributing their share for the development of carpet industry; and

(f) if not, the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The Government has not sanctioned grants to the carpet producers for installation of sophisticated machinery in various States in the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Data regarding State-wise share of production in terms of percentage of carpet industry is not maintained.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Information regarding State Governments contributing their share for the development of carpet industry is not maintained. However, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard include skill up-gradation of weavers through training, creating awareness of policy and programme among the stake-holders through workshops/seminars, participation in international fairs/exhibitions, Establishment of Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT) at Bhadohi for providing technical support to the carpet industry, etc.

*[English]*

#### **Development Control Rules in UT**

2904. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Town and Country Planning Board has been constituted in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, since when and the details of the DCR (Development Control Rules) framed by the said Board;

(c) if not, the time by which these rules are likely to be framed and the action taken by the UT Administration in this direction;

(d) the schedule laid down for holding the Town and Country Planning Board meetings in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu;

(e) whether the said meetings are being convened as per the schedule;

(f) if not, the reasons and the time by when the last meeting was held; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the holding of these meetings as per the laid down schedule?

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

(b) The Board is in existence since 1989 and is being reconstituted from time to time as per the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Town and Country Planning Act, 1974.

Development Control Rules as recommended by the Board were prepared along with the regional plan of Daman. These are being followed since the notification of the regional plan made in 1989. The Rules regulate the sub-division of the land, planning norms for organized development, regulations for open space requirements, right of way, regulations for layout of roads and sub-division of land in residential and commercial development zones.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (g) As per Section 7 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Town and Country Planning Act, 1974 the Board meets at such times as it may think fit.

#### **Financial Restructuring of NTC**

2905. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC) which was a holding company with nine subsidiaries is now a single company;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to go in for financial restructuring of NTC; and

(d) if so, the details of the plan prepared therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) Yes Sir. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), in its hearing held on 28.03.2006, has approved a Modified Revival Scheme (MRS) for National Textile Corporation (NTC), involving merger of all the 9 subsidiaries with the Holding Company w.e.f. 01.04.2005.

(b) Formation of single Company will lead to synergy, economy and better control of the operations of the Company. This will enable NTC to have a sound financial position, in order to access funds from financial institutions at reasonable rates. The employee strength of NTC is projected to come down to 10,050 from the existing strength of 21,000 or account of merger of subsidiaries and MVRS. In nutshell, NTC will become an efficient and profitable organisation contributing significantly to the Government exchequer in the form of dividend and ensuring enhanced welfare to the large workforce employed in the organisation. Moreover, NTC will compete on equal terms with other players, domestic and international, in the resurgent textile sector in India.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. It has been decided to go in for financial restructuring of NTC. This includes writing off the outstanding loan as on 31.03.2006, and waiver of interest thereon, and providing wage support during 2007-08, if warranted. Also, the 9 Transferor companies shall transfer their entire undertaking to the Transferee Company, i.e. NTC (Holding Company). Consequent to the transfer, NTC will issue shares in exchange of shares in the subsidiary companies held by the respective State Governments.

#### Central Silkworm Seed Committee

2906. SHRI K. C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute Central Silk Worm Seed Committee;

(b) if so, the composition and main functions thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

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

(b) As per the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, as amended by the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006, the composition of the Central Silk-worm Seed Committee is;

- (i) The Vice-Chairperson of the Board who shall be the Chairperson of the Committee, *ex-officio*;
- (ii) Seven officials not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India dealing with sericulture from the States—members;
- (iii) two experts from the field of silk-worm seed development—members;
- (iv) Five persons to represent the sericulture sector of whom three shall be the farmers and two the reelers—members;
- (v) The Director of the National Silk-worm Seed Organisation to be nominated by the Central Government—member; and
- (vi) Secretary of the Board shall be the Secretary of the Committee, *ex-officio*.
- (vii) The Committee may associate with it, for such purposes and in such manner as it may deem fit, any person whose assistance or advice it may consider necessary in complying with the provisions of the Act, and a person so associated, shall have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Committee relevant to the purposes for which he has been associated, but shall not have the right to vote and shall be entitled to receive such allowances or fees, as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

#### Functions of the Committee:

- (i) to lay down quality standards for kind or variety of Silk-worm seed;
- (ii) to authorise silk-worm races and hybrids for commercial exploitation;
- (iii) to lay down quality standards for production of silk-worm seeds;

- (iv) to lay down the conditions and requirements that have to be met out by the persons desirous of setting up facilities for production of silk-worm seeds or grainages;
- (v) to lay down certification and silk-worm seed testing procedures for seeds sold by registered producers;
- (vi) to undertake registration of silk-worm seed producers and dealers, and to control and supervise the inspection process to ensure adherence of the prescribed quality standards and seed certification requirements;
- (vii) to lay down conditions and standards for export and import of silk-worm seeds and adherence to them;
- (viii) to programme and plan of silk-worm seed production;
- (ix) to advise the Central and State Governments on the matters aforesaid; and
- (x) such other matters connected and incidental to the production, supply, distribution, trade and commerce in Silk-worm seed.

(c) The Government is in the process of framing draft rules for implementation of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006 and the Committee would be formally constituted accordingly.

#### **Change of Name of Pondicherry**

2907. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any demand from the people of Pondicherry to rename Pondicherry to Puducherry;
- (b) if so, since when the people demanding to rename it;
- (c) whether any specific reasons cited for this demand by the people of Union Territory;
- (d) if so, whether the demand of the people is justified;
- (e) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(f) whether any other Union Territory has also decided to change its name; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The people of Pondicherry had been demanding, from time to time, renaming of Pondicherry to Puducherry as the territory was known in ancient times. It came to be known as Pondicherry only later by foreign rulers. The Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry had passed an official Resolution on 15th October, 1980 requesting the Government of India to pass necessary legislation for altering the name of Pondicherry.

(d) and (e) Keeping in view the demand of the people of the Union Territory, the necessary legislation namely the Pondicherry (Alteration of Name) Act, 2006 has been enacted. The said Act came into force w.e.f. 1st October, 2006 thereby altering the name of Union Territory of 'Pondicherry' as 'Puducherry'.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Repatriation of Bangladeshi Sex Workers**

2908. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has received any request from the Ministry of Women and Child Development to repatriate approximately 7,000 Bangladeshi sex workers living in women shelters;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether talks have been held with the Bangladesh for repatriation of these sex workers;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the reaction of the Bangladesh thereon?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **SAARC Disaster Management Centres**

2909. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAARC countries have agreed to set up a SAARC Disaster Management Centres;

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

(c) the extent to which such centres are likely to be helpful in dealing with disasters in the region; and

(d) the time by which such centres will be set up alongwith locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A SAARC Disaster Management Centre has been established at the premises of National Institute of Disaster Management during October 2006 at New Delhi, as decided by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The Center has been set up to network with various organizations and institutions in the South Asian countries for research, documentation, training and capacity building on disaster risk reduction and management in the region and to promote better cooperation and understanding amongst the countries for holistic management of disasters.

*[Translation]*

#### **State Handloom Finance Corporations**

2910. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provided financial assistance to the State Handloom Finance Corporations and Handloom Cooperative Societies to set up

infrastructure facilities required prior to and after installation of the loom;

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

(c) the criteria adopted to provide such assistance;

(d) the amount of such assistance provided by the Union Government under various schemes during each of the last three years and during the current year, States and Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the number of persons benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has provided financial assistance to National and State Handloom Development Corporations, State Apex and Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies to set up infrastructure facilities required prior to and after installation of loom. However, no financial assistance is being provided to Handloom Finance Corporations under the schemes. The assistance provided under the schemes is towards skill upgradation of the handloom weavers, supply of raw materials, up gradation of handloom technology, setting up of looms, purchase of accessories to the looms, setting up of common facility center, purchase of dyeing equipments, for purchase of CAD/CAM, availing services of design consultants, strengthening of National/state level handloom organizations, marketing and publicizing of handloom products both within the country and abroad and for welfare measures like construction of Workshed and Workshed-cum-House, Thrift Fund, Insurance, etc.

(c) and (d) Assistance under various schemes is provided on the basis of viable proposals received in conformity with the guidelines of the respective schemes alongwith the recommendations of the concerned State Government. Statement-I showing details of State-wise and Union-Territory-wise financial assistance provided under various schemes during each of the last three years and during the current year is enclosed.

(e) Statement-II showing the number of weavers benefited by assistance released under various schemes during the last three years is enclosed.

**Statement I**

*Details of releases made during the year 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07  
under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No	Name of State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto 15.11.06)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.76	122.25	397.00	115.66
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1784.14	848.21	829.44	651.98
3.	Assam	762.86	469.33	409.12	224.09
4.	Bihar	12.62	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	46.63	18.70	19.72	10.10
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	64.18	22.55	50.42	475.49
8.	Haryana	35.26	69.71	32.10	7.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	173.32	110.59	82.13	85.72
10.	Jharkhand	—	—	38.22	43.39
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.76	63.41	31.13	2.00
12.	Karnataka	451.40	472.8	1140.59	62.15
13.	Kerala	821.84	706.53	372.42	159.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45.23	61.22	83.52	—
15.	Maharashtra	11.66	60.73	43.85	137.50
16.	Manipur	115.79	480.70	486.17	259.57
17.	Mizoram	32.19	27.74	24.74	11.87
18.	Meghalaya	3.91	3.97	26.56	—
19.	Nagaland	1114.22	903.13	1239.91	474.20
20.	Orissa	78.03	250.33	276.97	713.21
21.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
22.	Punjab	—	5.33	—	5.00
23.	Rajasthan	122.14	124.66	88.19	2.92
24.	Sikkim	—	—	—	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tamil Nadu	2619.46	3978.96	4910.25	1142.87
26.	Tripura	35.98	54.16	32.13	4.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1070.08	1386.90	1407.76	647.30
28.	Uttaranchal	10.13	62.31	21.54	23.27
29.	West Bengal	180.45	961.26	440.39	221.43
30.	Delhi	112.00	115.43	15.73	2.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9765.04</b>	<b>11360.29</b>	<b>12500.00</b>	<b>5486.05</b>

*Details of releases made during the year 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07  
under different Handloom Schemes (Non-Plan)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (upto 15.11.06)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	949.46	253.89	582.55	11.09
3.	Assam	114.90	625.40	368.41	—
4.	Bihar	97.80	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	15.29	—
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	14.16	108.30	48.58	—
8.	Haryana	—	179.19	77.80	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	71.21	35.06	—
10.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	112.07	147.43	—
12.	Karnataka	266.03	245.60	55.80	—
13.	Kerala	294.19	731.58	215.97	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42.80	7.20	6.23	—
15.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
16.	Manipur	33.00	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Mizoram	11.13	3.05	150.62	—
18.	Meghalaya	0.10	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
20.	Orissa	158.89	416.15	623.49	—
21.	Pondicherry	—	13.49	27.87	—
22.	Punjab	—	10.23	—	—
23.	Rajasthan	11.72	61.53	76.04	—
24.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	560.85	695.42	572.84	—
26.	Tripura	12.05	19.13	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	193.62	656.43	705.20	—
28.	Uttaranchal	6.98	—	—	—
29.	West Bengal	356.16	338.06	253.31	—
30.	Delhi	—	25.00	—	—
Total		3123.84	4572.93	3962.49	11.09

**Statement II**

*Name of the Schemes and weavers benefited under them during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06*

S.No	Name of the Scheme	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana	515349	411816	525000
2.	Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme			17971
3.	Thrift Fund Scheme	77815	168782	104075
4.	Health Package Scheme	26814	72198	61387
5.	New Insurance Scheme		441	6306
6.	Bunkar Bima Yojana**	33982	201152	94712
7.	Handloom Export Scheme			480
8.	Health Insurance Scheme			
9.	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana			
Total		676630	867422	1247136

\*\* The Scheme has been discontinued with the introduction of Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana w.e.f. 2nd October, 2005.

**Funds for Modernisation of Police**

2911. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:  
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to stop the funds provided for the purpose of modernisation of Police as reported in the *Dainik Jagran*, dated November 25, 2006;

(b) if so, the makes of the States in which the Union Government has decided to stop such funds;

(c) the details and reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government has decided to launch "operation Swan" for coastal security of Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which such operation is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

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

(d) and (f) Joint Coastal Patrolling namely Operation Swan was introduced in April, 1993. Under this arrangement, patrolling of the coasts off Maharashtra and Gujarat is conducted jointly by Navy, Coast Guard, State Police and Customs.

*[English]*

**Modernisation of PMF**

2912. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernise the Para Military Forces by equipping them with more efficient and light weight indigenously made rifles and other gadgets;

(b) if so, the total funds provided by the Government for this purpose during each of the last three years, force-wise; and

(c) the mechanism adopted by the Government to check proper utilisation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Government had approved in 2002 a Five Year Plan (2002-07) for Modernisation of Central Para Military Forces with an outlay of Rs. 3740.71 crore which includes Modernization of Weaponry, Machinery & Equipment, Transport, Communication/Surveillance Systems and Training needs. The Five Year outlay in the scheme for Modernization of Weaponry for all the forces is Rs. 1572.26 crore. The fund earmarked to different forces on this account for the last 3 years is as given below:

	Rs. in crores			
Force	Year 2003-04	Year 2004-05	Year 2005-06	Total
Assam Rifles	46.15	52.22	47.84	146.21
BSF	135.24	166.04	187.92	489.20
CISF	18.13	18.14	16.98	53.25
CRPF	71.62	64.72	64.08	200.42
ITBP	23.47	22.83	25.66	71.96
NSG	3.40	4.75	0.64	8.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>298.01</b>	<b>328.70</b>	<b>343.12</b>	<b>969.83</b>



(c) The implementation of the Modernization Plan by the Central Para Military Forces is being closely monitored and reviewed by this Ministry in order to ensure proper utilization of the allotted budget.

#### Compensation to PMF Personnel

2913. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide insurance cover to PMF personnel;

(b) if so, the total number of jawans and officers of para-military forces benefited so far and likely to be benefited, force-wise;

(c) the total expenditure entail annually on the national exchequer;

(d) the total insurance cover is being paid to the Jawans in the case of death, force-wise;

(e) whether the Government has any new proposal to grant additional compensation/insurance cover to the families of PMF personnel in case of death during counter-insurgency operations in the Naxalite/terrorist affected areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) Central Police Force (CPF) personnel are covered by the contributory group insurance schemes as follows:

Assam Rifles	3 lakhs to 5 lakhs
BSF	9 lakhs to 15 lakhs
CRPF	5 lakhs to 10 lakhs
CISF	1 lakh
ITBP	2 lakhs to 5 lakhs.

There is no Insurance Cover of these personnel funded by the Government at present. Improvement in welfare measures for the CPF personnel on the basis of the assessment of their working environment particularly in the Naxalite/terrorist affected areas is a continuous exercise.

#### Capital Subsidy under TUFS

2914. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government proposes to provide a one time capital subsidy of 10 per cent to the processing units in the textile sector under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme;

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

(c) whether handloom sector is proposed to be covered under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) and (b) For textile processing units, a credit linked capital subsidy @ 10% in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement has been introduced since April, 2005.

(c) and (d) For handloom production units, under the Scheme, 25% capital subsidy on purchase of the new machinery and equipments for the pre-loom and post-loom operations, handlooms/up-gradation of handlooms and testing and quality control equipments are being provided.

[Translation]

#### Surrender of Terrorists

2915. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir surrendered so far during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of arms surrendered by those surrendered terrorists;

(c) whether some of surrendered terrorists have left the rehabilitation camps in the State;

(d) if so, the number of such terrorists as on date;

(e) the reasons therefor;

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring them back into the mainstream of the nation;

(g) the amount spent by the Government on these rehabilitation camps during the said period so far, and

2004	—	137
2005	—	64
2006	—	175 (upto 30.11.2006)

(h) the number of terrorists joined the mainstream of the nation as a result thereof?

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Total		376
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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The number of terrorists surrendered in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years is as under:

(b) The details of arms surrendered by the surrendered terrorists during the last three years are as under:

Types of Arms	2004	2005	2006 (upto 30.11.2006)
AK Rifles	60	35	78
Pistol	15	16	61
SLR	—	2	6
UBGL/ RPG	4	1	2/1
Hand grenades	86	34	133
Wireless sets	30	13	23
Phones	—	5	3
Pouch	12	9	—
Binoculars	1	3	2
Compasses	—	1	—
UBGL Grenades	26	18	23
Shells	23	3	18
Mag	218	95	228
Rds	5045	2071	6148
Sniper Rifles	1	—	2
Rockets	—	—	5
Pika Guns	1	—	2
Rocket Boosters	—	—	13
LMG	—	—	1
Detonator	1	—	11
Mines	—	—	2

(c) to (h) There are no rehabilitation camps existing in Jammu and Kashmir under the New Rehabilitation Policy which is in force since 2004. The salient features of the Rehabilitation Policy are:

(i) Following categories of terrorists from amongst residents of Jammu and Kashmir who surrender would be rehabilitated under this scheme:

- > Known militants whose surrender with weapons
- > Hardcore militants even without weapons

(ii) Incentives under the Policy:

- > Immediate grant of Rs. 1.50 lac in fixed deposit for 3 years;
- > Rs. 2000/- as monthly stipend for 3 years after surrender;
- > Incentives for different types of weapons.

The results of the Rehabilitation Policy have been encouraging and out of 376 terrorists who surrendered during the last three years, only two have recycled into militancy.

#### **Closure of Textile Manufacturing Mills**

2916. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile manufacturing mills in the country;

(b) whether several textile manufacturing units have been closed down during each of the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): (a) The number of textile manufacturing mills including weaving units in the country as on 31.10.2006 is 3174.

(b) and (c) The details of textile manufacturing units closed during each of the last three years is as under:

(In numbers)

2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
52	13	10

The reasons for closure of these units are financial difficulties, lock outs, strike, labour problems, low productivity due to lack of modernization, stagnation in demand and inability of some units to expand in the export market, increase in the cost of inputs, difficulties in getting timely and adequate working capital, etc.

(d) In order to provide interim relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile units, Government has introduced the **Textile workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme** with effect from 15 September, 1986. Since the inception of the scheme till 30.11.2006, 32 units in Gujarat, 4 units in Tamil Nadu, 3 units in Maharashtra, 4 units in Madhya Pradesh, 1 unit in Karnataka, 1 unit in West Bengal and 1 unit in Delhi, i.e., a total of 46 mills were found eligible under the scheme. A total of 80205 workers of these 46 mills have been disbursed relief of an amount of Rs. 186.24 crore.

#### **Involvement of DTC Buses in Accidents**

2917. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed/injured by Delhi Transport Corporation buses in Delhi during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to regularise the speed limit of buses plying on Delhi Roads to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per information given by Delhi Police, the number of persons killed/injured in accidents involving buses of Delhi

Transport Corporation during the years 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (upto 30th November) is given below:

Year	Persons killed	Persons injured
2003	40	94
2004	57	160
2005	64	154
2006	60	135

(b) Action taken against drivers of vehicles involved in accidents include legal action under appropriate section of law; departmental action for imposition of appropriate penalty; and suspension/cancellation of their driving licenses.

(c) As per information given by Government of NCT of Delhi, all transport vehicles are subjected to regular checks of obtaining fitness certificate as per the provision of Section 56 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. At the time of grant/renewal of certificate of fitness to transport vehicles other than three-wheelers, motor-cabs and those vehicles which operate on inter-State permits, it is ensured that they are fitted with speed control devices conforming to AIS:018 Standard. Action against vehicles plying without speed control devices or with tampered speed control devices are taken by the Enforcement Wing of Transport Department of NCT of Delhi which include impounding of such vehicles and suspension/cancellation of their permits.

#### **Free Education Upto 12th Class**

2918. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to make education upto 12th class mandatory and free of cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A FATMI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act 2002 provides for free and compulsory

education of all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years as a Fundamental Right under Article 21A of the Constitution in such manner as the State may, by law, determine. A Model Right to Education Bill, spelling out broad parameters for achieving the Constitutional mandate of free and compulsory education for the age group 6 to 14 years has been drafted and circulated to States/UTs.

*[English]*

#### **Vande Mataram in Schools**

2919. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide equal status to National Song and National Anthem and make to singing of these songs in schools everyday mandatory;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued/proposed to be issued to the state Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A FATMI): (a) The President of the Constituent Assembly stated at its meeting of 24.01.50 that 'The composition consisting of the words and music known as Jana Gana Mana' is the National Anthem of India ..... and the song 'Vande Mataram', which has played a historic part in the struggle for India freedom, shall be honoured equally with 'Jana Gana Mana' and shall have equal status with it.' This was a motion from the Chair which was not debated upon or put to vote. The Central Government has no proposal to make the singing of the National Song and National Anthem mandatory in schools everyday.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Diplomas from Unrecognised Institutions**

2920. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kolkata High Court issued a judgement making invalid the diplomas obtained from institutions not recognised by the National Council of Teachers Education (NCTE) for recruitment as teachers;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has issued notification making valid all the diplomas obtained from any unrecognised institutions for recruitment as teachers;

(c) if so, the reasons for sitting over the judgement of the Kolkata High Court;

(d) whether this decision of the Government is likely to affect the educational standards in the schools;

(e) if so, whether any conditions or restrictions have been put by the Government on the unrecognized institutions giving diplomas in the free markets;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or being taken to ensure that the standard of education in the schools in the country is not lowered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. A. A. FATMI): (a) The situation of teacher education in the State of West Bengal has been the subject of Public Interest litigation in two cases *viz.* Tulshi Bakshi *vs* the State of West Bengal and Anjan Bhattacharya *vs* the State of West Bengal (W.P. Nos. 21101 of 2005 and 11247 of 2006) which have been disposed off by the Calcutta High Court *vide* its judgement dated 19th April, 2006 and 27th June, 2006 respectively as being in contravention of the provisions of the NCTE Act.

(b) The NCTE (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance (No. 2 of 2006) has been promulgated on 11.9.2006 to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993. The Ordinance provides for validation of qualifications in teacher education obtained from certain institutions and prescribes penalty for running unrecognized institutions.

(c) In view of the judgement a large number of student in West Bengal, who had completed their course of study through unrecognized institutions could not sit for the examination by the Universities. Apart from this, qualifications and job prospects of those who had completed such courses and who had passed out through these institutions was in jeopardy.

(d) to (g) Only Institutions covered by section 18B (1) of the Ordinance, namely Institutions offering a course in teacher education before the date of promulgation of the Ordinance, which had failed to make an application for recognition to NCTE, but an Examining Body had granted affiliation to the Institution and held examination for a course or training in teacher education conducted by such institution or such examination was due, before the date of issue of the Ordinance are eligible to apply.

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Madarsas

2921. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee for extending financial grants for modernisation and infrastructural development of Madarsas;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received report from the Committee constituted for this purpose;

(c) the details of terms of reference of the Committee;

(d) the number of Madarsas registered in the country as on date;

(e) the number of people being imparted education in the said Madarsas; and

(f) the state-wise and institution-wise details of financial grants provided so far and recommended by the said Committee to the Madarsas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) On the recommendation of the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education, this Ministry has constituted a subcommittee to review and make recommendations regarding the Centrally Sponsored Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme on the following aspects:

(i) the effect of implementation of the scheme since inception;

(ii) the various components on which assistance has to be extended for modernization of Madaras;

- (iii) the manner of implementation and the role of State Governments;
- (iv) the method to be adopted for popularizing the scheme so that more and more Madarsas can be covered; and
- (v) the method of recruitment of teachers and ensuring that they are paid by the various Madarsas assistance as prescribed under the scheme.

(d) to (f) Information in regard to Madarsas is not centrally maintained. A total number of 1631 Madarsas have been provided financial assistance during 2005-06 for imparting modern subjects like Mathematics, Science on voluntary basis. According to the "High Level Committee on the Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India" (Justice Sachar Committee), approximately 4% of Muslim children attend Madarsas. Information on state-wise quantum of financial grants provided under the scheme on the introduction of modern subjects in Madarsas during 2005-06 is as follows:

State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	35.20
Bihar	79.92
Kerala	59.04
Orissa	168.96
Madhya Pradesh	384.00
Maharashtra	3.16
Uttar Pradesh	235.25
Tripura	45.72
Total	1011.25

*[English]*

#### MSP for Salt

29.22 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to declare Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Salt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### Dismissal of officials of Delhi Trade and Tax Department

2923. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of NCT of Delhi has dismissed 31 officials of Delhi Trade & Tax Department without holding any inquiry or issuing any charge sheet to them;

(b) if so, the reasons for discriminating those employees;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for proceeding against public servants involved in corruption cases; and

(d) whether such criteria was adopted in the case of those 31 officials;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the effective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) 29 officers of Delhi Trade and Taxes Department were dismissed after dispensing with the requirement of holding any inquiry or issuing any chargesheet to them in terms of the provisions contained in clause (b) of second proviso to Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India, read with Rule

19(ii) of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

(b) to (f) Public servants involved in corruption cases are ordinarily placed under suspension pending investigation of these cases and, on completion of the investigation by the investigating agency, chargesheets are filed in appropriate courts of law for trial. These officers are also ordinarily proceeded against departmentally in accordance with the provisions contained in CCS (CC&A) Rules, 1965 or relevant rules governing their service conditions. In case, it is found that it is not reasonably practical to hold inquiry against the accused in accordance with the provisions contained in the CSS (CCA), 1965 or similar rules governing their service conditions, action is taken against them by invoking the powers conferred by clause (b) of second proviso to Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India read with Rule 19(ii) of the CCS (CC&A) Rules, 1965 or similar rules governing their service conditions. Since it was not found reasonably practical to conduct inquiries against the aforesaid officers of Delhi Trade and Taxes Department in accordance with the prescribed procedure, action against them was taken in terms of clause (b) of second proviso to Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India read with Rule 19 (ii) of the CCS (CC&A) Rules, 1965.

#### **Closure of NTC and NJMC Mills**

2924. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:  
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to close down some of the mills of National Textile Corporation (NTC) and National Jute Manufacturing Corporation (NJMC) and to privatise them;

(b) if so, the number and details of mills proposed to be privatised and those to be operated by the Government State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive these mills;

(d) if so, the funds provided for the purpose, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the mills benefited under JMDC Incentive Scheme for Modernisation of Jute Industry during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN): (a) to (c) As part of the scheme approved by Board for Financial and Industrial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 2002, for the revival of National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills, 65 unviable textile mills have already been closed down. Subsequently, the workers of 12 more textile mills of NTC have left the mills after availing Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and there is no production activity in these mills. The Government has decided to close down these 12 mills.

As part of the Modified Rehabilitation Scheme (MRS), 2006, approved by BIFR, NTC has to explore the possibility of roping in private partners to revive 18 mills. The list of these 18 mills is given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, NTC itself has started modernizing 22 mills. The list of these 22 mills is in the enclosed Statement-II.

As far as National Jute Manufacturing Corporation (NJMC) mills are concerned, the Government has not decided to close down any mill. On the other hand, Ministry of Textiles has approached the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) for revival of two mills namely the Khardah and Kinnison mills.

(d) The modernization of NTC mills entail estimated expenditure of Rs. 529.96 Crores. The modernization and rehabilitation programme is largely self-financing. The NTC is to generate resources for this purpose from sale of surplus mill lands.

(e) The details of the mills are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement I***List of 18 Mills proposed for Joint Venture*

Sl.No.	Name of the Mills	Location
NTC (APKKM) Ltd.	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Tirupati Cotton Mills Kerala	Renigunta
2.	Parvathi Mills	Quilon
NTC (MN) Ltd.	MAHARASHTRA	
3.	India United Mills No. 1	Mumbai
4.	RBBA Mills Hinganghat	
5.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	Akola
NTC (SM) Ltd.	MAHARASHTRA	
6.	Apollo Textile Mills	Mumbai
7.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills	Chalisgaon
8.	Dhule Textile Mills	Dhule
9.	Goldmohur Mills	Mumbai
10.	Nanded Textile Mills	Nanded
11.	New City of Bombay MFG Mills	Mumbai
12.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Aurangabad
NTC (UP) Ltd.	UTTAR PRADESH	
13.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mau	Maunathbhanjan
NTC (WBABO) Ltd.	WEST BENGAL	
14.	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills	Rishra
15.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	Sodepur
	ORISSA	
16.	Orissa Cotton Mills	Bhagatpur
N.T.C. (TN & P) Ltd.	TAMIL NADU	
17.	Sri Sarda Mills	Coimbatore
18.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore

**Statement II***List of 22 Mills proposed for Revival by NTC*

Sl.No.	Name of the Mills	Location
1	2	3
NTC (APKKM) Ltd.	KARNATAKA	
1.	Minerva Mills Kerala	Bangalore
2.	Alagappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar



1	2	3
3.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Cannanore
4.	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur
5.	Vijaya Mohini Mills MAHE	Trivandrum
6.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mahe
NTC (MN) Ltd.	MAHARASHTRA	
7.	Poddar Mills	Mumbai
8.	Tata Mills Mumbai	
9.	India United Mill No. 5	Mumbai
NTC (SM) Ltd.	MAHARASHTRA	Mumbai
10.	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi
11.	Finlay Mills	Mumbai
N.T.C. (TN & P) Ltd.	TAMIL NADU	
12.	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
13.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
14.	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
15.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi
16.	Sri Ranga Vilas S & W Mills	Coimbatore
17.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
NTC (DPR) Ltd.	RAJASTHAN	
18.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	Udaipur
NTC (Guj.) Ltd.	GUJARAT	
19.	Rajnagar Textile Mill No.1	Ahmedabad
NTC (WBABO) Ltd.	WEST BENGAL	
20.	Arati Cotton Mills	Dass nagar
NTC (MP) Ltd.	MADHYA PRADESH	
21.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur
22.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal

**Statement III****2003-04***List of Payment Released as Incentive under JMDCs incentive scheme for  
Modernisation/Upgradation of Jute Industry*

Sl.No.	Name of the concern	Investment amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Incentive Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
<b>Bank Finance</b>			
1.	Sri Seetharama Jute Twine Mills (Pvt.) Ltd.	25.00	3.75
2.	Sri Seetharama Jute Twine Mills (Pvt.) Ltd.	12.91	1.94
		37.91	5.69
3.	Venkata Balaji Jute Mills	12.27	1.84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.18</b>	<b>7.53</b>
<b>Own Source</b>			
1.	Neelam Jute (P) Ltd.	26.71	4.01
2.	The Mahabir Jute Mills Ltd.	36.84	5.53
3.	Cheviot Co. Ltd.	104.31	15.64
4.	Alliance Mills (Lessees) Ltd.	7.57	1.14
5.	Hestings Jute Mill (1st. Phase)	129.10	19.37
6.	Meghdoot Projets Ltd.	12.69	1.90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>317.22</b>	<b>47.58</b>
	<b>Grand Total (O.S. + B.F.)</b>	<b>367.40</b>	<b>55.11</b>

**2004-05**

<b>Bank Finance</b>			
1.	Jyothi Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd.	62.41	9.36
2.	Rajam Poly Packs Ltd.	13.47	2.02
3.	Srinivasa Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd.	6.50	0.98
4.	Nellimarla Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	46.80	7.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>129.18</b>	<b>19.39</b>
<b>Own Source</b>			
1.	Jagaddal Jute & Industries Ltd.	12.62	1.89
2.	Aditya Translink Pvt. Ltd. (Samnagar Jute Factory North Mill)	21.24	3.19

1	2	3	4
3.	Delta Ltd.	19.24	2.89
4.	Kanknarrah Co. Ltd.	95.24	14.29
5.	Sri Kinidi Surapu Naidu Jute Twine Industries Pvt. Ltd.	43.44	6.52
6.	Trend Vyapaar Ltd. (Unit : Kelvin Jute Mills)	84.24	12.64
7.	Pawan Putra Twine Mills Pvt. Ltd.	19.50	2.93
8.	Gloster Jute Mill Ltd.	121.11	18.17
9.	Mahadeo Jute & Industries Ltd.	12.88	1.93
10.	Birla Corporation Ltd. (Unit: Birla Jute Mills)-1st, Phase	16.33	2.45
11.	Birla Corporation Ltd. (Unit: Birla Jute Mills)-2nd. Phase	6.44	0.97
12.	Prabartak Jute Mills Ltd.	17.31	2.60
13.	Cheviar Co. Ltd. (Budge Budge Project)-2nd Phase	44.40	6.66
14.	Kalinga Jute Products Pvt. Ltd.	100.70	15.11
15.	Jaikishandass Mall Jute Products (P) Ltd.	46.85	7.03
16.	Tepcon International (India) Ltd.	101.87	15.28
17.	Kaliyaganj Agro Trading (P) Ltd.	103.92	15.59
	Total	867.33	130.14
21.	Grand Total (O.S. + B.F.)	996.51	149.53

**2005-06****Bank Finance**

1.	Gloster Jute Mill Ltd.	141.54	21.23
2.	Baranagar Jute Factory PLC	9.33	1.40
3.	Sri Kimidi Surapu Naidu Jute Twine Industries Pvt. Ltd., A.P.	131.94	19.79
4.	Srinivasa Jute Mills Ltd., A.P.	32.93	4.94
5.	Sri Seetharama Jute Twine Mills (Pvt.) Ltd. (2nd Phase)	35.30	5.29
6.	The Nahati Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	118.77	17.81
7.	Extra Weave, Kerala	316.72	47.51
8.	Gloster Jute Mill Ltd.	160.97	24.14
9.	Eastern Juwool Tex (P) Ltd.	16.16	2.42
	Total	963.66	144.53

1	2	3	4
<b>Own Source</b>			
1.	Extra Weave (Kerala)	585.53	87.83
2.	Budge Budge Co. Ltd.	31.75	4.76
3.	Kamarhatty Company Ltd.	279.42	41.91
4.	Kanknarrah Co. Ltd.	38.11	5.72
5.	Trend Vyapar Ltd. (Unit: Kelvin Jute Mill)	13.04	1.96
6.	Naffar Chandra Jute Mills	16.14	2.42
7.	Caledoniam Jute & Industries Ltd.	52.68	7.90
8.	Neelam Jute Mills, A.P.	25.40	3.81
9.	Sri Kimidi Surapu Naidu Jute Twine Industries Pvt. Ltd., A.P.	27.26	4.09
10.	Rajam Poly Pack Ltd. A.P.	12.32	1.85
11.	Al Champdany Industry Ltd.	27.76	4.16
12.	Jagatdal Jute & Industries Ltd.	66.21	9.93
13.	Mahadeo Jute & Industries Ltd.	44.53	6.68
14.	Gloster Jute Mill Ltd.	34.94	5.24
15.	East India Commercial Co. Ltd. (Unit Krishna Hessian) A.P.	76.68	11.50
16.	East India Commercial Co. Ltd. (Unit Krishna Jute Mills) A.P.	52.53	7.88
17.	Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd, A.P.	115.80	17.37
18.	Caledoniam Jute & Industries Ltd. (2nd Phase)	47.24	7.09
19.	Caledoniam Jute & Industries Ltd. (3rd Phase)	23.79	3.57
20.	Chhattisgarh Jute Udyog Ltd.	116.69	17.50
21.	Kalinga Jute Products Pvt. Ltd.	44.67	6.70
22.	Dalhouse Jute Co.	93.32	14.00
23.	Hastings Jute Mills (2nd Phase)	183.64	27.55
24.	Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.	149.76	22.46
25.	Vasundhara Texcom (P) Ltd.	52.29	7.84
26.	Birla Corporation Ltd. (Unit Birla Jute Mill)	6.44	0.97
<b>Total</b>		<b>2217.94</b>	<b>332.69</b>
<b>Grand Total (O.S. + B. F.)</b>		<b>3181.60</b>	<b>477.22</b>

1	2	3	4
<b>2006-07 (upto date)</b>			
<b>Bank Finance</b>			
1.	Gangesh Jute Pvt. Ltd.	1086.59	162.99
2.	Rajam Polly Packets Ltd. AP 2nd Phase	13.26	1.99
3.	Rajam Polly Packets Ltd. AP 3rd Phase	15.86	2.38
4.	Sri Venkata Balaji Jute Mills (P) Ltd. A.P. 2nd Phase	15.86	2.38
5.	Sri Kimidi Surapu Naidu Jute Twine Industries Pvt. Ltd., A.P. 2nd Phase	93.95	14.09
6.	Gloster Jute Mill Ltd. 3rd Phase	93.55	14.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>1319.07</b>	<b>197.86</b>
<b>Own Source</b>			
1.	Assam Jute Products	44.62	6.69
2.	Probortak Jute Mills Ltd.	43.16	6.47
3.	Kamarhatty Company Ltd.	10.35	1.55
4.	Ludlow Jute Mills 2nd Phase	23.92	3.59
5.	Ludlow Jute Mills 3rd Phase	16.43	2.46
6.	Cheviot Co. Ltd. Unit - Budge Budge Project 3rd Phase	18.56	2.78
7.	Cheviot Co. Ltd. Unit - Budge Budge Project 4th Phase	32.79	4.92
8.	Cheviot Co. Ltd. Unit - Budge Budge Project 5th Phase	68.34	10.25
9.	Cheviot Co. Ltd. Unit - Falta 3rd Phase	6.60	0.99
10.	Cheviot Co. Ltd. Unit - Falta 5th Phase	8.78	1.32
11.	Alliance Mills (Lessees) 2nd Phase	34.87	5.23
12.	Alliance Mills (Lessees) 3rd Phase	11.60	1.74
<b>Total</b>		<b>320.02</b>	<b>47.99</b>
<b>Grand Total (O.S. + B. F.)</b>		<b>1639.09</b>	<b>245.85</b>

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): Sir, I beg to lay the following papers on the table of the House.

- (1) A copy of the Offshore Areas Mineral Concession Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 691(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2006 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5334/06)

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 438 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 2006, regarding reservation of area in the state of Chhattisgarh for undertaking mining operations through Steel Authority of India Limited, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 542 (E) dated the 8th September, 2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5335/06)

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Sir, I beg do lay the following papers on the table of the House:

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industries Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of

Small Industries extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5336/06)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKARSINH VAGHELA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow, for the year 2005-2006.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5337/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Foreigners (Amendment) Order, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1881 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 2006 under sub-section (2) of section 3 A of the Foreigner Act, 1946.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5338/06)

- (2) A copy of the Central Police Forces Combined Medical Officers Cadre Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 448 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 2006 under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 492 (E) dated the 21st August, 2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5339/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi for the year 2004-2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5340/06).

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Mission Authority of Meghalaya (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Shillong for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Mission Authority of Meghalaya (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Shillong for the year 2004-2005.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5341/06)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ujala Society (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Srinagar for the year 2002-2003, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ujala Society (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Srinagar for the year 2002-2003.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5342/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5343/06)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5344/06)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5348/06)

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5349/06)

- (4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5346/06)

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mecon Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Mecon Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5350/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5347/06)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5351/06)



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 Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Spices Board, Cochin, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5352/06)

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5353/06)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5354/06)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5355/06)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5356/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): On behalf of my colleague Shrimati D. Purandeswari, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 2004-2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5357/06)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5358/06)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5359/06)

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, for the year 2004-2005.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5360/06)

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2005-2006.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2005-2006, together with audit report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 2005-2006.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5361/06)

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, for the year 2004-2005.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—5362/06)

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5363/06)
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005, together with audit report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5364/06)
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, for the year 2004-2005.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5365/06)
- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5365/06)
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Motilal National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2004-2005.
- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5366/06)
- (18) (i) a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2005-2006.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5367/06)
- (19) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—5368/06)
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12.02 hrs.

## PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES— SUMMARY OF WORK

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees (other than Financial and Departmentally related Standing Committees)—Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period from 1 June, 2005 to 31 May, 2006.

12.03 hrs.

## OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

### Business transacted during the last week

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House during the last week.

Out of the 100 Starred Questions admitted, only 18 could be answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with the replies to 936 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

The House took up three Calling Attention Matters regarding "situation arising out of non-revision of royalty on Coal and other minerals" raised by Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, "need for harmonious functioning of three organs of the State i.e. Legislature, Judiciary and Executive" raised by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta; and "Situation arising out of recent floods due to cyclone and torrential rains in the districts of Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam of Andhra Pradesh resulting in loss of lives and property" raised by Shri Badiga Ramakrishna.

One Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 regarding "rise in the prices of essential commodities"

raised by Dr. Chinta Mohan was concluded on 4.12.2006. The House discussed for about five hours and 15 minutes one Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 regarding "Report on the state of Panchayats - a Mid-Term Review and Appraisal-2006" raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia. However, the discussion was not concluded. The House also discussed for about three hours and 53 minutes one Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 "on problem being faced by the unorganized labour in the country" raised by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. However, the discussion was not concluded.

During the period, as many as 72 matters of urgent public importance were raised after the Question Hour and before the adjournment of the House for the day. Also 72 matters were raised under rule 377 during the period.

As regards the Legislative business, the House discussed the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment Bill, 2006 for about eleven minutes before it was passed. The House discussed the Uttaranchal (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2006 for about one hour and 18 minutes before it was passed. The House passed the Indian Rifles (Repeal) Bill, 2006 as passed by Rajya Sabha after a brief discussion. The House also discussed for about one hour and 43 minutes the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 2006 before it was passed.

As regards the financial business, the House discussed the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) 2004-2005 and Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) 2006-2007 for five hours and 19 minutes before passing the same along with the related Appropriation Bills.

As regards the Private Members' Business, 14 Bills were introduced. The House also discussed for 2 hours and 18 minutes the Agricultural Workers Welfare Bill, 2005 seeking to provide for certain welfare measures for agricultural workers moved by Shri Hannan Mollah. However, the discussion was not concluded.

During this period two Action Taken Reports and one Report on Bill were presented.

During the last week, we lost 6 hours and 32 minutes due to interruptions and adjournments.

The House sat late and worked extra for as many as 5 hours and 03 minutes to transact essential items of Business.

Out of the 5 hours and 03 minutes for which the House sat late, 54 minutes were devoted to raising matters of urgent public importance after the normal Business of the House was over.

I wish to convey my thanks to the hon. Members for their co-operation in the conduct of the proceedings.

12.06 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

##### Seventh Report

*[Translation]*

SHRI KISHAN LAL DILER (Hathras): Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12.06<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Reports

*[English]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2006-2007):

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on "Delayed purchase and insignificant utilization of equipment procured under Fast Track Procedure".
- (2) Thirty-sixth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on 14th Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) on "Assessment of Private Schools, Colleges and Coaching Centres".
- (3) Thirty-seventh Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on 23rd Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) on "Review of Norms for Re-Appropriation of Funds".

12.06<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

##### Fourteenth Report

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals & Fertilizers (2006-2007) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals).

12.06<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

##### Forty-Fourth Report

*[Translation]*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance on the Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2006.

12.07 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR****Eighteenth Report***[English]*

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on "Demands for Grants for the year 2006-2007" of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

12.08 hrs.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS****(i) Indo-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation***[English]*

\*THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I rise to share with this august House recent developments pertaining to the implementation of the understanding between India and the United States on the resumption of civilian nuclear energy co-operation. A reconciled Bill for this purpose was passed by the US House of Representatives and the Senate on 8/9 December, 2006.

This nuclear understanding with the United States of America is significant from the larger perspective of our energy security. Energy has become a critical constraint to expanding our economic growth and development. We have to expand our generating capacity in every form of energy. Presently, nuclear energy provides less than three per cent of our energy mix. Our current estimates envisage nuclear power generation of 30,000 MWe by 2022 and 63,000 MWe by 2032. The absence of international co-operation seriously constrains us from reaching these nuclear energy targets. India is today seriously pursuing several energy options including clean coal technologies,

\*Placed in Library. See No. LT 5369/06

exploitation of coal bed methane and gas hydrates, wind as well as solar power. India can today expand its access to other forms of energy, relying on market mechanisms to do so. Our access to nuclear energy is impeded by an international regime and requires a political solution consistent with our national security and energy requirements.

The US Administration committed in the 18th July Joint Statement to adjust its laws that otherwise prohibited civil nuclear energy cooperation with India. Although, the passage of any legislation is an internal matter of that country on which we would not otherwise comment, this legislation is an enabling measure necessary for civil nuclear energy cooperation to be worked out between India and the United States. Keeping that in mind, the enactment of waivers from certain provisions of the US Atomic Energy Act, which allows the United States to cooperate with India in civilian nuclear energy despite our not accepting full scope safeguards and despite maintaining a strategic programme, is significant. We recognize the initiative that President Bush has taken to make these exceptions for India possible. We also note the bipartisan support that this initiative has garnered in the US Congress.

The legislation that has been passed is an enabling measure that will now allow US negotiators to discuss and conclude with India a bilateral cooperation agreement, which is popularly known as a 123 Agreement. Such an agreement is a pre-requisite for nuclear cooperation and trade with the United States. In parallel, we are engaging the International Atomic Energy Agency with the intention of negotiating and concluding an India-specific Safeguards Agreement, and an Additional Protocol. At a broader level, we have already been discussing with Member States of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) the need for an adjustment of their guidelines to permit transfers to India. We have briefed them collectively on various issues of mutual interest, and look forward to their taking a decision on the adjustment of NSG guidelines at an appropriate time. We should bear in mind that while every stage of this process is important, the test of this process is for India to secure full civil nuclear cooperation with the international community while protecting our strategic programme and maintaining the integrity of our three-stage nuclear programme and indigenous Research and Development.

I would like to inform the House that the US Administration has categorically assured us that this legislation enables the United States to fulfill all the

commitments it made to India in the July 18, and March 2 Joint Statements and that this legislation explicitly authorizes civil nuclear cooperation with India in a manner fully consistent with those two Statements.

We fully expect the July 18 Statement, and the March 2 Separation Plan to be reflected in the text of the 123 Agreement.

In regard to the principles and concerns that guide our approach to the nuclear understanding, the Prime Minister had set forth the Government's position when he spoke to the Parliament on August 17, 2006. These principles and concerns continue to remain the basis for our engagement with the United States and the international community on the tasks-ahead. I would also like to share with the House that the Government has taken note of certain extraneous and prescriptive provisions in the legislation. We have always maintained that the conduct of foreign policy determined solely by our national interests is our sovereign right. We have also been clear that our strategic programme remains outside the purview of these discussions. We will not allow external scrutiny of or interference with the strategic programme.

Eventually, our objective is that technology denial regimes that have targeted India for so many decades must be dismantled, so that our national development is unimpeded. We are also committed to creating a climate where our scientists and technologists can participate in, and contribute to international initiatives in various fields. We have taken a big step towards that goal, and I am sure that the House would continue to support us in that endeavour.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we want a full-fledged discussion on this issue.... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, when will the Discussion be held on it?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You please give notice for this. We will discuss it in today's Business Advisory Committee (BAC) meeting also.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: May I earnestly submit this to you? Just give me one minute to speak, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can deny the utmost importance of this matter as every section of the House has raised it. The hon. Minister has also made it clear. Therefore, let there be a structured debate or discussion on this issue.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, we have no problem about it.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr Speaker, Sir would the Minister be pleased to feel the sense of the House and if the House is against it then ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The Government has no objection to the discussion. The notice will come in any manner, and we shall decide about it in the BAC also.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Discussion will be held but under the rule 184 sense of the House should also be taken and if the majority is against it ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please first give the notice.

*[English]*

I am sure that even if the Government does not agree, then I have the power to allow your discussion. But as the Government has agreed to it, then we need not go into this issue.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We will have the discussion.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Sir, naturally, the discussion would be on the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs. But I think that this is a very

important matter. Therefore, I would request, through you, that the Prime Minister also should be here during the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Government to decide as to who will respond to the discussion, but your views have been recorded and made known.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Prime Minister gave the reply last time around, and he gave the assurance in the House....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, but let us not jump before we reach the sky.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, last time, the Prime Minister was also holding the charge of the Ministry of External Affairs....*(Interruptions)* Now, there is a Minister for the Ministry of External Affairs, and he is dealing with the subject....*(Interruptions)* The Foreign Minister is competent to deal with this matter....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Government to decide as to who will reply on behalf of the Government, whether it is the Prime Minister or the Minister of External Affairs. We have an External Affairs Minister of great eminence, and experience.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

12.17 hrs.

**(II) Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the 12th Report of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution**

*[English]*

\*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): On behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay this statement on the Table of the House.

Sir, I am laying this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, issued by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated September 1st, 2004.

The statement indicating the action taken/status of all the recommendations contained in respect of the above report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution is annexed separately. It may please be noted that the Twelfth Report contains 26 recommendations. These recommendations of the Committee have been examined carefully by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution. The details of recommendations, which has been accepted/partially accepted/not accepted is given as under:

Total No. of Recommendation	Accepted	Partially Accepted	Not Accepted	No specific Recommendation
26	20	3	2	1

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT-5370/06)



The reason(s) for non acceptance of the recommendations which could not be accepted has also been explained in the Col. No. 3. Statement on the Report is annexed and may be seen at pages 1 to 29.

The action taken replies in respect of this report has been sent to the Committee on 8.9.2006.

12.17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the 78th Report of Standing Committee on Commerce pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

*[English]*

"THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, with your permission, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Sir, this Statement is regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy Eighth Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, which is being laid on the direction of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 389 (New Direction 73-A) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Commerce examined the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion for the year 2006-07 and presented their Seventy Eighth Report in this regard to the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd May, 2006 and the same was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 23rd May, 2006. The Report contains thirty three recommendations.

All the thirty three recommendations of the Committee have been considered in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. The action as recommended by the Committee has either already been taken or has been initiated. The status of implementation of these recommendations is given in the Annexure.

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\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT—5371/06)

12.18 hrs.

**MOTION RE: EXTENTION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL POSITION RELATING TO OFFICE OF PROFIT**

*[English]*

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI (Gulbarga): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto first day of the last week of Budget Session, 2007 the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee to examine the constitutional and legal position relating to office of profit."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto first day of the last week of Budget Session, 2007 the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee to examine the constitutional and legal position relating to office of profit."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to make one request. Hon. Member, we have done our Question Hour very smoothly, and I am very thankful to all sides of the House for their kind cooperation. I wanted to do a little more, but we have done five Questions today, which is good. But I will try my best to take up as many as possible.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please have little patience, and do not interrupt the Speaker. I have already got 48 matters.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, I have given a breach of Privilege notice against the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD), Shri M.A.A. Fatmi. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have received your notice of question of breach of Privilege dated 12 December against the Minister of State in the Ministry of HRD regarding alleged misleading of the House on the issue of opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Bhadrak in Orissa. I have called for comments of the Minister of State in the matter. I will take a decision after receipt of the same.

Now, I will try to call as many Members as possible because we have already got notices of 48 hon. Members. Let me see what I can do about it. Therefore, please cooperate with the Chair.

Now, Shri L. K. Advani, the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

...(Interruptions)

12.20 hrs.

### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Early decision on the mercy petition filed by an accused convicted by the Supreme Court in a case relating to terrorist attack on Parliament House**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have already called the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is 13th December tomorrow, and on this very day 5 years ago, a terrorist attack on Parliament was carried out. The bid of these terrorists to sneak into the Parliament and kill people was foiled by none other than our security personnel. Out of these, nine including a female, laid their lives while discharging their duty. Today, through newspapers, I came to know that the families of these personnel were honored yesterday somewhere. On this occasion, they pointed out in that function that one of the convicts in the case had been awarded capital punishment by the lower court as well as by the Supreme Court but the matter was still being dragged on by the Government. They also declared if the verdict of the Supreme Court of India was not honoured a final decision in that case by tomorrow, they would return all the awards given to them

including the Kirti Chakra. I feel that the Government should take note of the case and the government must convey its opinion whatsoever, to the President as in such cases the President has to act on the aid and advice of the council of Ministers.

[English]

He has to, in this regard, act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. Therefore, he has sent all the clemency appeals to the Government of India. The Government owes it to these martyrs and to their families to take a decision by tomorrow. I, would urge them through you that in this matter things should not be allowed to drag on. The Supreme Court's judgment against which the clemency appeals have been made is now before the Government. Let the Government take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri L. Rajagopal.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition raised this issue and the Home Minister wants to respond to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister wants to respond. Please do not do it. You cannot force me.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, mine is a very important matter. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All the matter are important.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to please see. I am requesting hon. Leaders on all sides to please cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the hon. Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him and he could mention his point without interruptions.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is recorded. No, I would not allow this. The hon. Leader of the Opposition raised a matter and the Home Minister is responding to it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. This is very unfair. Do not record one word of it.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): He has been elected to Lok Sabha for the first time ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen to those who have been elected to the House ten times.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, this House has discussed this issue earlier also in which every possible action in this regard was suggested by both sides. This issue is again raised today asking to dispose it of by a particular date. With all sincerity, I would humbly like to say that this is unprecedented.

\*Not recorded.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures available with us show that the case in question took five years in solving and equal time was taken in a case involving the murder of our former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi ... (Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): How are these two cases related to each other? ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Only the statement of the hon. Home Minister will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I request that both sides should have patience.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfair. Nobody's statement will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: SHRI Harin Pathak, hon. Leader of the Opposition has made his full statement when there was no interruption. Now, the hon. Home Minister is responding. You have to have patience to hear him. Please listen to whatever he is going to say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shri Advani, before raising the issue, he should have expressed his apologies as to why he could not protect Parliament when he was the Deputy Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmadabad): Family members of the martyrs are offering to return the honours. ... (Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to adjourn the House. There is no way out.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter which Parliament of India should deal with.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: We are trying our level best.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: You could not prevent assassination of Indiraji and Rajivji, your party was in power at that time.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Who is responsible for the fiasco of 1962? *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am appealing to all the sections of the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

*...(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised a matter to which I find that the hon. Home Minister is responding. I do not know as to how we can expect—whatever anybody would say — all of us must just agree!

*[Translation]*

You please take your seat. I request you to sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister complete his statement. Have you completed the statement, Mr. Minister?

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are all dictating to other. Let us not do that. Shri Harin Pathak, do not be so energetic!

I am not allowing anything to be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House be adjourned. I am sorry. Then, I will delete everything. Shri Harin Pathak, if you do not allow him, I would delete his statement.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If anybody, who is speaking, is disturbed in this fashion then I will delete everything that has been said.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The clemency petition in this case has been given only some days back. From there it has come to the Home Ministry on which it is incumbent to seek the opinion of the State Government thereon to be followed by its consultations with the Law Minister before forwarding it to the President we are taking only the minimum time required for the whole process. With regard to such clemency petitions, we have to particularly take into account the ruling of the hon.

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\*Not recorded.

Supreme Court whereby it has observed that it would scrutinize the propriety and impropriety of our actions and the procedure followed by us regarding applications, clemency petitions either when we propose/recommend granting pardon in such cases or when we do not so propose/recommend. Under these circumstances we proceed to take all the necessary steps after making thorough inquiries and this is what we have come out to tell the House on numerous occasions. If this issue is being raised despite all this by misleading our those sisters and brothers whose family members have saved this House and us then *...(Interruptions)*. I hope. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You people please sit down. Ram Kripal Yadavji, you please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Advaniji, your notice was about,

*[English]*

Your notice was only about a reference to the incident.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I object to this point that the family members of the martyrs *...(Interruptions)*. They have gone to the extent of saying that they would return the honours and he is saying that some people are misleading them. I am sorry, we are not ready to hear this statement, sorry, we walk out of the House.

12.33 hrs.

*(Then Shri Lal Krishna Advani and some other hon. Members left the House)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice was only relating to the incident.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this going on? What is the problem with you people? Please sit down. The Home Minister of India is giving his statement concerning those

people and you people are interrupting him. You please go ahead.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have not completed it. Let me complete, Sir *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

Sir, I have not quoted anybody's name as to who is instigative I have not quoted his name but it seems that by chance I have hit the target. In this regard, I would like to request all the Members of the House as well as some of our colleagues outside the House that they should not raise such issues to break our social fabric.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The notice was only to refer to the incident.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is not good and therefore we say that the Government is bound to follow the course of law and the court has also said that it can scrutinize such matters, therefore, raising this issue unnecessarily in a manner that *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): This is like not facing the situation after raising the issue and then walking out *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You leave it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is not fair to create divergent or conflicting opinions and a divide. I would request that such acts should not be done.

*[English]*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijaywada): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the damage caused by the recent cyclonic storm.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised it earlier too. Again there will be the same reply.

*[Translation]*

You may please conclude soon.

*[English]*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Sir, due to storm, paddy, rice and pulses have been discoloured and damaged. I would request the Government of India to consider giving relaxation in the guidelines for procuring paddy, rice and pulses. I would request that the moisture content be raised to 20 per cent from 17 per cent; for discoloured grain to 15 per cent from 3 per cent and for shrunken and immature grain to 6 per cent from 3 per cent. Similarly, for rice, the moisture content may be raised to 16 per cent and for discoloured rice, up to 20 per cent. As regards pulses, the damaged pulses up to 6 per cent from the existing 3 per cent, the moisture content, up to 15 per cent from 12 per cent. Unless these guidelines are relaxed, it is very difficult for the paddy, rice and pulses to be sold in the market. Its procurement is also very difficult.

SHRI D. NARBULA (Darjeeling): Sir, I want to raise a matter under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: We have not yet taken up the Matter under Rule 377.

*[Translation]*

You can raise it under Special Mention.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, it is a very serious matter  
*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow you. It does not fall under it. Motion is to be given for it.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this?

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not give you a chance to speak. You see the rule first.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very difficult. Mr. Malhotra, I would request you to please control your Member.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will adjourn the house.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: On receiving notice, I will decide as to who is to be allowed?

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record even one word.

*...(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked for time. Sir, let me know as to where we can say this thing? Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a question related to people *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: But he is forcing me. If he wants to discuss the conduct of the Governor, there has to be a Motion. He has to read the rules first.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, I will adjourn the House. Let the hon. Members decide how to conduct the House.

Shri Nakul Das Rai.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are deliberately interrupting the proceedings of the House. Either you do not know the rules or you are deliberately doing this. If this is not controlled, then I will adjourn the House. Let the country see.

Shri Nakul Das Rai to speak.

SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI (Sikkim): Sir, the Sikkim Government's proposal to construct an airport in my State is lying with the Minister of Civil Aviation. With Sikkim emerging as an all season tourist destination, the tourists from abroad and from different parts of India are visiting

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\*Not recorded.

the State. So, it has become imperative to construct an airport to facilitate smooth movement of the visitors. The airport would also ensure faster development of the State. The airport would ensure the smooth movement of the Indian Army and security officials also to the State.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to consider the proposal without further delay.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): This is a time when we have passed the Right to Information Act. So, it is the right of every citizen to get news whatever it is at the earliest. The journalists are doing a great service in this regard.

Sir, recently, in Kerala, the Central Reserve Police Force, the CRPF, have very brutally beaten up journalists who went to report a very important matter, a very keenly contested by-election in the State, the results of which the people were awaiting very eagerly. The journalists had the passes from the respective authorities and the Election Commission, still they were wrongfully detained. This is not only an infringement on the rights of the citizens to know the news, but also a brutal attack on the journalists.

Sir, I would like to submit that the matter has to be taken seriously. I would also like to urge upon the Home Minister, who is present here in the House, to take note of this that the CRPF has been acting *ultra vires* to the powers which they have ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have already made the point, please do not repeat. There is no good in repetition.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: They have been acting brutally against the journalists.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.S. Manoj, please be brief. Please do not go on reading out a long statement.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, I would like to raise an issue about the mushrooming of unaided CBSE schools in the country. Without proper facilities and adequate qualified staff so many unaided schools, affiliated to the CBSE, have come up in the State. These schools are somehow getting affiliation and recognition from the CBSE Board. In some of the schools the teachers are not qualified. Even in some of the recognized schools, the teachers are not qualified and even if they are qualified, they are not properly trained.

MR. SPEAKER: What has the Central Government to do with this?

DR. K.S. MANOJ: This is under the Ministry of the Human Resource Development. I would like to urge upon the Government to bring a suitable legislation to regulate the mushrooming of these schools and also ensure quality of education.

SHRI D. NARBULA (Darjeeling): Sir, landslide on NH-31A was common, but in recent times the frequency has increased, including the recent major landslip at 27th Mile of National Highway No. 31A (NH-31A), the construction site of NHPC, Teesta Lower Dam Project - III (TLDP-III) at the confluence of the Teesta-Reang rivers. It is widely being discussed by all commuters, members of the public and by over 7,00,000 tribal and other inhabitants of the Sikkim-Darjeeling-Kalimpong-Himalayan regions. That landslide has a direct damaging impact on the on-going construction of TLDP-III which has caused tremendous problems and difficulties for the population of the region.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government for an immediate investigation of the new but major landslide at 27th Mile of National Highway 31A (NH-31A) on Teesta-Reang river confluence which is also the construction site of NHPC Teesta Lower Dam Project (TLDP-III) and this has been the cause of many minor and major landslides. I also demand a review and a transparent reassessment of the environmental impact of TLDP-III (on-going) and the TLDP-IV (recently started) projects.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): Sir, I would like to bring the following matter for the consideration of the hon. Minister of Agriculture. The Indian farmers are in distress. They do not get requisite price for their products as there are no proper facilities to store their perishable products. A lot of their farm produce gets drenched and destroyed. Items like potato and other vegetables perish very easily for lack of proper cold storage facilities. They have no other alternative but to make distress sales of their products at the nearest market. Since at present the cost of electricity is very high, it is not viable to the person who wants to set up a cold storage industry.

The Central Government should think seriously on this matter and come up with concrete steps to give more subsidy to encourage setting up of more cold storages. This will go a long way in solving the problems of farmers and enable them to get the requisite price for their hard

earned farm produce. It is needless to mention that such a step will add to the country's economic growth.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to encourage setting up of more cold storage units in the country.

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR (Bagalkot): Sir, in Karnataka, the sugarcane growers are facing a lot of problems about fixation of prices. Every year, they are facing this problem. Still, the private factory owners have not fixed the prices. Last year, they were given Rs. 1200 per tonne. This time, the private factory owners were not ready to offer that amount and thus, there is a lot of problems arising out of it in Karnataka. In this regard, the Chief Minister and the Deputy-Chief Minister have convened a meeting and tried to settle the matter. But still the matter has not been settled. For the first time, the Government has reduced the sugar purchase tax by 50 per cent. That is going to burden the Government amounting to more than Rs. 100 crore.

Then, the farmers are facing a lot of problems because this is a cash crop. In fact, they should have started the factory two months back. But the crop is going to be dried up now. I insist the Union Government to take steps to settle the matter and I hope that the Government will take action on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M. Shivanna—not present. Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, National Highway — 60 is a part of the Golden Quadrilateral from Kharagpur to Balasore. The NHAI constructed bypasses at different places to avoid original roads in towns and semi-town areas. The original parts of the roads in towns and semi-town areas which have been bypassed are in a bad condition. Still those are under the NH Authority. So, it is desired that the NH Authority would take the responsibility to repair all the bypassed roads and after bringing them to a good condition, those may be handed over the State PWD Department. I draw the attention of the Government in this regard so that the Government can take immediate steps to repair all the bypassed roads.

MR. SPEAKER: Those are State managed roads.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: But the bypasses are under the National Highway Authority. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, nothing will happen just by speaking. I am going through the list and will call the members according to their number in the list.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to apply my mind. Do not force me. I cannot allow you everyday.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the development works related to roads in the naxal affected areas are undertaken by the Border Road Organisation. Similarly, development works of certain roads in Maharashtra are being executed by the Central Border Roads Organisation which is a para-military organisation. But, recently we have received a letter from them stating that problems are being faced in the development works of roads due to increased naxalite movement. BRO has also requested the Central Government for security forces.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government to provide Security forces to BRO to expedite the work going on the National Highway No. 16 in Sironcha-Bhamragarh area in Maharashtra.

*[English]*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister for Home Affairs about the death of a diamond trader in Antwerp, Belgium where the shops of that diamond trader who hail from Gujarat were raided.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Do not refer to incidents that have taken place elsewhere.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the whole community observed a day long bandh in that area. Sir, the official did not allow him to be given medical treatment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The bandh may also have reached to such a situation.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I urge upon the Minister to inquire into the incident and see that medical treatment and other things are given to them.



MR. SPEAKER: I know that your constituents are there.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I rise to bring an urgent matter of public importance to the notice of the Central Government. We are going to discuss a Bill which seeks to convert an educational society functioning at Hyderabad into a full-fledged Central University.

We all know that Kerala is the most literate State in India. You can find a Malayali in any part of not only India but across the globe. Lakhs of Malayalis are working abroad. So, under these circumstances, it is only just and proper that a Central University is established in Kerala. The most important thing is that the Government has to consider it. It is high time for the Central Government to have done that—to start a Central University of Foreign Languages. I request the Government to take a serious view of the matter and see that a Central University is established in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, do not expect any other opportunity till the end of the Session!

*[Translation]*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House and the Government to an important matter. The first public sector undertaking set up in the country by the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru ji was the Indian Telephone Industries in Bangalore. Then, its six branches opened in the entire country—are one branch each in Raebareilly, Allahabad, Manakapur, Palaghat and Srinagar. But, as I had said that day, now the UPA Government is doing the same thing what NDA Government was doing. Around 14,000 workers work in these six factories. But several employees of the ITI, which had brought revolution in the communication sector in the country, have been receiving neither any work nor any salary for the last many months.

Through you, I would like to request that they should be provided jobs immediately and also the salaries. Chairperson of UPA, hon. Sonia Gandhi ji is sitting here. There is an ITI factory in Raibareilly and also in Naini. Through you, I would request that hon. Sonia ji should intervene in the matter and should ensure that these factories are revived and workers are provided with work.

MR. SPEAKER: Matter requiring intervention by Soniaji should be raised by you somewhere else.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I associate with Shri Rewati Raman Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All those who want to associate, may please send slips.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House and also of the Government to a very important issue. This is a very serious matter. I think the House will definitely show the concern it deserves. Being a lady and Member of Parliament, I got an opportunity to raise this issue of protecting children, particularly the girl children. It is a matter of shame to our modern society. We are talking of literacy.

*[Translation]*

We call ourselves Hindustani and feel proud to be born in India. We call our country 'Bharat Mata' and the earth as 'Dharti Mata'. While we give so much importance to the mother or woman, the ratio of the girls today shows that there is no place for them where they can save themselves. The ratio of girls to boys in Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and in Gujarat too as per today's news published in 'The Times of India,' has been decreasing by 20 per cent to 40 per cent. The percentage of boys is increasing while that of girls is decreasing in the country today. It is a very bad situation.

*[English]*

If you see it, per thousand ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: 'Zero Hour' is for mention and not for discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: It is not a debate, but I need a little more of time to express my views. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. Let us have a proper discussion. I am prepared to give a Calling Attention on

this important matter. I have already allowed Calling Attention matters on other important subjects.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, a lot of illegal things are happening. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are right. You have mentioned it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, if they identify that it is a girl child, then a lot of abortions are taking place... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know that. It is a heinous crime.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: It is a serious matter. It has to be prevented and the girl child has to be protected. The basic thing is that their education is very important and the girl child needs education. So, compulsory education has to be provided by the Central Government. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, I am going to conclude. The basic education and the support from all the States are very important. They have to make a provision in this regard.

Even, yesterday the hon. Prime Minister had announced that resources have been given to the Muslim community. So, why can they not think about the girl child? The resources have to be provided to protect the girl child also. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The comparison is not correct.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: In Uttar Pradesh, they have announced so many schemes for the girl child. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not discussing States' here. You have raised a very important point.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: I request to allow a debate in this regard in the House

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready for this. Please give a notice for this.

[English]

I have already allowed discussions. I am again prepared to do it. But please follow the proper procedure.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura): Sir, first of all, I want your permission to speak from here. It is not my seat because I am yet to be allotted a seat. So, I have to get your permission to speak from here.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak provided you promise me that you will attend the House every day.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of this august House and through this august House, to the Government of India to the critical condition of Miss Irom Chanu Sharmila who has been on fast unto death for the last six years. She is demanding for the repeal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

Now, when I say that she has been on fast for the last six years, the House must be wondering how she is still alive. She is still alive because she has been arrested and taken to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. She is being forced-fed through her nose. Now, her condition has become very critical. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister has visited and there the hon. Prime Minister has offered to amend the law. The people want the repeal of the law and the hon. Prime Minister wants the amendment of the law which is not acceptable. Therefore, she has removed her life support. Therefore, I thought it is a matter which is very urgent.

Sir, I am here to support her cause, the cause of the people of Manipur and I also demand that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 should be repealed. I am demanding it not only to save the precious life of Ms. Sharmila but also on its merit. I have gone through the law.

13.00 hrs.

I have gone through the law. If you go through it, you will find that the law does not deserve to exist. ... (Interruptions) Sir, I require two minutes only.

This law was passed in 1958. It is almost 50 years now. When this law was passed, there was only one insurgent group. In 1980, when it was implemented, there were only four insurgent groups. Today, in Manipur alone, there are more than 25 insurgent groups. Therefore, Sir, this law, which is intended to curb the insurgency, has totally failed. Hence, it should be repealed. This Act has become a symbol of domination and repression. The Jeevan Redy Committee, which was constituted by the Government of India, went into it and the report says:

"The Act, for whatever reason, has become a symbol of oppression, an object of hate and an instrument of discrimination and highhandedness."

Further, the hon. Prime Minister himself says that it is an inhuman Act. When the hon. Prime Minister admits that it is an inhuman Act, why should this law be there? Therefore, the conclusion is that the Committee which went into this has specifically said:

"The Committee is of the firm view that the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 should be repealed."

Therefore, on behalf of the people of the North-East, on behalf of the people of Manipur, and in order to save the precious life of Ms. Sharmila, I demand that the Act be repealed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you send your slips. Can I, through you, request the lady Sharmila to withdraw the fast, call off the fast? Please tell her. I am sure, everybody will join me in making the request that she should call off the fast.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Arun Kumar Sama, Shri Mohan Singh, Shri Omar Abdullah, Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, Shri B. Mahtab, Shri Tathagat Satpathy, Shri Brahmananda Panda, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shrimati Archana Nayak, Shri Francis Fanthome and Shri Dhamendra Pradhan are allowed to associate in this matter.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I have a small suggestion to make. Let the Matters under Rule 377 be laid and the Lunch Hour be skipped. We have to continue our Legislative Business which we could not do for the last three days.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Today, there is no Lunch Hour. I will take up two matters and then we go back to the other business.

Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia. There is one more matter. I will call you.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are receiving alarming signals and warnings cautioning us about the imminent disastrous effects of Global Warming on India. NASA has reported that 2005 was the warmest year on record. The experts from the University of Reading have warned that summer rainfall in India is going to increase by 10 per cent causing swollen rivers and devastations across our agricultural land-scape.

Mr. Nicholas Stern, the former Chief of the World Bank has also expressed his great apprehensions and suggestions by saying that the regional surface temperature will be higher by close to 2.5 degree to 5 degree Celsius and Northern India would be hotter. There will be 20 per cent rise in summer monsoon rainfall, resulting in extreme temperature and precipitations and change in the hydrological cycle. Therefore, this temperature rise will result in a GDP a loss to the tune of 0.67 per cent. Further, the sea level will rise by 100 cms which can lead to welfare loss of \$ 1.3 billion. This will also lead to Malaria increasing in a number of States. The World Bank study has also found a very high degree of correlation between farmers' suicide and climate change. The poor farmers who are unable to adapt to changing climate caused by global warming fall into a debt trap and later into a death trap. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would request the Government to respond to this issue, to the advise, proposals and warnings given by the World Bank in order to mitigate the imminent results of global warming especially for our farmers in India.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this matter should be properly discussed. This is such an important issue. Let the Parliament of India discuss such matters.

Shrimati Krian Maheswari. After this, other matters will be taken up at the end of the day.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: I would give notice at the appropriate time.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the members who have made their way to this House making many a promises to the common people. The plight of common man is quite miserable today. Not to talk of the APL wheat to the people, today even BPL wheat is not available in sufficient quantity to the common man. The quality of BPL wheat is such that it is not consumable even by cattle not to talk of human beings to say the least. Today's newspaper carries a statement of the hon. Minister saying that good quality wheat is available at ration shops I would like to tell the Government to ascertain the ground realities, visit ration shops and see for themselves as to what quality of wheat is available there to the common people. Even cattle cannot eat that wheat. Therefore, I, through you, would like to request the Government to make available good quality of wheat to the people so that the common man and the poor people could consume it. The Government claims to be with the poor people and similar high sounding speeches are also delivered, but finally the Government is not there with the common man. Their condition has worsened and hence I, through you request the Government to provide good quality of wheat to the people.

13.06 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377, listed for the day, are treated as laid on the Table of the House.

**(i) Need to use Solar Power technology for generation of electricity**

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): India, according to the International Energy Agency, is home to 35% of the world's population living without access to electricity.

Recognising that electricity is one of the key drivers for rapid economic growth and poverty alleviation, the nation has set itself the target of providing access to all households in next five years. As per Census 2001, about 44% of the households do not have access to electricity. Hence, meeting the target of providing universal access

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\*Treated as laid on the Table.

is a daunting task requiring significant addition to generation capacity and expansion of the transmission and distribution network. Besides, alternative sources of energy is also exploring called for to meet the alarming situation.

The oil imported is expensive. Products are going out of the reach of the common man. Government also has to bear the burden of subsidy to thousands of crores every year on petrol diesel, kerosene and LPG gas very year. Hence the importance in energy independence by minimising the dependence on imports has become vital.

The inexhaustible bounty from the sun can be panacea for India's energy problem. India is lucky in getting at least 300 days sunshine in a year. Naturally the solar energy happens to be free, clean, renewable, reliable, plenty and free of cost and above all without air pollution. It alone can help to save considerable amount of electricity.

An average household can save upto Rs.500-700 in a month by using solar energy.

Though the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources, through Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Vrja Diwas is trying to create awareness and is extending fiscal and financial incentives for the promotion of solar energy devices and systems. Still the importance of solar energy has not reached the middle class people. Hence, more research and development have to be further stepped up to get the energy cheaper than electricity.

Hence, I urge upon the Govt. of India to take still more concerted effort to use this technology with fervent view to make availability of this energy to the common man of this Nation.

**(ii) Need to give fair treatment to Indian nationals being deported from other countries to India**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL: (Mehsana) Sir, several people from India go abroad in search of livelihood, live their for fifteen years and send money from there for the education of their children and subsistence of the family. Owing to the problem of unemployment in India, people intend to go abroad and everyone wants to do something for his family. As a result sometimes they resort to illegal methods to enter foreign countries but they do not commit any crime. They toil hard, earn money and come back to

India holding an identity card given to them by the Department of External Affairs in that country itself, but the immigration officers of India misbehave with them at the airport. This kind of behaviour should not be meted out to them. Earlier I had also raised this issue. In response to it the Minister of State for Home Affairs had assured that deportees would not be harassed in future. But no action is being taken in this regard. I am therefore once again raising this issue.

I, through, this House, earnestly request the Government to allow the deportees on their return India to enter the country with due honour and dignity as making them feel that they are coming back to their mother land.

**(iii) Need to bring Fab Policy to establish Fab City at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh**

*[English]*

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY (Ongole): It is hearting to note that Government of India has taken the decision to facilitate setting up of a mega fab-city in India for taking advantage of the growing global business of semiconductors. This business is eminently suited for India, as it requires substantial trained manpower which is relatively less expensive in our country.

Government of Andhra Pradesh is setting up a fab-city near the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport as part of 5000 Acres Hard ware park. The State Government have already set apart 1500 acres for a Fab-city in the Hard ware Park near the upcoming international Airport at Shamahabad. The Fab-City is provided with assured quality of power, water supply connectivity etc., Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to support and promote Fab city at Hyderabad.

In view of this I request you to kindly announce Fab policy as early as possible to establish Fab City at Hyderabad.

**(iv) Need to conduct an enquiry into the unsatisfactory mobile services being provided by B.S.N.L.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): Sir, the world has made remarkable progress in mobile telephone services

but many people are expressing their dissatisfaction regarding the mobile service provided by the B.S.N.L. in the country. All this is being done under the pressure from private mobile companies so that people may be attracted toward private mobile services instead of B.S.N.L. run mobile services. In my constituency, mobile services were in complete disarray in the last year but these have improved during this year. Still we cannot use our mobiles from a closed room whereas a mobile of private company functuins even in a closed room.

I, through this House, would like to request the Government to conduct an enquiry as to why service is not provided properly by B.S.N.L. when it has all the required equipments and strict action be taken against the persons found responsible for it.

**(v) Need to prepare a report on the proposed expansion of Bokaro Steel Company and to give fast relief to displaced families.**

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY (Dhanbad): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, during his visit to Bokaro at the time of Jharkhand Assembly polls in 2005, had assured that Bokaro Steel Plant would be expanded to 10 million tonne capacity and the problems of displaced people would be resolved. Land was acquired at a large scale in Bokaro as a result of which 64 villages were displaced. There are several villages out of the above villages which have been acquired only on paper. Even today villagers live in those villages as usual. They have been deprived of basic facilities of displacement and rehabilitation like allotment of land etc.

I, therefore, demand from the Government that if there is any scheme regarding the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant, then a development project report (DPR) be prepared. If there is no such scheme then unuseful and unwanted land of the plant be returned to all the concerned people so that the hither to blocked path of development of these villages be cleared and these villages are benefited under the rural development schemes of the Government.

**(vi) Need to open a Central University in Darjeeling, West Bengal**

*[English]*

SHRI D. NARBULA (Darjeeling): The existing affiliated colleges in the Darjeeling hills follow the courses and syllabi designed by the North Bengal University, which are not mountain-specific or relevant to the needs of the

[Shri D. Narbula]

hills. Such conventional education is mostly unemployable and unproductive. Due to lack of modern teaching and research-intensive University of its own, the Darjeeling hills face the problems to get the skilled-qualified and trained manpower in the specific field relevant to the hills. The Darjeeling hills are one of the hot-spots of biodiversity and are very rich in bio resources. Studies on bioresources management, biodiversity, and biotechnology for the developmental activities, the study on cultural heritage of diverse ethnic communities, minor and endangered languages in the Darjeeling hills are lagging behind due to lack of such higher learning institutes. There is a strong and consensus demand of the hill people to have a separate Central University to be set up by the present UPA Government. I humbly request that if all hill regions of North-East India can have one or more Universities, why not a single University is set up in the Darjeeling hills? This is a political mileage and common demand of the hill people. The Government of West Bengal is proposing to open a Central University in North Bengal which was learnt from the statement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister stating that a Central University shall be opened at Jalpaiguri. So I urge upon the UPA Government to open a Central University at Darjeeling Hills which will fulfill the aspiration and demands of the peoples of the Hills.

**(vii) Need to relax forest conservation laws in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra for the overall development of the region.**

[Translation]

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE (Bhandara): Sir, a large portion of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra is under forest cover and comes under the Forest Department. Particularly, Bhandara, Gondiya, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Nagpur have large tracts of forest land. As per international and national norms 33 percent of land area is required to be under forest cover whereas in these districts the forest cover exceeds 38 percent. Besides, as per Article 5 of the Indian Constitution there is a provision to relax Forest Conservation Laws in respect of the districts which come in the category of backward districts.

The Vidarbha region in Maharashtra has huge reserves of high-quality mineral wealth, of which manganese and granite are in high demand in international markets. It is the same case with raw material for making glass. Besides gold reserve is also there. Moreover, due

to the restrictions under the Forest Conservation laws, only 11 percent of farmland in Vidarbha has irrigation facility. If the Forest Conservation Laws are relaxed for the above mentioned districts of Vidarbha region irrigation facility will be made available in 59 per cent of agricultural land. This would lead to an improvement in the financial condition of the farmers in Vidarbha. Large-scale mining for the high-quality minerals available in the region could be started which would become a source of employment for the people, particularly unemployed youth in Vidarbha.

I would like to inform the Government that the forest cover in the said districts exceeds the international norms of 33 percent and also that these districts are included as backward districts under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana as per Article 5 of the Constitution of India. Hence, I would like to request that these districts be exempted from Forest Conservation Laws.

**(viii) Need to take immediate steps to save the distressed Ethanol Industry**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (Panaji): Sir, the decision to mix 5 percent ethanol in Petrol had been taken about 5 years back by the erstwhile NDA Government. Its main objective in taking this step was to reduce the import of petrol and save foreign exchange, make the country self-sufficient in the matter of oil as also to establish an ethanol industry in the country. It had also been decided that the prescribed limit of 5 percent would be gradually increased after carrying out a review in this regard. In view of the said decision of the Government crores of rupees were invested in this industry in the country. Maharashtra alone has nearly Rs. 600 crores riding on the said industry.

But, the ethanol industry is facing a crisis now. The Government has authorized the oil companies to buy ethanol. The oil companies are buying ethanol at the rate of Rs. 14 per litre whereas the production cost of ethanol comes to about Rs. 24 per litre. This has doomed the entire industry. Many factories have been closed down and many are on the verge of closure. Many people associated with this industry are on the verge of losing crores of rupees.

Hence, I would like to request the hon. Minister to formulate an action-plan to bail out this industry from these crisis and the purchase price of ethanol by oil companies should be fixed at at least Rs. 30 per litre.

**(ix) Need to restore the pathway (leading to Jodhpur railway station), under the control of Defence to the local people of the region.**

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (Jodhpur): Sir, The Defence Department has a lot of land under its control in my Lok Sabha constituency Jodhpur. The department had acquired this land from farmers. The road pathways of the village were also taken into possession alongwith the lands. On taking possession of the roads, the Ministry of Defence has blocked them. As a result, the people from villages adjoining Jodhpur have to traverse 50 Km to 100 Km to reach Jodhpur city. This is a hardship for the villagers. About 50 villages around Jodhpur are affected. These villages are situated at distance of 15-20 Km from Jodhpur railway station and bus-stand but since the direct approach roads have been closed the villagers have to travel 50 to 100 Kms to reach there. Residential colonies have come up upon the land acquired by the Ministry of Defence. There is no harm in allowing passage through the said residential colonies. Hence, I would like to request the Defence Minister that an order should be issued to allow passage to people of these villages through the colonies developed now.

**(x) Need to speed up the conversion work of two lane into four lane from Sira-Hariyur to Haveri in Karnataka**

*[English]*

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA (Davangere): I would like to mention that the National Highways Authority of India has slowed down the conversion of two-lane into four-lane works on Sira-Hariyur-Chitradurga-Davangere-Harihar-Haveri project in Karnataka. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister by me earlier also. The Minister in his reply has stated that the work on this project would be completed by 31 March 2006. But even after eight months of the target date, no work has been started till now. If the Government starts work right now, it will take at least two to three years to complete the project.

Sir, people of these areas are facing great difficulties due to heavy traffic on these roads. Lot of accidents are also taking place daily. This is a serious matter and needs Government's immediate attention.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take urgent necessary steps to start the work immediately and complete it in a time bound manner so as to benefit the people of these region.

**(xi) Need to release the share of water of Ravi and Beas rivers to Rajasthan as per the agreement of 1981**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Sir, as per the Ravi-Beas river water sharing agreement signed by the then Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in 1981, Rajasthan was to get 8.6 MAF water as its share with the proviso that, till such time Rajasthan is not in a position to fully utilize its share of water, Punjab may utilize Rajasthan's share of water. Speedy development of Indira Gandhi Canal System from 1981 onwards has enabled Rajasthan to be in a position to utilize the entire share of water allotted to it. Only 8 MAF water is being released to Rajasthan at present. My constituency, Churu is suffering the most as it is not getting entire share of water allotted to it. Construction of canal has been stopped in Sardarshahar, Taranagar and Rajgarh Tehsils in Churu as the remaining share of water is not being released. Even where the canal and its distributaries have been complete and the areas have been opened for irrigation, the farmers are not getting their share of water due to short supply. The hopes of the farmers have shattered due to frequent famines as the farmers of this area are not getting due share of water from the Indira Gandhi Canal Project. Hence, I would like to request the Union Government to direct the Punjab Government and Bhakra-Beas Management Board to release 6 MAF water to Rajasthan.

**(xii) Need to modernize and upgrade Chengannur and Kayamkulam Railway stations in Kerala**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): Chengannur is the nearest and most convenient station for the devotees en-route to Sabarimala. Crores of devotees from across the country particularly from the Southern States visit this famous Shrine every year. This year the expected number of pilgrims is approximately 5 crores. But the existing facilities at this Railway Station are not sufficient to cater to the requirements of the vast number of commuters. The Kayamkulam Station was declared as a Junction few years back, but so far no work has been undertaken to increase the facilities at this station too. It is important to note that both these stations contribute significantly to the revenue earnings of the railways.

[Shrimati C.S. Sujatha]

Hence I urge upon the Government to take steps to include these two stations for modernization and upgradation of the facilities.

**(xiii) Need to set up a public sector cashew nut processing industry at Contai, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal**

SHRI PRASANTA PRADHAN (Contai): The Caju-nut is very growing cultivation to the peasants of India, specially at Sea-Shore area. In my constituency, Contui, Purbamedinipur, West Bengal huge amount of Caju-nut had been produced by the cultivators. But there are three or four small industries. Due to the insufficient processing in the Caju-industry the cultivator fell in great distress and sometime they get very small remuneration for, their products. Therefore the public sector industry be very necessary for the cultivators.

I draw the attention of the Small-Scale Industries Department and Ministry, so that a proper Cazu-factory may be installed.

**(xiv) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Etawah, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Sir, drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development through this House I have to request that the population of my parliamentary constituency Etawah is around 20 lacs, and there are several establishments of the Central Govt. But there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in Etawah. This has been a long pending demand to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya there to provide better education to common men. There is not even a single Kendriya Vidyalaya within a radius of 200 kms. The state govt. is ready to provide land also to set up Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Hence, the hon. Minister is requested to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya there on top priority basis in the interest of people keeping in view the people's demand and better education so that the children of common man including those of the officers and employees working in the railways, government offices and public sector undertakings may avail the benefit of popular teaching of Kendriya Vidyalaya.

**(xv) Need to simplify the procedure for issuance of domicile certificate in Uttaranchal**

SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR (Haridwar): Sir, the state govt. of Uttaranchal has made it compulsory to submit domicile certificate and caste certificate with application form for education, employment and govt. services. The procedure for issuance of original domicile certificate has been made much complicated by demanding the record of 18 years' old registered land. Many such families are also residing in Uttaranchal whose ancestors have been living in rented accommodation for 20/30 years and have been in govt./private services and some have set up small industries and shops etc. These people do not have any document pertaining to land. That is why they and their children cannot get a domicile certificate. I want that the system of issuing domicile certificate on the recommendation of Gram Pradhan, Sabhasad or any other people's representative be adopted in Uttaranchal also as is in vogue in other states so that domicile certificate may be issued to the families residing there for the last 20/30 years.

**(xvi) Need to set up construction of Koyal Irrigation Project**

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR MANJHI (Gaya): Sir, the foundation stone of Northern Koyal Irrigation Project in Magadh Commissionery of Bihar was laid in 1976 with allocation of Rs. 75.76 lacs. In spite of spending Rs. 550 crore, this project is still pending. If this project is implemented, then the farmers belonging to Magadh Commissionery of Bihar and Palamu district of Jharkhand will be benefitted. 90 per cent of the cost of this project is to be borne by the Bihar govt. and 10 per cent of that by the Jharkhand govt. The work of installing gates on the barrage and dam has to be completed by the Jharkhand govt. and that of canal has to be completed by the Bihar govt. The project cost was increased to Rs. 12895 million in 2005. But it is a matter of regret that the project has not been undertaken yet.

I demand from the govt. through this House that this project be immediately undertaken so as to benefit lacs of farmers of Bihar and Jharkhand.

**(xvii) Need to set up Karur Textile Park under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park in Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY (Karur): Karur is the centrally located district in Tamil Nadu. It is famous for its



home textiles. Various types of textile units are located in and around Karur. Allied industries like ginning and spinning mills, dyeing factories, weaving, etc. which employs around 2,00,000 people are also located here.

Sir, there is a long pending demand for the approval of Karur Textile Park Project under Scheme for integrated Textile Part (SITP) and the above proposal is pending with the Union Government. Overall Karur generates around Rs. 2,000 crore a year in foreign exchange through direct and indirect exports. The main endeavour is to reach the exports to Rs. 10,000 crores by the year 2010.

Karur is identified as one of the "Towns of Excellence" for Textile Exports under the Exim policy. For this, more infrastructural facilities are the immediate necessity. Besides, if the Karur Textile Park as a SITP is implemented, it will generate more direct and indirect employment and will help the exporters of Karur to obtain a cutting edge in the global competitive scenario in the present WTO dispensation. In this regard, the process of acquisition of entire land has also been completed and the Project Report was also prepared.

In the present circumstance, setting up of Karur Textile Park Project under SITP is viable. Hence, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to take urgent necessary action in the matter and do needful.

**(xviii) Need for an enquiry into the work done under Sam Vikas Yojna at Shahjahanpur and Bhakhani block of Hardoi district in Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Sir, the Govt of India had issued instructions to the district administration of Hardoi to get the canal lying closed since 25 years completely cleansed and opened with the funds of food for work programme on my request.

The Govt. of India provided a huge sum of money for cleansing the same canal in Shahjahanpur district under the Sam Vikas Yojna.

Work is lying incomplete on the Barban branch of the said canal started under the Food for Work Programme but the work of not a single rupee has been done on the Shawaizpur branch.

The irrigation department of Shahjahanpur district spent all the money, but water was not released in the canal, the money spent so far has gone waste.

I demand from the Government that the work done under Samaj Vikas Yojana in Shahjahanpur and the work done by Bhakhani block of Hardoi district under Food for Work Programme be enquired into by the Government of India.

**(xix) Need to construct a Central Warehouse for firework manufacturers in suburbs of Sivakasi in Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI (Sivakasi): Sivakasi in Virudhunagar District of Tamil Nadu, through more than 600 fireworks factories with an annual turnover of approx. Rs. 700 crores proves to be a major contributor of major taxes including foreign exchange on exports, thus helping the exchequer of the State as well as the Nation.

At present the fireworks Manufacturer pack them, and handover the consignments to the fleet operators for onward dispatches to the upcountry area dealers. Many operators do not own lorries, but depend on hire basis lorries, on those occasions they are keeping the fireworks packages in buildings situated within the town limit, which is very dangerous.

In view of the above, I urge the Government to do the needful for construction of a Central Warehouse (store-house) in a suitable place in the suburb of Sivakasi with the easy access to the proposed North South Corridor four way road, so that they can keep their goods in this warehouse in safe custody.

**(xx) Need for double-laning of National Highway from Gangtok to Jaigong, Sikkim**

SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI (Sikkim): The Central Government is currently constructing National Highway in Sikkim (Gangtok-Mangan-Chungthan-Lacheng-Kalep-Jaigong) under the Single Laning Project (Width – 12 metres, with 3.75 metres as black top). However, given the potential importance of this Highway, which will emerge as the lifeline of Sikkim, double-laning of this Highway, is necessary.

[Shri Nakul Das Rai]

Today Sikkim has emerged as an all season tourist destination, with tourists from all over the world, visiting the state to enjoy the natural beauty and peaceful atmosphere. Under these circumstances, world class infrastructure is necessary. Double laning of the mentioned National Highway would facilitate, higher tourist inflow and movement to all parts of Sikkim. Besides, it would also ensure implementation of various programmes initiated by the state government.

The Centre should also consider double laning of Chunthang-Lachung Highway in Sikkim for faster implementation of various development projects.

Further, the Centre should consider double-laning of Sewak-Gangtok National Highway as it is the only Highway connecting Sikkim with rest of India. The highway should also be made an all season road for smooth movement of tourists and heavy vehicles, necessary for the day-to-day living and development of people of Sikkim.

13.07 hrs.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY BILL, 2006

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 23.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University for promotion and development of English and other Foreign Languages and their Literature, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University for promotion and development of English and other Foreign Languages and their Literature, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, I support the English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006.

13.08 hrs.

(SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*)

As the hon. Minister has informed that this Bill is presented for setting up and incorporating a teaching university for enrichment and development of English literature and other foreign languages and to provide for the matters connected or incidental thereto. In the present times of globalization, the prominence of English is increasing in the world including India. Sir, through you, I want to say that the Central Universities are being set up in great numbers but the quality of education should also be taken care of and it should also be seen that the higher education is of world class. Schools/Colleges are being set up by the states at state level, similarly, keeping in view the requirement of the North-Eastern states, central universities should be set up there and at other places as well but it should be ensured that the quality of education and the research facilities available there are world class which are not presently available. Through you, I demand from the Govt. that it should pay attention towards this. As English education has been enjoying prominence in our country, people in our country have got more jobs in the field of computers and Information Technology than there in China and demand of our experts has increased in the developed countries owing to English language. There was an institution in Hyderabad registered as a society under the Hyderabad Registration Act. English, German and French languages are taught in the said institution. If Russian, Chinese and the languages spoken in our other neighbouring countries are also taught in this institution, it will prove more useful. This institution is in Hyderabad, its campuses will be there at Lucknow as well as at Shilong. English will be taught through distance education system. Indira Gandhi National Open University is already providing education through distance education system. People in jobs are taking education from IGNOU. This university will continue providing distance education but duplicacy should be avoided.

There are Central Universities in all the states. Right now, there was a demand for Kerala. Rajasthan is the largest state in terms of area. The state government of Rajasthan has done a revolutionary work by bringing about

basic changes in the field of education as a result of which the UNESCO has given award to the state govt. and its education department. The Rajasthan University, Jaipur should be accorded the status of Central University as this is one of the biggest and oldest universities. The state govt. has written to the Centre many a times. The hon. Minister of State for Education and other Members also are present here. I would like to request him that no discrimination should be meted out to the Rajasthan University and status of Central university is accorded to it.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it is said that institution of English and foreign languages will be operational here. Certain powers and rights will be conferred on it, His Excellency the President of India will be its Visitor and provisions for Vice-Chancellor, Rector etc are there. I want to say to the Govt. that even after 59 years of independence, little attention is paid towards teaching of Hindi which is our national language under the Constitution, it should be taken care of and given due place in the Central University.

Mahatma Gandhi Kendriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya has been set up at Vardha but there are many problems despite the fact that it is fully centrally funded. It should have become fully functional in three to four years but it is not so. It seems that the govt. is indifferent to national language Hindi and dreams of Gandhiji. I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Mahatma Gandhi Kendriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Vardha be also taken care of. I support it. The employees of the English Institute will remain unaffected as they would be absorbed in it with their rights, duties and powers. This will certainly be a good centre of English and other foreign languages.

As I have said at the outset, the teachers in higher education are comparatively lagging behind their counterparts in developed countries in terms of quality. Earlier, Taxila and Nalanda universities were there in our country and thousands of foreign students used to come here to pursue education but now the govt. is setting up the institute of foreign languages so that students from foreign countries can come here to pursue English and other foreign languages literature and India becomes again the Vishwa Guru (Preceptor to the World). Such arrangements should be made in the universities.

With these words, I support this Bill and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAWA (Jaipur): I support the demand of Rasa Singh Rawatji for according the status of Central University to the Jaipur University. I hope, you will take care of the issue this time. It is my request that this university is accorded the status of a Central University. I hope, you will take care of this issue while replying to it.

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagaur): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter. My name should also be associated to this.

*[English]*

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME (Nominated): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman Sir. I rise to support the English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006.

Sir, this Bill is unique in its structure as this would be the only University in the entire country that has jurisdiction in terms of its addressal of resources and facilities to the entire country. It will address the concerns to improve the standards of English and foreign languages.

The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL) was first established in Hyderabad in 1958. Then the scope of this organization was exclusively for English. In 1972, there was an expansion of its facilities and it included additional languages and the Institute was renamed as the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages. In the year 1973, CIEFL was declared as a Deemed University under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Besides improving the standards of English and the teaching of languages like Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish, through research and training of teachers, the main academic concerns of the CIEFL include producing innovative learning-teaching material in print and electronic media formats, evolving indigenous ways of testing language proficiency, providing expertise in language and teacher education to professionals, promoting interdisciplinary research in literary and cultural studies, and developing critical intercultural understanding of civilizations.

The academic programme of the CIEFL are undertaken through its five Schools of Studies, namely the School of English Language Education, the School of Language Sciences, the School of Critical Humanities, the School of Distance Education, and the School of Foreign Languages, with different Centres under each of them.

[Shri Francis Fanthome]

Apart from its main campus at Hyderabad, the CIEFL campuses at Lucknow and Shillong also to carry out its major functions for the benefit of students and teachers from the northern and northeastern parts of the country.

About 300 students are presently pursuing their studies for M.A., M. Phil, and Ph.D. degrees in the CIEFL institutions. Besides, the CIEFL is also imparting education through distance education to nearly 700 students enrolled for the various Post-Graduate Certificate, Diploma and Degree courses as well as for research work leading to M.Phil, and Ph.D. The CIEFL is also offering part-time certificate, diploma and advanced diploma courses to more than 650 students.

Over the years, the CIEFL has grown in stature and has earned recognition even abroad as a centre of excellence in the study of English and major foreign languages. It is one of the few institutions where the standards of its qualifications are recognized world-wide and it is widely respected for the quality of the work it imparts and the kind of facilities it provides to the students who come to this institution.

With the advent of globalization and opening of world economies the mobility of people of all walks of life across international boundaries has phenomenally increased during the recent years. This has resulted in added pressure on the institutions offering foreign language courses world over. The responsibilities of the CIEFL have also increased manifold on this count and it will have to expand and diversify its activities in the imminent future. It is in this context that the Government of India has decided to establish this University as an organization that will address the future challenges of a globalized economy.

The CIEFL would require greater autonomy for discharging its added responsibilities. At the same time, it needs to be more accountable and transparent in its functioning. Both these requirements can be met by conferring on it the status of a full-fledged Central University through an Act of Parliament. The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006 (since renamed as English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006) was, therefore, introduced in the Rajya Sabha for the establishment and incorporation of the CIEFL as a Central University.

The salient features of the aforesaid Bill are as under:

- (i) The Bill seeks to dissolve the 'Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad', a Society established under the Hyderabad Societies Registration Act and to establish and incorporate a teaching University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- (ii) The headquarters of the University shall be at Hyderabad, campuses at Lucknow and Shillong, and it may establish campuses at such other places as it may deem fit.
- (iii) All the property, rights, powers and privileges, debts, liabilities and obligations of the CIEFL Society shall be transferred to the University.
- (iv) The employees of the CIEFL shall hold their employment in the University by the same tenure and on the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension and gratuity, and all other conditions of service would continue to prevail.
- (v) The powers and functions of the Visitor, Authorities and Officers of the University are on the pattern of the existing Central Universities. Likewise, the subject matters and mode of framing of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University are broadly in accordance with the provisions existing in the Acts of other Central Universities. The Bill also provides that all Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette and laid before both the Houses of Parliament.
- (vi) The annual accounts of the University shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and shall be laid before both the Houses of Parliament along with the audit report.
- (vii) During the transitional period, the appointment of the first Officers and the constitution of the first Authorities of the University would be made by the Central Government on specified terms.

Presently, the financial requirement of the University is estimated as nonrecurring expenditure of Rs. 4.75 crore and Rs. 11 crore as recurring expenditure. As the CIEFL is also being fully funded by the UGC, no additional

outlay would be required for funding of the proposed University.

The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha referred this Bill to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. The Report has, now, been received and we have, now, been given this Bill to pass in the Lok Sabha.

I would only like to draw the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development to Clause 42 of the proposed Bill. Clause 42 refers to barring all employees on Officer of the University from any matter related to legal action against them for any act that they think is performed in good faith.

Looking at the present scenario of transparency and accountability, I feel that we need to be responsible for the kind of University we establish and the people responsible for the organization need to be accountable to the people they seem to address.

Therefore, there needs to be a little flexibility on this that they need to be accountable to the due process of law and not be barred from being accountable to the legal system.

With these few words, Sir, it is my pleasure to support the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (Mathurapur): Sir, I rise to support the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006.

I would try not to repeat what my predecessor has stated in all details. But I would like to draw the attention of this House regarding the growth of higher education in India, which has been guided by recommendations and suggestions made by various Committees, Boards and Commissions set up before and after Independence.

We would recall that there were Woods Despatch (1854), Hunter Commission (1882), the Indian Universities Commission (1902), Central Advisory Board of Education (1923), Inter-University Board, now known as Association of Indian Universities (1924), the University Education Commission (1948), the Education Commission (1964), Committee on Problems of University Administration (1969), Committee on Governance of Universities (1969), Review Committee on UGC (1977), and Committee on the Working of Central Universities (1982).

Sir, I hope, I shall not be disturbed during the few minutes when I speak. The University Education Commission (1948) headed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan set out the aims of higher education in the following words:

"Democracy depends for its very existence on a higher standard of general, vocational and professional education. Dissemination of learning incessant search for new knowledge, unceasing effort to plumb the meaning of life, provision for professional education to satisfy the occupational needs of our society are the vital tasks of higher education."

The Education Commission (1964) headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari recommended *inter alia*, and I shall be quoting only two from that, "...improvement in quality of teaching and learning; introduction of internal and continuous education in place of external examination."

Based on the Report of the Education Commission (1964), the first National Policy on Education was formulated in 1968. Making a fresh assessment of status of education in the country, the National Policy on Education was adopted in 1986, which reaffirmed that education was a unique investment in the present and the future. The Policy urged that in the context of unprecedented expansion of knowledge and data-base, higher education has to be dynamic, constantly covering uncharted and newer areas. It also proposed that a large number of universities and colleges in the country needed all round improvement and that the main emphasis in the immediate future should be on their consolidation and expansion.

Against this backdrop, we are to consider the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006.

Currently, the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad offers academic programmes in English, Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish. The Institute provides for the study of English and foreign languages and their literatures, organization of research, training of teachers, production of teaching materials, and extension services to help improve the standards of the teaching of English and foreign languages in India. It is the only University in India catering exclusively to the teaching and learning of foreign languages.

[Shri Prof. Basudeb Barman]

The main programmes proposed by the Institute now for expansion and diversification of its activities in the near future include introduction of a few more foreign languages like Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Burmese and Thai.

These also include strengthening of the existing Centres for European Studies, Cultural Studies, Japanese Studies, etc., and establishment of a new Centre for American Studies, starting 'English Online' programmes, and conversion of instructional material produced by the Institute into digital format.

The Institute is presently a registered society and an institution declared to be a deemed university under Section 3 of the UGC Act and, therefore, its functional autonomy is susceptible to be affected by various authorities like Registrar of Societies, UGC and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I hope and we will all agree that its incorporation as a Central University will ensure its governance in terms of statutory provisions made under established norms and procedure, without outside interference; and its Vice-Chancellor will be appointed by the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Further, it will have statutory powers to provide for instructions in the relevant branches of learning and to make provisions for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge for furtherance of its objects, without undue interference by outside agencies.

Thus, it may be evident that the Institute on becoming a Central University will gain in terms of functional autonomy and freedom from Governmental control. Moreover, a Central University status is likely to help receiving enhanced Central funding for its sustained all-round growth in the coming years, which would help the country in its academic pursuit in the sphere of teaching and learning of English and foreign languages, and, which, I believe, we will all agree, is a crying need of any nation today.

The objects of the proposed University shall be, *inter alia*, to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional, research and extension facilities in the teaching of English and major foreign languages and literatures in India; to train language teachers in methods and approaches appropriate to the Indian context; to provide expertise in language and teacher education to foreign professionals; to evolve ways of testing of language

proficiency; to make provisions for innovative teaching/ learning materials in both print and electronic media; to take appropriate measures for inter-disciplinary studies and research in literary and cultural studies; and lastly to develop critical inter-cultural understanding of world civilizations.

I believe and I hope that the House will agree that the incorporation of this Institute as a Central University will be enhancing our academic progress.

With these words, I support the Bill and request all the hon. Members to pass the Bill today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It would have been better, had its title been "Foreign languages including English". But, title is such that it gives impression as if *English* is the language of India while others are foreign languages for the teaching of which a Central University is being set up. Nevertheless, I appreciate its objective because one of its branches is being set up in Uttar Pradesh too. Keeping in view the self respect attached to the language in various countries of the world except India, learning of world languages be come the biggest need in this era of globalization. There is a very well organized country known to us by the name 'Canada'. According to its constitution, Britain's Queen is its Head of State. But, there is a small province Quebec which has been agitating for the last 30 years that English is being forced upon their French language. Referendum has been conducted there three times and now the Canadian Government has approved to accept the French language and give autonomy to Quebec within Canada. When the Vice-President of France started speaking in English a in the Conference of the European Commonwealth Market countries in Belgium, the President of France walked out of the House during his speech saying that speaking in English is the highest dishonour to the big and great nation of France. I am mentioning this incident because the intellectuals of India need to think that how careful every nation is regarding its pride of language. A parliamentary delegation of India recently visited Portugal and Spain under the leadership of Shri Priyaranjan Dasgupta ji. A small country Portugal, which ruled a state of India for hundreds of years, is an important country of southern Europe with a population of one crore but no one whether literate or illiterate speaks English. Every person feels proud that he speaks Portuguese and that it is not only their national language

but also the language of the people. And there is Spain, which is a major trading country in the world having a population of four crore. Even though, it is a part of Europe but no other language is spoken there except Spanish. It is only here in India where this misconception prevails that English is the language of the world and we would be marginalized if we will not learn it. Recently, I boarded a commercial vessel from China and the captain served me Coca Cola saying I must drink it as it was served in my honour. Except a small word 'Coca Cola' in English, everything was written in Chinese on the whole of the bottle. When I asked him which language they used when caught in turbulent sea, he told that they do not know any other language except Chinese. The Chinese people do not know if some other language is spoken or learnt in the world except Chinese.

It is all right that we should learn the languages of the world but now English is not the international language to contact other countries in the world. That we would be sidelined in the world if we will not know various languages of the world - this belief should be created in the intellectuals of India and some other languages should also be added to it if some university in being set up with this objective. Persian was the official language of India for a long time. We have very deep relations with the Arab countries and have large scale trade relations with them also. I think that a lot of young people can get the employment as a translator if Arabian or Persian languages are taught in the universities. They can get job outside the country. I met a boy in Portugal who had studied in Jawaharlal Nehru University. I asked him the reason for his being there and he told that he had got a job through Indian Embassy since he had learnt Portuguese language. In Spain also, there were young persons who had learnt Spanish language from JNU and had got job as a translator through Indian Embassy.

The way unemployment is rising in India and the educated youth are roaming on the streets, there is need to open some specialized institutes of foreign languages so that they can learn the languages there and find jobs abroad.

Secondly, I want to say that the respect for the languages of India should not be lowered because of this. The Government of India has opened a University under the Central Act in the name of Mahatma Gandhi in Wardha, where he had served, for the teaching of Hindi. Its headquarters has been set up in Wardha but infighting is the order of the day there. The Government

had constituted a Commission to examine the circumstances there and the Commission has submitted its report. But, this report is lying for the six months as Arjun Singh ji is unwell and thus has no time to look into the report. He has been disposing a little bit of correspondence from hospital itself. I would like to appeal and I would feel happy if some of his work. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, it is wrong, it is not proper. He attends office. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I wish that it turns out to be wrong and some of his work is given to our colleague Fatmi ji also. I was saying this in his favour. But, I would be happy if he does not want to look at the correspondence.

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: Sir, I would wish to remain under our seniors as long as they are there.

SHRI SURESH WAGHMARE (Wardha): Sir, what have you just said about the Hindi University is true. I know it all whatever you have said as I belong to Wardha. I know the situation there and agree with you completely.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: You understand but Fatmi Bhai does not agree. He thinks that only he respects Arjun Singh and Mohan Singh does not respect him. I respect him more than you and from an earlier time. My question is that whenever such issues come up, the Ministry of Human Resource Development must consider it. If the Government does not pay attention to improve the conditions there than I think that the best Institute of Indian language, which receives crores of rupees from the Government of India is in the danger of getting ruined. With this appeal that one institute in the memory of Ambedkar Saheb has also been opened by them in Lucknow, I do not know whether it is in good condition? Why Government of India is opening University? It has facilitated the appointment of all the retired persons from the academic world as Vice-Chancellor. That is right but what would happen to the quality of education? If Universities are to be opened to provide employment to one's academicians then I think such situation is not good. Therefore the Government of India must arrange for the monitoring of Universities after opening them so that their quality may improve. In the true sense of the term when students passing out from such Universities go to France, Germany and England then people should have good opinion about them. A country like USA, and its President

[Shri Mohan Singh]

are saying that if American youth do not learn Hindi, they will lag behind. American Government will spent 15 million USD on Hindi in the current budget. America is encouraging Hindi, Hindi speaking people's clout is also increasing in Australia. The Government of England is saying that the knowledge of English language of their youths is not as good as the knowledge of English language of the Indian boys going there. But we are unable to run properly a University for our mother tongue and National language, which is a universal language given by Gandhi ji. I think it is an unfortunate situation. With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the English and Foreign languages University Bill, 2006 introduced by hon. Minister of Human Resource Development. Only one school by this name is being run in the entire country which is located in Hyderabad. Sir, our country is so big and there is only one University, one college here. I have tried to get information in this regard. That University was being run by a registered society under Societies Registration Act. There the number of students learning English and other foreign languages was not satisfactory and it remained well within 100, 150 and 200. I want to say that in this era of globalization and commercialization, apart from mother tongue the knowledge of other languages is essential as it helps in getting employment. Also the people across the border will try to understand one another. We know that the problem of unemployment is increasing day-by-day but keeping in view the increase in trade and other employments many of our students lag behind due to lack of knowledge of other languages. Now the Minister of Human Resource Development has introduced this Bill-Disbanding University being run under older society, the English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006 has now been introduced. Its objective to make more arrangements to provide courses in other languages in the country is very good

I would like to say that one University and one college is not sufficient for the people who want to carry out their businesses in other countries and want to learn German, Chinese or Arabian language. My personal suggestion is that a department of foreign languages should be opened by the Government in the existing universities located in various regions of our generly. For that purpose infrastructure facilities should be provided, teachers should be provided teachers should be appointed, and only then we shall be able to propagate and popularise those languages.

My preceding Speaker Shri Mohan Singh jee was saying and it is right also that the knowledge of other languages is necessary, they must be learnt but why our National language is being ignored? We must make provisions to honour and establish it. For that, Department of Human Resource Development must make arrangement in various colleges so that people from foreign countries who have got employment in India may learn Hindi. It will popularise and propogate Hindi language in the country and the world.

It has been provided in 46 sections. Through these various sections all information from the setting up of University to the appointment of Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors and maintaining discipline in the University have been given. This Bill is praise-worthy. I support this Bill with these words, I conlude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are many speakers left to participate in this discussion. Therefore, I personally request you to conclude your speeches at the most in four minutes each. Otherwise, we would not be able to take up other important items.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, we should be allowed to use more time as two hours were allotted for discussion on this issue. We have not even taken one hour to discuss this issue. Hence, we can take more time for this legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly, we will try to accommodate all of you, but I was only mentioning the fact that a number of speakers are still left to speak on this issue.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to discuss the English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006, that has been proposed by the Minister of State for HRD.

Wanted educated, highly skilled professionals in the age group of 25 and 40, country of origin no bar, preferably English speaking—this reads like a classified advertisement. You may not find such an advertisement anywhere in our country. But over the last five years, developed countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Japan have been putting out such advertisements, and India with its population has been answering that call in droves. Recently, countries like Australia, New Zealand and Ireland have joined in.



By 2010, the demand for Indians will be at its peak. Why this hunt for young, skilled English knowing workers? Health care has improved, life expectancy has lengthened. But while people are living longer, it does not necessarily mean that they are working longer years. The worst part of it is, there are not enough young people taking their place in the workforce, especially in developed countries. The number of people aged sixty and over is growing faster. It has happened in Japan.

The United Kingdom today requires a larger base of younger working people, around 500,000, over the next five years. Given this demographic situation, our country with its higher percentage of population below 40 years becomes the perfect source. Though only ten per cent of the eligible age group gets a college education, in numerical terms that size numbers 72,30,000. That is the size of the Indian population that gets a college education. Another 1,30,000 Indian students pursue higher education in foreign lands. Today the challenge is to make them employable. An opportunity is at hand to spread throughout the developed world.

This reminds me of what Lord Macaulay propounded on 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1835. He said, "...to create a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect." In the next sentence Lord Macaulay had stated, and this is more important, "To that class we may leave it to refine the vernacular dialects of the country, to enrich those dialects with terms of science borrowed from the Western nomenclature and to render them by degrees for vehicles for conveying knowledge to the great mass of population."

In the years since our attainment of freedom, we have regained our self-esteem. Importantly, we have used the very language inflicted on us to compete with those who imposed it on us. That is the ultimate victory of the vanquished. There are more Indians today, around 350 million, who are cognizant of English than the people of the United Kingdom, for that matter the inhabitants of the United States also.

We can reach even greater heights undreamt of in the past. Language is commerce today. It is a free trade agreement of ideas and feelings. That is why, when Thomas L. Friedman in his book "The World is Flat" compares his journey to India with that of Columbus and states that Columbus began an unplanned journey to India but landed in America. Mr. Friedman embarked upon a well-planned journey to India but arrived in America. This is the impression Bangalore created on him.

The English and Foreign Languages University Bill seeks to confer on it the status of a full-fledged Central University. The responsibilities of the Central Institute have increased manifold and there is a requirement of greater autonomy to discharge their responsibilities. It will become more accountable and I hope will be more transparent in its functioning too. This Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages has two regional centres—one at Shillong and another at Lucknow. Other than teaching in English, it also has brought about a substantial improvement in the standards of teaching English. Post Graduate Courses in Arabic/German/French/Russian/Spanish are also imparted. Even Japanese is being taught. I would suggest that there is a need to introduce academic programmes in Chinese in due course of time, adequate faculty members may also join as this is going to be the only university in India which will cater exclusively to the teaching and learning of foreign languages. Other than learning the language, disciplines should also be there to study their sociology, their history, their anthropology and their literature, etc.

English is a global language but economic and demographic drivers of language use and spread are throwing up other languages such as Mandarin, Spanish and Arabic as well. This also should be taken note of.

I would like to only mention that in Section 6, Sub-Section 11 of the Bill, a provision also is there to establish, with the prior approval of the Central Government, such campuses, centres and specialized laboratories or other units for research and instruction, within or outside India, as are in the opinion of the university necessary for the furtherance of its objects. This gives scope to the proposed university to set up centres in different parts of the country. I would suggest that Orissa does not have a Central University till date. A large number of students who have been taking admission in this Institute in the last 15 years have gone abroad. They have been employed in different parts. I would suggest that whenever you are thinking of expanding different Centres, a Centre can be thought of in Orissa because faculties are there and a number of other States can also take advantage. Orissa should get the priority and accordingly a Centre can also be opened in Orissa. This also should be taken note of. I support this Bill, as this Institute was first started as a centre was converted into a deemed university, and now it is going to be converted into a Central University.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill. It was started as an Institute under the Societies Legislation Act. But the responsibility discharged by that university contributed greatly to the development of our country. Probably because of that, in 1973, it was made as a deemed university.

14.00 hrs.

Now it is being made a Central University. While supporting this Bill, I would like to bring to your attention that since we are expanding our knowledge to different new horizons, which is again our requirement, we have to think in terms of setting up Central Universities for different purposes. It is good that language and various other areas of education are covered.

India is one of the biggest practicing democracy that exists in the world. We claim it and the world accepts it also. We do not have an institute to train the cadres for democratic practices. We were discussing about the Panchayati Raj institutions and experiences of that. We know that there are 6 lakh of panchayats in the country and probably if you take 12 Members, you can imagine several millions of panchayat members are elected; one-third of them are women, quite considerable numbers are harijans and tribals. I think they require some meaningful training so that they can contribute a great deal to the cause for which they are dedicating themselves.

Since the Government is now thinking in slightly different terms—for the promotion of language you are instituting a Central University—my request will be why not consider setting up a Central University for training cadre for democracy which is one of the prime tasks in our country today.

Chairman, Sir, you have suggested at the beginning of the discussion that there should be a Central University in Kerala. There is a very reputed institution—if you just glance through the Panchayati Raj Report—a unique institute for training people in democracy in Kerala, Trichur, called KILA, Kerala Institute of Local Administration. Probably one of the reasons why Panchayati Raj Administration in Kerala became more democratic, more accountable to people, more successful, is due to the contributions of this institute. It is very significant because it trains almost everybody who is elected to various Panchayati Raj Institutions there.

In this context, while supporting this Bill, I would like to make a request to you to consider that the Kerala Institute of Local administration, which is known as KILA, should be transformed into a Central University. I hope this idea might be considered by the Government since the Government is now thinking in terms of setting up Central Universities for different purposes rather than normal proclaimed purposes.

Regarding this Central University, I appreciate its evolution and the contributions that it has made. It is today probably one of the big requirements, especially in the context of globalization, that we come to know the world and the world come to know about us more; that we must have more organized cadre for doing translation, not only translation of literature but also translation of scientific materials.

So, the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad should think in terms of setting up a faculty, especially with eminent people for having good training to be imparted for professional translators so that they could bring in a lot of wisdom from the world over and add to the credit of our country and to the University.

These are the two specific suggestions I would like to make. So, I hope while replying, the Minister would please express his ideas about the proposals which we are making so that the discussion will have some meaning. I support this Bill.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, I rise to support the English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006. I think that the UFA Government is adding one more feather to its cap by passing this momentous Bill. I congratulate wholeheartedly the hon. Minister of Human Resources Development for bringing this legislation today in the august House.

I support this Bill because this Bill seeks to establish a central university consistent with the requirements of India today. As many speakers have underlined, today India has become an integral part of the world and the employment of the people of India have to be found elsewhere. Without the knowledge of English, it becomes impossible for people to move from one place to another.

Today, English has become a global language. In fact, the competition in the global economy will be related to the competition in our understanding of English and learning of English. Therefore, the requirements for

learning and research in English and foreign languages have increased. The existing Central Institute of Foreign Languages in Hyderabad is unable to cope with the responsibility that is showered upon it due to the growing importance of English. Hence there is an imperative need to convert that Institute into a Central University. This Bill does precisely that. Therefore, I support this Bill.

This University will be funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It will provide for distance education. It will try to bring a homogenous standard in teaching and learning English all over the country. In fact, this is unique in character because for the first time we are establishing a Central University at the national level for developing English as well as other foreign languages. The objects of the University are well laid down. They are consistent with the modern policy of education as well as modern teaching of English and learning of English.

While approving this Bill, I wish to point out one or two lacunae in the Bill. Clause 5 says that the objects of the University shall be to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional research and extension facilities. It leaves out training aspect. Training has now become one of the important aspects of every university. Therefore, training should also be an important objective of the University.

Coming to the officers of the University, it includes everybody who are mentioned in the statute. It leaves out the Chief Rector of the University. Therefore, it should also be included. The third important omission is that the Bill says that the constitution of the court as well as the constitution of the academic council will be as per the statutes of the university. But when we look into the statute of the university, it is only the constitution of the Finance Committee that has been given. But the constitution of neither the court nor the Executive Council nor the Academic Council is mentioned. It is left to the discretion of the Vice Chancellor concerned and it would provide for more arbitrariness in the constitution.

Unlike in other Central University Acts, for example, in the Pondicherry University Act, there is a constitutional provision in the statutes itself as to who will be the members of these bodies. But in this Bill there is a conspicuous omission about the constitution of these three important authorities of the University. This aspect should be taken care of.

With regard to the appointment of Chancellor, I would like to submit that in all the other Central Universities, the Vice President happens to be the Chancellor. The Chancellor is the Vice President of India. But in this case, the Government says that the Chancellor shall be appointed from a panel of these names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this Bill, the President is the Visitor.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: That is what I am saying. The President is the visitor. But the Chancellor normally happens to be the Vice President, but in this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Vice President is the Chancellor.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: In other Central Universities it is so. That is what I am saying. The Bill here does not provide for the appointment of the Vice President as the Chancellor. It may be better if he is made so and in that case the status of the University would be greater.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this Bill, the Chancellor would be appointed by the President.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: It is proposed to be done by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons. What I say is that the Chancellor should be the Vice President of India. One sentence will do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are suggesting amendments. It is not possible now because the Rajya Sabha has already passed it. We cannot make amendments now, then it will again have to go back to Rajya Sabha.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Sir, I am only giving suggestions to maintain impartiality, fairness and objectivity in appointment etc.

Sir, with regard to Dean of schools, there is a provision in the Schedule which says that even a Reader can be appointed as a Dean. It is not there anywhere in the Central University Act. At the best, a professor should be there, the senior most professor should be the Dean, failing which one Professor of the Department, or a Professor from amongst the three Departments must be there.

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

The Finance Officer of this University should preferably be from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service to maintain the accounts of the University in a proper manner. He should not be selected through a Selection Committee as has been contemplated in the University Act.

14.13 hrs.

[SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG *in the Chair*]

Sir, another suggestion about the Finance Committee is that the court has to be given every year the annual accounts, but in this Bill the Government says that the annual accounts and the financial estimates of the University prepared by the Finance Officer shall be laid before the Finance Committee for consideration and comments and thereafter submitted to the Executive for approval. This leaves out the submission of accounts to the court, which is a very important omission in this Bill. It is because one of the powers of the senate or the court is to look into and peruse the annual accounts of the University. But in this statute the Government is precluding the possibility of the court having a perusal at the accounts of the University. This should be included. These are some of the glaring gaps in this Bill while it may be filled up.

Sir, I also like to know as to what foreign languages that are going to be given importance in this University. The Government should make the position clear. I would feel that the University should pay more attention to functional English, communicative English. Like the other Central Universities it should emphasize on the relevance in its education, quality in education and access should be there for students belonging to the OBCs, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes. This language should be within the reach of the people who are downtrodden. It should not made the domain of higher echelons of the society. It should be made accessible to everyone.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to say that today is a historic day as far as the English language is concerned because we are converting a Central Institute of English into a Central University. But Sir, you know that there is a Central Institute of Indian Languages. It is an Institute for 18 Indian languages of which Tamil is a language which is made as a classical language. For the development of Tamil, after declaring it as a classical language, the Government has created a Centre of

Excellence for Classical Tamil at Mysore, set up of a Tamil Language Promotion Board, it has also said honouring and giving awards including international awards for Tamil scholars and linguistics and giving fellowships for research scholars conducting research in the field of classical Tamil. Therefore, when Tamil has become a classical language and it is included in the Central Institute of Indian Languages, my only fervent appeal to the Minister is, when you are converting a Foreign Language Central Institute into a Central University, this Central Institute of Indian Languages should also be made a Central University of Indian Languages which will take care of all the needs of regional languages and the regional languages also need to be developed. Unless regional languages are developed, the development of the people especially at the lower level will not be possible.

With these comments, I commend the Bill and the House will approve of it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURESH WAGHMARE (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may please be permitted to speak from this seat. I rise to support this Bill. Many universities have been established earlier too in the country and they have their own importance. But I would like to say that before establishing a new university the government should take care of the existing universities. As has been pointed out earlier, a Hindi University had also been established but that University is in a bad state. This University was run from Delhi for two years. Before establishing another University, the state of existing universities should be improved. There is a great need for an English and other languages University as it would help people in getting employment and would take the country forward. But at the same time the importance of our national language should not be undermined in any manner. This should be ensured. Other countries of the world have a keen sense of pride in their languages and generally do not prefer to speak in any other language. We have also adopted Hindi as our national language. The government has a policy regarding the use of Hindi in banks and in the administrative mechanism but, even so, we have not been able to embrace Hindi as a national language in the true sense. On the one hand we think of opening a university and on the other hand we mete out such treatment to Hindi. This is not right. Hence, I would like to say that the state of the existing language universities should be looked into and improved. Only after this we should move

forward in implementing the proposal of establishing a new university.

The government has taken steps to implement the proposal of an English and other languages University but it should also take care of the Hindi University situated in Wardha and it should also ensure that the importance of our national language Hindi should not be undermined in any way. We should take effective steps in this regard.

With these words I conclude. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006.

Now, this Institute is a deemed University and it is rendering a very good service for the development of the English language as well as other foreign languages. In the status of the deemed university, it is spreading its services not only in teaching the language skills but also the spoken language, the vocabulary through All India Radio and other audio-visual media. It is spreading its lessons and those lessons are very simplified to transmit the ideas of the English culture into other parts of the non-English culture.

As we all know, language exists in two forms. One is a spoken language of every language and the other is the written script. Because of the 26 alphabets in English, this language is very easy to learn and for the requirement of all people, this is spreading like anything. Though we call Hindi as a national language, but its spread is very limited because its script is in Devanagri and the spoken form is in other language. But as far as English language is concerned, it is a very simple one.

If you go into the history of our freedom struggle, our leaders then opposed the English language because of its authoritarian culture which was imposed on us. But now, as a language, English is a very good language which is playing a vital role in trade and commerce and politics and in knowing the all modes of lives around the world. That is why, though it is late, I appreciate that the Bill to incorporate the deemed university into a full Central University is a very good step. Now, the days are fast growing. In the globalization scenario, we must learn the

language very fast and for this purpose, this Bill will provide a good basis. In the post-Independent India, along with the English now Chinese, Japanese, German, French, Spanish, Arabic etc., are also taught in the deemed university now and if it becomes a Central University, this will be more useful throughout our country. There are provisions in this Bill. Along with Lucknow and Shillong every institute can be recognized as an institute affiliated to this University. So, likewise, I propose every State should have an institute to be recognized, to be affiliated with this CIEFL University.

Sir, I would like to suggest two or three suggestions. At page number 11, please see clauses 35 and 36. In case of dispute among the employees in conditions of service of the employees and arbitration and disciplinary cases against the students, these two paras are proposing the same disciplinary action. Here, I want to propose a separate arbitration machinery to deal with the disputes among employees and disputes among the student community.

At page 27, while maintaining the discipline amongst the students of the university, it is proposed here that Vice-Chancellor can impose, expel, rusticate and fine with an amount specified and can also debar. Along with these punishments, it is proposed that the examination taken can be cancelled. Here, I want to suggest that in the last para the words "examination can be cancelled" may be omitted from this Bill.

Clause 31 of the Bill talks of the Acting Chairman of meetings. There are so many Committees and Bodies. Of all these, in the absence of the elected Chairman, any member can be elected as the acting Chairman. So, I would suggest that this sentence can be re-framed by saying "except the first meeting of its formation." I say this because this will lead to avoiding the elected Chairman. That is why, I suggest that we should re-frame it like "except the first meeting of its formation"

In page 28, Clause 37 deals with Students Council. 20 students are to be nominated by the Academic Council on the basis of merit in studies, sports, activities and all-round development of personality. Here, I want to add cultural and literary activities can also be taken as the virtues to be elected to the Council. Hence I support the Bill.

DR. SEBASTIAN PAUL (Emakulam): Sir, I support this Bill. When the world is shrinking into the unique

[Dr. Sebastian Paul]

position of a global village, the importance of learning foreign languages has become all the more important. India's evolution into a democratic republic would not have been possible without the introduction of English as the medium of instruction and as a language of learning. We have to thank, in fact, Lord Macaulay, in this regard. Today, we have to learn English and other foreign languages in a more functional and meaningful way.

In the age of information technology, English has become the global language, the lingua franca of the cyber world. There are more English speaking people in India than the English speaking people in the land of English, that is, Great Britain. We can hear good English, east of Suez, in India. Hinglish, that is our English is overtaking the Queen's English. The Hyderabad Institute, which has rendered commendable service in the teaching of quality English is best suited to become a Central University. I foresee great future for this University which may become the world's most important and famous centre of English and other languages. I also suggest that among those foreign languages, Arabic can also be given prominence and importance because we have great connection, link with the Arabian countries and so many of our young people are going to the Arabian countries for earning their livelihood and foreign exchange.

With these words and recommendation, I once again support this Bill.

SHRI KIREN RIJU (Arunachal West): Sir, I rise to support the Bill called the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006.

I agree to all the proposals being made in this Bill but I would like to give some suggestions which, I feel, are important. While passing this Bill, the Government should consider all these points also.

The background of foreign languages in India is very long and I do not want to dwell upon that aspect. But, at the same time, it has not been satisfactory as far as English language and other foreign languages are concerned. We need language with quality. Speaking a language is one thing but knowing thoroughly a particular language is another thing.

The quality of English and other foreign languages in India is not up to the mark. When the Government of India is talking about 'Look East' Policy, I feel that

language is going to play a very important role in the policy formulated by the Government of India. Today, in the age of globalization, Mandarin language is going to play a very important role in determining the economic growth of a nation.

Sir, today India has a large work force, but that is limited to English language. Of course, English is a priority in terms of the number of people speaking that language and its importance. I am coming from North East India. When we talk about the 'Look East' Policy and going towards South East Asian countries, we must also look into the development of the languages spoken in East Asia and South East Asia and also the quality of speaking of those languages. For example, our hon. Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram speaks very high quality English and I wish everybody speaks like him.

Then, we should also give importance to other foreign languages like French, German and Japanese in our country. I would like to stress on the development of Mandarin, which is one of the most important Chinese languages, in India. In the United States and Europe, the number of students learning the Chinese language Mandarin is growing very fast, but we are not catching up and we are going to pay a very heavy price for this shortcoming. I wish the Government takes a very strong step towards the development of Mandarin in our country.

As far as opening of institutes in North East is concerned, we don't have institutes like Jawaharlal Nehru University and others in some cities of India, but I would request that these should also be opened in the North Eastern Region which is going to be a very important economic hub of our nation. When we are setting up this institute in Hyderabad, I would request that due importance must be extended to Eastern India and North East. For example, my State Arunachal Pradesh is the gateway to Myanmar and China and so our State is very important.

Lastly, one of our colleagues said with the setting up of this institute, our *rashtrabhasha* Hindi will be undermined. I do not think that stressing the importance of foreign languages would, in any way, undermine the importance of our *rashtrabhasha* Hindi.

With these few words, I support every word of this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the English and Foreign Language University Act 2006. As one of the hon. Members has stated, Nalanda and Taxshila Universities had attracted scholars from different parts of the world. The Oxford University holds a unique position. 17000 students from various countries study there and a wonderful pool of talent is available there. The standard of education is so high there that it boasts of at least 25 Prime Ministers of various countries as its alumni. Hence, the objective of the hon. Minister in bringing this Bill should also encompass our objectives.

The University proposed to be established by passing the English and Foreign Languages Act, 2006 is to be established in Hyderabad with branches in Shillong and Uttar Pradesh. I welcome and support the said decision. As regards the Allahabad University, an hon. Member has stated that Allahabad University has also been accorded the status of a Central University which is a very good thing. I remember that Allahabad University has a tradition of lingual studies. Many of its alumni have gone on to join IFS, IAS or IPS and many are holding good jobs in the country and abroad. As some of the hon. Members have said, the establishment of this University would enable many students to learn foreign languages. Our students know regional languages and English but this University would enable them to gain knowledge of other languages as well. Thereafter, they would be able to get jobs in Indian embassies in other countries as well as in other embassies. Hence, we should welcome this step of the government.

Sir, I would like to request that the government should make this course employment-oriented. The education should be linked to employment oriented studies so that students who pass out from the university are able to get jobs in a foreign country or within the country. It is true that a large number of Indians are settled in foreign countries. Hon. Shri Kailash Joshi is present in the House. He might be aware that when we had visited Bahrain base during our foreign tour, we had come across many people from Purvanchal and they were speaking Bhojpuri. Similarly there were many people from Uttar Pradesh. There are many Non-Resident Indians in foreign countries. I had visited Greece. There is, nearly 32 thousand strong Indian population there. But their biggest problem is that they are not able to speak the local language and these people mostly belong to Punjab. Not knowing the local

language creates a big problem for them. This university would enable people to learn such languages and they would be able to find employment in countries which have friendly relations with India. I have observed that when people from our country go to foreign countries, they feel shy while speaking in Hindi.

Sir, when I was Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1985, a Russian delegation had visited India. The Cultural Minister of Russia was also a Member of the delegation. You would be surprised to learn that he did not speak a single English word. They had a number of interpreters with them and whatever he said was being interpreted in English and other languages. But the point is that he spoke only Russian. He did not speak English at all. On the other hand, when Indians go abroad they speak only English. They converse only in English. They feel ashamed to speak in Hindi. People who know English feel themselves to be superior from others. Speaking in English has become a fashion. Now that we are going to give importance to other languages as well, it is necessary that Hindi should be deemed to be the first language of the country and it should be accorded due priority. Hindi speaking people should be given priority in all sectors.

Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that the government may consider my recommendations and implement them. I strongly support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, I stand today to discuss the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006.

As is evident from this Bill, it is already *a fait accompli*, as it has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha. We cannot even bring amendments. It mostly goes into the administrative part of this Institute not outlining what vision has gone behind this move to change this Institute from a mere institute or a society into a Deemed University in 1973 and now a proper University in 2006. It is very well known that our level of education is low. It is not that English is not taught in our schools. It is taught in our schools; it is taught in our colleges. In most Universities and Colleges, the language of education is English. Yet, we find today that our youths in this country are unable to express themselves in any language. Forget English, if in their own mother tongue they write something, they are not able to read their own handwriting. When English

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

is taught, it is taught in such a bad manner, in such a haphazard manner that there is no comprehension between the language that is spoken and what is intended. What this Bill does not project is this. Although huge amounts of money will be spent for this University, it does not say what qualifications the teachers or the instructors need to have to become faculty in this University. Will they be like the teachers of other schools and colleges or they will be teachers with special merit? What is required is to teach the teachers first how to teach a language. We have the Language Committee of Parliament which goes around the country, goes around to all the Offices including establishments that do research in this country. It forces them that they do everything in Hindi, and they make a joke out of it. There is a little blackboard in all these Offices and one single word in Hindi will be written in it, and it will be said: "Today's word in Hindi..." and English will be given; like "Thank You" and below that it will be written: "*Dhanyavad*". What are we trying to say? We are trying to say that everybody knows English and through English we learn Hindi. These moves seem very irrelevant and childish to me because they do not seem to hold much water.

Hyderabad will be the seat of this University and they will have branches in Shillong and Lucknow, which is welcomed. But, I would like to draw attention to clause 6, sub-Section X and XI where it says that this University can expand. Thought could be given to expand the horizon so that people from all parts of the nation could benefit from such Institutes of higher learning.

Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak about your home State. I like your home State very much. Orissa has consistently helped in augmenting the wealth of this country. It has done so in the past. In the shape of freight rationalization, it is doing so right now whether it is the pet project of some very big and powerful people here setting up industries in Orissa exploiting our mines and mineral wealth, but *per se* if we see the State, nothing has been done for the State. The Prime Minister when he visited Orissa recently said that instead of National Institute of Science (NIS), an IISER would be set up in Orissa which would definitely be an institute of higher learning, which would benefit the people of that State, not only that State—it would not only be limited to that geographical boundary—it would benefit that whole part of India. But, alas, nothing of the sort has happened; no move has taken place as of now. As a return gesture, I think, Orissa deserves to be counted in. When you are thinking of such an Institute in Hyderabad, you should

also think of an IISER or a Language Institute in Orissa which can help the people of that State.

Now, what this Government has to think is this. With our huge population, we always say that we have the workforce which is predominant in number. Everybody admits that our workforce is incapable. It is no longer considered that setting up an industry in India will give you a cheaper workforce because of inefficiency and because of inability to work properly on time and to meet the deadlines. Therefore, we have to train our workforce and we have to enable them. Language will be one major way by which you can expect our workforce to become stronger, more able and more competitive at an international level.

We have to recognize that although many Indians speak English, most of our teachers and accordingly students have no control over that language and thus deprived of this benefit, poor students in India remain non-competitive in the corporate sectors such as hospitality business.

Sir, it is said that Hindi is important. Of course, we respect Hindi but Hindi alone cannot solve all the problems of our country. It is just one language. All languages are equally important and have to be respected equally. Sir, my language and your language, Oriya is not a derivative of Sanskrit as many would like to think. It is a derivative of Pali. Being an ancient language, you need to develop that language also as a source of communication.

Sir, I come to my last point. In conclusion, I can say that although English would be taught in this Institute, it is no where mentioned in this Bill as to what other languages are going to be taught in this Institute. So, to enable the future generation of Indians, young boys and girls to be competitive in the international market, we have to teach them Spanish, French, Mandarin, and Japanese and Arabic also because our hon. Members from Kerala know that their voters go to Dubai, Bahrain and Qatar. So, let us have Arabic also. But these things have to be specified. This is just an administrative piece of paper as to who will do what. I think, this needs a re-think.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): Sir, I stand here to support the English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006. It is a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University for promotion and development of



English and other foreign languages and their literature and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Sir, let me start by saying that if there was a divide in India, it was over a language. The North South divide was definitely there. It has really come in this age as that divide really has become minimal, and the reason is that if South was doing very well, South has come up because of English language, and this realisation has come to the North a little late.

There were always the public schools with English medium. Now, I can say that even in the villages today in the North where it was predominantly taught in Hindi language. Even in my small village, there are two English medium schools and they are preferred to the Government schools. This is what India is all about. If I can say so, the advantage that India has over China is this. People always talk about the race between the dragon and the elephant.

The elephant is doing better than the dragon. It is the English language. May I also say that if there is a computer language so far in the world, is it due to the English language? That advantage has definitely been with us.

I remember, when I was in Japan, I was fortunate to meet their Ex-Prime Minister. When he was talking about the Information Technology, he said that there is a definite advantage that India has. I call IT not as 'Information Technology', but as 'India Technology.'

May I say that though this Bill has come belatedly, I feel that it is in the right direction? This Bill has been brought in, I would make it amply clear, is not at the cost of Hindi, at the cost of the regional languages. It is how we can really promote India to become a Super Economic Power. As very rightly put-forth by Goldman Sachs that 'India is on its way to become an Economic Power in 2025; and by 2050, India, China and America will be Super Economic Powers.' This Bill will pave the way for this to happen. It will give us a big boost.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: If you interrupt me so many times I would start speaking in Hindi ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make a long speech.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: Please give me some time. My party has five minutes left. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Sir, I shall also like to put-forth that the technology today has advanced so much that we need to really give a boost to this language. But as I say that in this Bill, we have talked about the English language, not given importance to other foreign languages, which we must do in some way or the other.

In every European country, it is compulsory for their students that they must learn two foreign languages. Therefore, Sir, if that is compulsory in all the European countries, I feel that it is very important that along with English, all other languages, which are also very important, greater stress and importance should be given. That must also reflect in this Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006. It should not be just English because we speak good English; we have been speaking good English; we speak better English than most of the European countries. But at the same time, let us also learn Chinese and Japanese. Those countries and their languages are also very important for us.

With these few words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my opinion on the bill brought in to set up a separate university for English and foreign languages. I rise to support this bill but while supporting, I want to express my views. The youth of our country got India freed at the cost of their lives. The Constitution of India was written and the great scholars of India decided it unanimously that Hindi would be the national language of entire India. It was accorded the status of national language of entire India. It was given the status of national language and Hindi was supported in each nook and corner of the country. More than fifty years have passed since we got freedom. Hindi is undoubtedly the official language but it is confined to papers only. Hindi week is celebrated today by the Government of India and the State Governments. We talk of promoting Hindi, but when it comes to implementation by making a law, then English over powers

[Shri Brajesh Pathak]

us. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya ji established a Hindi university in our country at Varanasi which is in Uttar Pradesh. But it is unfortunate that the people who were in favour of promoting Hindi and their ideology are no more in the country. I do feel that while taking debt from foreigners after our independence, we have become the slaves of the foreigners mentally ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister, this is not a matter to be laughed away. Today is an era of globalisation. The means of communications have transcended the boundaries of a country. The entire world has come on the one scale. It is true that English is spoken and understood at world level. But I want to know from the hon. Minister as to whether a country cannot progress without knowing English? Whether Japan, Canada and China have not made progress. Our colleague was just discussing that there are many countries which are excelling in competition in this era of industrialisation. China domineered in the whole world with its strength and labour force. Big industrialists of India also are afraid of Chinese products. In this regard, I want to cite the example of Uttar Pradesh that when the sandals made in China entered the markets of Kanpur and Unnao, then the artisans engaged in making the leather and plastic sandals started downing the shutters of their shops. There is no English in China. Only Chinese and local languages are spoken there.

I do not want to take much time of the hon. Minister. He is my colleague. While respecting this House and expressing my views I want to say that let English grow, but growth of English at the cost of Hindi can never be tolerated. English is our compulsion as we have to put across our views before the foreign countries. As we have to propagate about our culture and our industrial growth vehemently at the foreign fora, hence we have to learn English also. But that should be qualitative English. Many of our colleagues speak English. I do not speak English, but I say that attention to grammar should be paid if one has to speak English. Hence, a university is being established. It is better to speak one's mother tongue than to speak incorrect English. There is nothing wrong in expressing anything in one's mother tongue.

I want to thank the hon. Minister, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Finance Minister as they listened to me very attentively. I support this bill while paying my reverence to Hindi.

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: It is a day of great pleasure. I have been an M.P. since four terms. I have seen many

bills being passed by this House, but the kind of support this bill is getting, it is seen very rare. The entire India is one in respect of education in my opinion. Education is the only means of progress in the World. With the keys of education we can open every door of progress in the world. Sixteen Members of Parliament have taken part in this special debate. I thank all of them. I also thank them for supporting this Bill.

There were only 20 universities when India got freedom. It is a matter of happiness that there are about 357 universities in India today. When India got freedom, there were 20 universities including State and Central Universities in entire India. There were 500 colleges in those days i.e. in 1947 but it is a matter of pleasure that there are about 18000 colleges in India today and about 105 lakh students are getting education in them.

15.00 hrs.

About 4.72 lakh teachers teach there but in spite of all these if you see enrolment in higher education, it is only 8.14 per cent. Hence the step which we have to take now should ensure that we fulfill the needs of the world with it. That is why when this institute was established in 1958, it was named Central Institute of English. Our colleague Mohan Singh ji is not present in the House at present. He has enquired as to why the word English has been retained in it. I want to state that if you see the history, you will find that it was started as an English Institute. It was rechristened as Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages in 1972, but even then it remained in the form of an institute. It was granted the status of deemed university in 1973 under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956. Many of the hon. Members wanted to know as to why only English is being taught in this institute. I want to say in this regard that it is not so. Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish languages are also being taught there. So far as the question raised by the hon. Members as to whether the number of languages taught therein can be increased or not is concerned, I want to state that there is a provision in this Bill that the University is free to run the courses it likes as also the languages it likes to teach.

It can increase the number of languages as per demand. It was asked here in the House whether there will be arrangements for training also. In this regard I would like to say that a provision for teachers training has been made in it. Actually in order to expand the scope of the institute a need was felt to convert this

institute into an university. At present this institute has only two campuses, one is in Lucknow and the other in Shillong. As there is a demand from Orissa and several other hon. Members have also said that it should be expanded so now the university will be authorised to open its campuses on demand in any part of the country. That is why a need has been felt to devolve more powers to it. After according the status of an university to this institute, the Parliament will have a say in it. When it will become an university, the President of India will be a visitor of this university and any hon. Member of Parliament will be able to seek any information about this university here in the House. It is true that out of the total students strength in the university, only 300 students are pursuing master's degree and Ph.D programmes 700 students are in the distance mode and 650 students are pursuing various certificate and diploma courses. I think after making it an university it can be expanded on large scale. As per present requirement, as it is the era of globalisation, we have to deal with various parts of the world particularly in the information technology sector and as such we are supposed to know various languages. We should have command over languages. Once this university is set up we will be able to meet all those requirements.

I would like to tell that in starting there will be a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.4.7 crore and recurring expenditure of Rs. 11 crore per annum on it. You are aware that Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill and there is almost unanimity on it here in this House and no problem is there. Here I would like to give clarification about some points raised by some hon. Members. As Shri Ramdas Athawale ji has said that there is no mention of court and Executive Council in it. For this purpose powers have been given to the university to amend the first statute and decide as to what kind of executive council should it have.

Shri Mohan Singh ji is not present in the House at the moment. He and Rasa Singh Rawat ji have sought information regarding Hindi University in Wardha. In this regard I would like to inform that a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. Vipin Chandrajji and that Committee has submitted its findings to the Ministry. After having consultation with UGC we will take necessary steps in this matter at the earliest.

A mention about the Chancellor was also made here. Different arrangements are there in place for different places. What will be needed for this university will be done. Only the President of India will be the visitor.

So far as the demand for setting up of Central Universities in Rajasthan and Kerala is concerned, I would like to say that we wish to accord status of Central University to every State University but that matter is still under consideration of the Government. We will work by taking into account the amount of fund we receive. The hon. Finance Minister is present in the House. You persuade him to sanction funds then there will be no problem at all.

There is a provision of distance education also. It will be expanded further in future. In addition to this, I would like to assure the hon. Members about their other apprehensions about this Bill. Whenever they will feel that this university or any other university is not functioning properly, they will be at liberty to raise that matter here in the House. The Government will be bound to reply to their queries and whatever will be possible will be done.

With these words, I would like to say merely that all sides in the House have supported this Bill, therefore this Bill may be passed now.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University for promotion and development of English and other Foreign Languages and their Literature, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 46 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 46 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI M.A.A. FATMI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.09 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—  
(GENERAL), 2004-2005  
AND  
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS—(GENERAL), 2006-2007

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Item Nos. 24 and 25 relating to the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2004-2005, and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2006-2007.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I have placed before the House the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2006-2007.

The total authorization that is sought for is for Rs. 21,823.92 crore for which the cash outgo is only Rs. 11,444.76 crore. The remainder are technical Supplementaries. I will just take a couple of minutes to explain the reasons for the cash outgo.

Of the total cash outgo of Rs. 11,444 crore, an amount of Rs. 10,738 crore, that is about 94 per cent, is cash outgo on four items. Firstly, transfers to State, that is Rs. 4,131.91 crore. This includes Rs. 2,100 crore for Normal Central Assistance for State Plans, Rs. 436 crore for Special Central Assistance for State Plans, mainly for assistance to Jammu and Kashmir for reforms in the power sector; Rs. 900 crore for the National Social Assistance Programme because as the House is aware we have raised the pension from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 per month; and Rs. 195 crore for grants to States, upgradation of services and special problems, and for payment of incentives to States related to the fiscal reforms facility.

Normal Central Assistance is released to various States on the basis of the Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula and

provides an important component of the Central Assistance for the States' Annual Plans. An additionality of Rs. 2,100 crore has been proposed for this item in the second batch of Supplementary Demands. Allocation for NCA is based on the assessment for fund requirement keeping in view the absorptive capacity of the States. Additional funds are now required as an amount of Rs. 885 crore due for release last year was released in the first quarter of the current financial year and upon an assessment of further additionally based on expenditure trends in the current year.

For the power sector in Jammu and Kashmir, the State Government projected its requirement. An amount of Rs. 500 crore is provided in the first batch of Supplementary Demands and now I am providing another Rs. 436 crore. For the National Social Assistance Programme, because we have increased the old age pension from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200, we are providing Rs. 1,430 crore. Now, Rs. 900 crore is being provided.

Claims of certain States for upgradation and incentive grants related to the Eleventh Finance Commission have been under consideration. We have received the utilization certificates. Therefore, that money is being provided. Additional transfer of Rs. 500 crore from NCCF has been necessitated due to several natural calamities and that is also being provided.

The second major head is fertilizer subsidy. I am seeking Rs. 3,700 crore as additional amount of fertilizer subsidy. There has been an increase in overall consumption of fertilizers. We are likely to import 50 lakh metric tonnes of urea *vis-a-vis* the import of 20 lakh metric tonnes last year. Prices of imported fertilizers have also been volatile. In the first batch of Supplementary, we asked for an additional provision of Rs. 2,100 crore and now we are asking Rs. 4,400 crore of which Rs. 700 crore will be matched by recoveries, the cash outgo will be Rs. 3,700 crore.

The third major head is interest relief to farmers. Rs. 1,359 crore is being asked to provide interest relief to the 31 Districts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra which have been identified as suicide-prone. Rs. 1000 crore has been asked to provide interest subvention of two per cent to commercial banks, RRBs and now cooperative societies. So, that makes it Rs. 2,359 crore.

Finally, we are asking for Rs. 547 crore for the Central paramilitary forces and the Delhi Police. At the time of seeking Parliament's approval for the first batch, I had assured the House that the additionalities likely to be set off by savings arising during the course of the financial year. Revised Estimates are still under formulation.

Revised Estimates are still under formulation. However, based upon robust revenue collection, I am confident that despite additional cash outgo, I will be able to meet the fiscal deficit as well as revenue deficit target for the current year. So, I would request the House to discuss and to approve the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

As far as 2004-05 is concerned, there are some excess grants. Therefore, I move the demands for excess grants — these are minor demands — for Department of Posts — Rs. 5 lakh, for Ministry of Defence — Rs. 71 lakh, for Department of Urban Development — Rs. 25 lakh.

The excess under the Voted Section pertained to Defence Ordnance Factories Rs. 40 crore, and DRDO Rs. 1.99 crore which requires regularization.

I would request, Sir, the House to discuss these Demands for Grants and pass them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended the 31st day of March, 2005, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 26 and 27."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2007, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 to 12, 14, 19, 20, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 41, 46 to 48, 50, 52, 53, 55 to 58, 61, 63, 64, 67,

70, 72, 78, 81, 84 to 86, 89, 90, 93, 94, 99, 100, 103 and 104."

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): When the hon. Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants, he has said that there is only an amount of Rs. 11,444.76 crore cash outgo. Mostly it constitutes four items—transfer to States, fertilizer subsidy, interest relief to farmers and payment for paramilitary forces. My point is this. Why did he not foresee these expenditures at the time of presentation of the Budget in the month of February? Because the Government, specifically the hon. Finance Minister day in and day out has been saying that—he is very concerned about *aam aadmi*—the suicides committed by farmers. He is very interested about that. If he was really so perturbed about that, he should have foreseen the interest relief to the farmers. He has talked about two per cent subvention of Rs. 1,000 crore—the relief given to the farmers. He has failed in anticipating, and probably he is not that sincere about *aam aadmi* and farmers committing suicide.

15.18 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*]

He has said that revenue collection is buoyant and that is why he would be able to meet the target of fiscal deficit. I hope that he meets the target. I would like to put a question to him. Is it true that in the beginning of last October, more than 80 per cent of the non-Plan expenditure forecast in the Budget had already been spent? If it is true, then, how is the hon. Minister going to meet the target set by the FRBM Act? I have a very strong doubt about this because of the populist steps taken by the UPA Government. Then, the things may go out of control and the hon. Minister may not meet the target set by the FRBM Act when the fiscal deficit may exceed the expectation of the Government.

I will come to the next point—the role of the Government. This is a moribund Government. This is a Government kept motionless by the crippling stings of its own allies.

It is a very surprising thing that most of the steps taken by this Government on economic reforms are being opposed by its own allies. Take the case of the Pension Fund Regulatory Authority Bill or the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act. In this Act the cap on maximum 10 per cent voting right by a share holder has been

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

removed. The Standing Committee on Finance had already cleared these two Bills more than one year ago. Still, the Government is so helpless that it is incapable of carrying its own allies and incapable of presenting this on the floor of the House. This shows the real character and the real strength of this UPA Government.

I am very surprised to see what sort of allies are the Leftists who day-in-day-out blackmail this Government. They say one thing in West Bengal and say exactly the other here. Now, they say that for the Special Economic Zones ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing, except what Shri Swain says, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record anything except what Shri Swain says.

*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: All the time the Left has been demanding that for the Special Economic Zones no fertile land should be taken from the farmers. On the contrary, what are they doing in West Bengal? In West Bengal three-four crops fertile land in Singur is being given to Tatas. ...*(Interruptions)* They are the people who speak in forked tongues and follow double standards. The other day, the CPM Leader had brought a Calling Attention, just two Sessions before, objecting to the displacement in Kalinga Nagar in Orissa. They themselves had brought a Calling Attention asking why there was a firing in Kalinga Nagar in Orissa and why the adivasis were kept out of that place? What were they doing in West Bengal? The same proletariat people ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I have stated earlier, nothing, except what Shri Swain says, will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can refute his allegations when your turn comes.

*... (Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swain, please speak on the Demand.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He is a good friend of mine. I will not make any comment. He knows very well that he cannot make me sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the Demand.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I am speaking only on the Supplementary Demand and nothing else.

This is how the Left Parties speak in forked tongues.

*[Translation]*

Friendships in Delhi, wrestling in Bengal.

*[English]*

So this is how they behave. I very strongly object to that. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that if he really wants India to become a super-power by 2020, he should bring in reforms. He should not go by the Leftists because they are a thoroughly confused lot. They will never allow him to do anything. That is why, I just appeal to him that generally the Government should be very strong and it should not go by the pressure that is being exerted by the Leftists.

Now I come to the point of suicides committed by the farmers which is a very important point. When this Government was formed, I remember in his first Budget Speech, the hon. Minister said on this very floor that it is only because the rural credit is not being available to the farmers, they are going to the money lenders who are lending money at a very high rate of interest and that is the main reason due to which so many farmers are committing suicide. So, he made a commitment that he will double the rural credit in three years and mostly he has succeeded. I am not objecting to that. But there is another stipulation which is not being met by the commercial banks. The stipulation is that 18 per cent of the net bank credit should go to the agricultural sector.

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\*Not recorded.

The hon. Minister knows that the two-thirds of the banks have not attained it. If this is the stipulation and the mandatory provision, why should the commercial banks not attain this? Even the biggest banks like the State Bank of India's rural credit is not 18 per cent. It is only around 15 per cent. It is virtually a Government bank and the Government bank has year in and year out failed to achieve it. So, I shall appeal to the hon. Minister to take steps so that all the commercial banks achieve it. If one-third banks have attained it the other two-thirds also should be able to do it.

Let us come to the point of inflation. It is 4.51 per cent and just two weeks back it was the highest in the last 18 months. Specifically, the price of the food grains which are only for the common man, the *aam admi* has gone up. The Reserve Bank of India because they are so concerned about the inflation have taken a decision of just hiking the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) from 5 to 5.5 per cent. The Reserve Bank said that it will suck Rs. 13,500 crore liquidity from the market but the Reserve Bank also expects that it will push up the interest rate also. If the interest rate goes up, it will hurt. So, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should tell us what are the steps that he would take in future so that the interest rate does not go up. Take the example of Sensex also. Just one week before it touched the record mark of 14,000 points and a news item appeared on the same day in the *Times of India* which said, "correction may be just round the corner, says experts." The very day the economic experts said that this record is going to fall. Yesterday only, it has fallen by 400 points. In one day only, the investors have lost Rs. 1.08 lakh crore. That is why, actually the correction which was very much anticipated just one week before has taken place.

So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister this. Are the stocks overpriced? It seems the stocks are actually overpriced.

Is the Indian economy over-heated? All the economists are saying the same thing that the 14,000 points rise in sensex is an abnormal phenomenon, this is an artificial phenomenon and it is not real. This is happening because the economy is over-heated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether my point is correct or not.

Sir, I would make another two or three points and then I would conclude. My next point is about time and

cost escalation in the implementation of projects. There has been a cost over-run of around Rs. 31,500 crore and because of time escalation and cost escalation new projects are not going to be completed. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister to see to it that there is no cost escalation and there should not be any time over-run.

My next point is about the IPO scam. The hon. Minister, two days back, was talking about SEBI's disgorgement order. I would like to know as to how this disgorged shares are to be distributed and amongst whom are they going to be distributed. If SEBI has given such an order, then amongst whom would those be distributed? Who would take that decision? This is what I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

The hon. Minister also talked about subsidy on fertilizers. Now, is this giving of subsidy to fertilizers a part of the reform process? I am a strong votary of the reforms process. But even when the NDA was in power, I very strongly objected to giving subsidy to fertilizers. This is because it is not going to the farmers but it is benefiting the fertilizer industry. They raise the price artificially, the cost of production goes up and then they swindle away with the subsidy. I shall appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should look into this aspect and see if this subsidy given to fertilizer is really benefiting the farmers or the companies that are producing fertilizers.

Sir, with regard to the Universal Health Insurance Scheme for the BPL, I would like to point out that the Government has provided some funds to this Scheme through the Supplementary Budget. There is a scheme called the *Janashree Bima Yojana* under which the beneficiary has to pay a sum of Rs. 100/- per year and another Rs. 1007/- is provided by the Development Fund created by the LIC. There are some States who are providing this amount of Rs. 100/- for the beneficiary, the poorest of the poor people. I would like to appeal to him, through you, if this Government could do the same thing of providing this sum of Rs. 100/- for the poorest of the poor, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes because they are incapable of even paying a sum of Rs. 100/- per year to avail of this scheme. They call it a Government for the *aam admi* and since the revenue collection is very high and the economy is buoyant, this Government should be able to do this for the poorest of the poor people of our country.

Sir, my next point is about the construction of six AIIMS like institutions in the country. For the last two

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

years this issue has been discussed under several Calling Attention notices and such other things and every time the hon. Health Minister had been saying that the construction is about to start in three to six months. Where has the construction started? During the time of the NDA, the then hon. Prime Minister, SHRI Atal Bihari Vajpayee went to Bhubaneswar and laid the foundation stone some two and a half years ago but since then no work has been done on the site. Not a single work has started. They only said that they have constructed a boundary wall and they are showing that boundary wall to the people of Orissa that the construction of the All India Institute of Medical Science has started. If the hon. Minister really says that this Government is for *aam admi*, then he should see to it that construction work is started immediately.

He said that a lot of money is provided under the National Calamity Contingency Fund. The State of Orissa has demanded more than Rs. 2000 crore as flood relief. How much has been given to Orissa? It is that only Rs. 175 crore has been sanctioned as advance and they have actually given Rs. 25 crores to Orissa. This is the way Orissa is being treated. It is because it is not ruled by the Congress Party and since it is having a Government from the NDA, this stepmotherly treatment is being shown by the UPA Government. So, I would say that in a democracy, it is not that the same party will be ruling everywhere. Different parties rule in different States and so, I would appeal to the Minister that he should look to the interests of the people of Orissa. I know that Rs. 2000 crore will not be given. But a reasonable amount should be sanctioned. At least Rs. 500 crore should be given. The Central Committee has gone to Orissa and it has seen the devastation caused in Orissa. I would appeal to the Minister that he should look into the matter.

I have two more points to mention. Several times, I have raised this matter. The hon. Finance Minister is a very intelligent lawyer and he will show many rules, regulations and calculations. I want to mention about the National Highway Projects and particularly about the Golden Quadrilateral. He will say that during the time of the NDA Government, it was 42 per cent and now, it is 44 per cent. So, both put together come to 86 per cent. Thus only about 15 per cent of the work is left to be completed. But let him see the reports in the newspapers and magazines which are published. They are saying that the work in the Golden Quadrilateral and the National Highway Project has come to a crawl. *The India Today*

has published it. Let us not be misled by this feeling or by this calculation that this Government is doing an excellent and brilliant work. It is not working. Really speaking, the pace of work is very slow. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should not go by statistics and that he should himself go and see whether it is crawling or running.

My last point is, the Government is talking about disinvestment of several public sector units. Is it true? Why is it coming up time and again before the Cabinet for a decision to be taken? Once it comes up, they are flying kites and trying to know which way the wind is blowing. Then immediately there will be opposition from the Left and everything will become silent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether they are going in for economic reforms by going in for disinvestment of public sector undertakings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.S. Rao, are you speaking from your seat?

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I seek your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I heard the speech of Shri Swain with rapt attention. By virtue of being in Opposition, naturally they will have to criticize the ruling party and by nature also, my friend, Shri Swain, is a very good critic. I have seen him many a time that he is good at criticism but sometimes his Party comes into his mind.

He was speaking about *aam admi*. I have never heard of the BJP speaking about *aam admi* so long as they were in power.

Let me answer. Let me see what this Government has done to *aam admi*. I agree with him on one count. I am also of the same opinion that 70 per cent of the people are living in the rural areas and unless the living standards of the people living in the rural areas were to increase, the country cannot prosper. Unless their purchasing power goes up, the industry cannot flourish because there will not be any person to purchase the industrial goods which are manufactured in abundance. So, I support that part of it. Keeping those things in view, the present UPA Government has changed its total attitude towards the rural areas, particularly the farming community and the BPL families. He himself has agreed that the credit to the agricultural sector is doubled in the last two



years and three months. It is not only doubled but also the interest rate has come down to 7 per cent which used to be very high earlier ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: What about the cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): For the cooperatives also, it is 7 per cent. You may ask your Chief Minister ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: Similarly, when all of us, including you, were to go to the villages, we can see the poor people, who are in the age of 12 right up to 65, are living in huts, thatched houses where the rain falls directly into their houses and even in the thatched houses. In such a dilapidated condition when they are living in, when their own children are not in a position to feed them, take care of them, and when most of them are living like orphans, as Members of Parliament, all of us have brought forward a Resolution here that even if we are not to complete the full term of five years, we must be paid pension for life time. Surprisingly, I understand even if Parliament were to stay for one day, Members of Parliament are eligible to pension. What is the claim? When the poor people belonging to BPL, who are living in the villages, having worked for 65 years, who are not in a state to feed themselves and living like orphans, are they not eligible to pension? So, this Government has thought of that aspect and brought forward pension. Who took care of the *aam aadmi*? This Government took care of the *aam aadmi*.

Apart from this, the third one is the performance of the Self Help Groups. These days, particularly women are there as members. I do not know about other States. About my State, I can say with pride that a sum of Rs. 3500 crore was given to the Self Help Groups in the States. During the earlier Government, it was not even Rs. 200-300 crore. In my own place, in one district, Rs. 350 crore was given to 44,000 Self Help Groups. We must see the glow on the face of the women when taking the assistance. Apart from reduction of interest by the Government of India, the Andhra Pradesh Government has given further reduction by way of subsidizing interest. We are providing loans to SHS at three per cent rate of interest. We are empowering women. They take this loan with courage, confidence and pride and they are increasing their income. It is to be seen to be believed. It is not by saying this thing that we can understand it.

I will now point out some more things. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is there. Sir, Rs. 11,000 crore was allotted to education particularly to the poor people in the rural areas. We see the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, improving the ambience, giving sanction for the schools. There also, I have something to say. I will tell it once again. What is required today? The only best instrument for a poor man to come up in his life or to change his living standard is education. Even by working round the clock, sweating all his life time, we have seen with our own experience that they are not in a position to purchase even a house plot. They are not in a position to construct even one small house. Even today, they are asking for a ration card. Today, they are asking for pension. In such a situation, there is a lot that we have to do. So, this Government has realized that and I am happy that it has done certain things. It is there in the Press news. I am happy to hear that this Government in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is thinking of allotting more and more funds to take care of the rural areas and the farming community. That means, there is a radical change in the thinking and realization that the rural areas and the poorer sections of the society are to be taken care of. So, that way, my friend's statement that this Government, the UPA Government, is not taking care of *aam aadmi* is only because he belongs to the Opposition Party.

As far as 18 per cent interest is concerned—both of us are parties—we heard about it from the bankers. I do support him in this aspect but the reason what the bankers give is that they are adhering to the percentage because there are incremental deposits in the current year; every time they are not able to cope up with disbursing the funds overnight to the sections. There is a slight gap but I certainly support him and I also request the hon. Minister to give something more, if necessary, to the agriculture community and the poorer sections of the society and ensure that percentage is given.

At this point, I have also similar request to the hon. Prime Minister though I belong to the Ruling Party. Whenever we go to the villages, we find that there are natural calamities, be it due to flood or cyclone or drought or due to whatever reason and, consequently, there is crop failure and they ask for money. When an industrialist loses—for example there was a fire accident in Reliance Refinery—he has everything compensated by insurance. He is not at loss. But the poor farmer—not only he but also his wife and his children also—works round the clock. When the crop is ready, he prays that this time he would

[Shri K.S. Rao]

get 40 bags of grains per acre. Suddenly for no fault of his, when cyclone or flood comes, his entire crop is spoiled. He is not responsible for it. When the industrialist or a trader is being compensated through some scheme of insurance, is he not eligible to any compensation? Why are we delaying it? I am proud that this scheme was brought for the first time in this country by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in this Parliament. But, I do not know what apprehensions are coming in the way. The unit of *mandal* is not doing justice to the farmer. On our request or possibly on his own understanding and experience the Agriculture Minister has promised that he will take village as a unit in deciding about paying the compensation to the farmers. But, my request to the hon. Minister—I have also made my own calculations—is that it can be based on an individual farmer. I have seen that in some of the *mandals*, as per the present guidelines, some people in Hyderabad have taken a decision that on random basis, the survey number of the land having the crop cutting experiment, must be taken. Suppose, by chance, out of the 20 villages in a *mandal*, the survey number were to go in a land where the crop is very good, the entire *mandal* is gone. Where there is no such thing; out of 20 villages, suppose 4 villages are affected and the rest 16 are good. If the crop cutting experiment were to go into the land where the crop is affected, all the 16 villages where the crops is good would also be getting benefit. So, my point here is this. I would like to request the hon. Minister to get it surveyed, to get it analysed that if the crop insurance scheme were to be applied on the basis of the individual farmer, that farmer who has suffered a lot will get benefit. It does not mean that the entire *mandal* is to be paid or the entire village is to be paid. All that we are asking is that the affected farmer must be paid; he must be compensated. I am hundred per cent confident that it will not be a substantial amount. Maybe the fear is that the MRO or the local politician will make a false list of the farmers who have not lost. Let them put a condition that the penalty should be very heavy if the claim was to be faulty, if it were to be wrong claim. We cannot deprive the farmer who has suffered.

So, we must find a way and bring a scheme effectively to see that all those farmers individually are compensated for the loss that they have suffered. Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to it immediately because we are not in a position to answer any farmer on this.

As we all know, basic things such as food grains and other ration items are being covered through the Public Distribution System. It is going on very well in our State. Then comes housing. That also is being taken care of. Now, liberally houses are being built. In Andhra Pradesh, we also increased the amount, under the Indira Awas Yojana, from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 33,000. We are also giving extra loan through self-help groups even if it costs more than Rs. 33,000. That way, it is being taken care of.

Thirdly, we have taken care of education. Then comes the health care, and if a poor man has got suddenly some ailment and if he were to go to the Government hospital, he will not get the right treatment because he is a poor man. If he wants to go to the private hospital or a corporate hospital, he cannot afford to foot the bill. So, my request to the hon. Minister is this. Under the Health Insurance Scheme, all the family members have to be covered at least to an extent of Rs. 25,000 on health in a year per family. Some people may say that there will be false claims. You punish people who make wrong claims. You must have stringent measures to punish them. With a fear that some false claims will come and then the amount will be substantial, will you not continue this Scheme? Having allowed the private sector to come into the health insurance, they will take care of all the false claims. They will be vigilant. They will not pay so easily unless it is a right claim.

There are some people who say that there must be involvement of poor people and they must contribute at least Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 30, and without their involvement, it will not be a successful scheme. I partly agree with them.

Today, there is a scheme from the Government of India and under that scheme if they pay Rs. 100 they will get reimbursement of all their claims. Sir, many people in the villages are not in a position to pay even Rs. 100. My request is this. Suppose we start with total payment of this amount from the Government of India or it is shared by the State Government, and if it were to be applied for one or two years initially, then people will come to know what kind of benefits they are getting through the Health Insurance Scheme. Further, they will be motivated to pay, if necessary, that amount of Rs. 100 and then take the benefits. So, I would request the hon. Minister to bring this Health Insurance Scheme particularly to the BPL families and, if possible, extend it later to the farmers.

Sir, I have seen the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Most of them are on this line—it is for education or for giving relief to those affected by cyclone or for giving relief to the families of those farmers who had committed suicides or for giving relief on interest or for providing fertilizer subsidy.

Sir, I have a point which I was harping at my mind for quite a long time. I do not understand why the budgetary support be given to the economic Ministries. Why should the Petroleum Ministry be given the budgetary support? Why should the Railway Ministry be given the budgetary support? Why should the Mines Ministry be given the budgetary support? So, these Ministries must earn money on their own because we have given them a lot of capital assets. For example, Railways have got assets worth crores of rupees. If I take a loan of Rs. 10,00,000 for purchase of a motor vehicle for my own use; I have to pay interest on that loan; I have to pay tax on the vehicle; I have to repay the loan; I have to pay income tax, and then I have to earn money. So, what is the responsibility of the Ministry of Railways? What is the responsibility of the Petroleum Ministry? What is the responsibility of similar Ministries? Well, crores of rupees worth assets are given to them, and it is their responsibility to earn money, and then give it to the Budget. This money that we are collecting must go to the rural people.

It must go to the welfare; it must go to the health care; it must go to the education sector; and it must go to the infrastructure development in the rural areas in connecting villages to villages. These are the minimum things.

The highways and the ports do not require any budgetary support from the Government. They can be through BOT or NOT. There are people now in the corporate sector. They are not necessarily to be from the multinational companies. Even Indian corporate sectors can do it without even one rupee budgetary support in this matter.

So, I want the hon. Minister and the Government to think in these terms; and not allocate money to those economic Ministries. They should allocate the money entirely for these sectors, which I mentioned.

I hope, my hon. Friend, Mr. Suresh Prabhu would mention about the linking of rivers. Linking of rivers in

our country is one of the major things. Today, we are prepared to spend thousands of crores of rupees on calamities, from the Calamity Relief Funds, and on compensations, etc. But by doing so, still we would not be able to cover the entire loss suffered by the people. Similarly, thousands of TMC of water is going as waste into the sea; into Brahmaputra, Godavari and other rivers. If we could construct more and more dams; complete irrigation projects; and if necessary connect these rivers, how much amount of benefit we would get? If all these things are done, we would not require to support people for calamities, we would not need to pay any compensation to them and we would not need to pay for repair of roads, buildings, electricity, etc. On the contrary, we would be building greenery; we would be giving drinking water to every village; and we would be bringing crores of hectares of land into cultivation. There would not be any necessity also for crop insurance schemes. Tomorrow, water would be available in an ample and assured manner to the farming community.

But the Government is scared. Once we say that all this requires Rs. 5,70,000 crore, then they would throw the paper in the dustbin. My point here is that even for linking of rivers, the Government does not need to give the entire Rs. 6 lakh crore. They must make the Act in such a manner that the farmers also would participate in it; and then the multinationals and corporate sector can come in; they can use their money and complete the projects. So, initially, the Government may have to provide only a few crores of rupees for it to start the work and then give motivation to the investors.

That way, we can solve several of the problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time would you take to finish your speech?

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, within three to four minutes I would conclude my speech.

Next point is about the remunerative price. Now, surprisingly, as long as the grains are in the hands of the farmers, the prices would be very low. But the moment, all these products go to the traders, the prices would be sky high. For example, chilli. This year, as long as the chilli was in the hands of the farming community, its price per quintal was just Rs. 3000 an odd. But now, in a span of two to three months, when all the materials have gone into the hands of the traders, its price shoot up to Rs. 7,500! Who is getting benefited? All of us know.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Similar is the position about the essential commodities. A lot of traders would, in anticipation, purchase a huge stock and keep it with them and then create artificial scarcity. In the meantime, they would say that there is a shortage of foodgrains. Then, the Government will go in for import. They would pay more prices for imports; and they would not pay same price to the local producers.

So, some vision must be there; a long thinking must be there. Unless it becomes inevitable, import of food grains should not resorted to by the Government.

When they import, then the price would come down. Then, there would be surplus; and the farmers would not go in for that crop at all. Then, again prices would go once again. It would be a vicious circle. So instead, why should not the Government provide the Price Stabilization Fund? Whenever there is a shortage, the Price Stabilization Fund may help the farmers? This way, farmers would also be motivated.

Similarly, supposing the Government was to come to know that there was going to be a shortage of wheat or pulses, as in the morning, the Minister of Commerce was telling. There are ample number of farmers here. What was said in the morning is not correct. Now, our farmers are ready to produce oilseeds, in abundance. Technology is available; otherwise, we can have the technology.

About the pulses, it is not necessarily that the farmers would raise the pulses crop only in the rain-fed areas.

16.00 hrs.

It can be raised anywhere. So, there must be support from the Government through policies and through Stabilisation Fund, which, if it is kept ready, will help them. So, with proper planning, all these things can be taken care of. It is a pity that we import foodgrains even today from foreign countries where they have got a lot of capacity to produce.

My last point is that above all, this country cannot prosper unless the skills of the people are improved. How can wealth be generated if the people are not skilled? We are producing millions of MA, BA, BSc graduates and engineers. In fact, they do not know anything practically. When they come out of life, they can learn.

Now, in software technology we all dub that we are number one in the world and we are pathfinders in software technology. Today it is once again a pity that there is shortage of real competent people in software technology. The unfortunate thing is that the software companies in India are trying to recruit skilled people from China. It is pathetic.

So, I want the Government to concentrate and allocate more funds and change the system of education. You change it to vocationalisation and skill development. If we were to make these skilled people in large number, automatically, wealth will be generated and they do not need to bother. The Finance Minister does not need to break his head to increase the GDP growth rate from 8-9 per cent or 9-10 per cent and all that. Automatically, it will come to 14 per cent. So, I request the hon. Minister to allocate more funds in these areas than in the areas where we were allocating earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a request from hon. Member, Shri Suresh Prabhu that he has to leave. So, I may call him to speak.

Mr. Prabhu, you are permitted to speak for only 10 minutes.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): I will try to finish as early as possible. You give me 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party has only five minutes. I will give another five minutes. So, you take 10 minutes' time.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Sir, I thank you as well as the Members of the House for permitting me to speak out of turn.

This is a discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). It has been brought by a Government which has completed two-and-a-half years in office. So, it is actually a mid-term appraisal of the Government's performance and also the mid-term appraisal of the Budget which was presented to the Parliament last year. I wish the Finance Minister was here. He presented the statement and he went somewhere. I do not know where he has gone. I wish he were here.

The report card of the Government as well as the appraisal of the Budget itself is a subject matter, really

speaking, when we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Why? It is because the economy, which is growing at a rate of about eight per cent plus, could have grown even faster, if some of the structural issues that are confronting the economy were addressed by the Government. I can understand if these issues were not known to the Government. The issues have been identified and have been talked about but no action has been taken. I can understand if a doctor has not been able to diagnose the patient, but having diagnosed him, not giving the medicine is a very dangerous thing. This is what, unfortunately, I would think has happened with this Government.

The Finance Minister talked about banking reforms. I remember one day he said—it was a Saturday—that early next week I am going to come out with a blueprint for banking sector development and reforms. He rightly talked about consolidation of banks because our largest bank, the State Bank of India, is not even, probably, among the first 50 top banks of the world. So, he rightly talked about consolidation of the banks. The Prime Minister rightly talked about administrative reforms, and I agree with him. Nobody could agree with him more than me that administrative reforms are really called for and overdue.

Unfortunately, for the last two-and-a-half years, after having talked about we have not heard anything about these two issues.

Again, the Planning Commission Deputy-Chairman was going to look into how to create a regulatory framework for improvement of infrastructure investment.

Who will not agree with him that the country is crying for investment in infrastructure? Private sector participation is inevitable because public money is not enough and they will not come in unless the sector, which is dominated by public sector organisations, also makes way for them in a regulatory framework and allows that organisation to function. I have not heard anything on that.

The other issue is of forex management. We are all saying that we have got US \$ 150 billion of foreign exchange reserves in the country. We have never discussed the management of foreign exchange reserves in the Parliament. The RBI is entrusted with the task of managing it. We should know how they are managing it and whether we are not losing anything. Every time the

RBI enters the market, it buys dollars to make sure that the dollar reserves are mopped up and the rupee is not allowed to fall. It is not allowed to fall to the benefit of the exporters. I can appreciate all this. But we should know whether as a result of this, we are losing any money and whether it is something which is a drain on our resources. Since the RBI is doing this, it should be known to us how they are doing it.

They are changing the monetary policies, fiscal policies and administrative policies to arrest inflation to begin with, but to also bring in overall economic development is something which the Government talked about. I have not heard anything about it thereafter.

Now, I come to foreign direct investment. Last year, China got US \$ 60 billion of foreign direct investment. When you get FDI into your country, actually you are tapping the savings of other country into your own country and that hastens the development. The UPA Government in their National Common Minimum Programme talked about US \$ 40 billion of FDI. Now two and a half years have passed. We would like to know what progress has been made in attracting FDI. What has really happened to all the issues which they had talked about earlier?

I was hoping that we would be discussing the issue of SEZ in the Parliament. This is a good idea. China has implemented it very successfully. The way the Government has managed it, a good product has really been spoiled and a good concept has been maligned. As a result of that, the investments, which should have come in, are not coming in. But more than that, we are losing out an opportunity to add low-cost labour-intensive manufacturing into India, whereby the problem of unemployment could have been addressed. The backward States like Bihar, U.P., MP and Rajasthan could have benefited by investment in those States. The investments are now going to cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai which are already burdened with population and more economic activity.

What I am saying is that when the Government is presenting Supplementary Demands after having completed two and a half years in office, it is the time for review of their working and looking at their report card. That is why, I was thinking that the Finance Minister should have been here.

I come to the Supplementary Demands proper. Hon. Finance Minister is now asking the Parliament to approve

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Rs. 21,823.932 crore as additional expenditure. Of course, it is true that the net cash outflow will be only Rs. 11,444.76 crore, but even then he said 'only Rs. 11,444 crore'. I can understand that when the economy is growing fast, the Finance Minister thinks that the amount of Rs. 11,444 crore is a very small amount. Therefore, I want to know what impact this additional expenditure is going to have on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

When the Finance Minister presented the first interim Budget of the UPA Government, he, in fact, by way of a notification said he was increasing the implementation of FRBM by one year because the Government had just taken over. Already, he had changed the goalpost for attaining fiscal and revenue deficit targets. What impact is this going to have? He says that he is going to do it out of savings and out of buoyancy in revenue.

Here, two things are important. Whatever savings you are trying to attain, are you trying to have them by curtailing capital expenditure, which in fact, has been done consistently from 1991 to date to attain fiscal deficit targets? If you are reducing Rs. 10,000 crore of savings by reducing capital expenditure, that is not in the interest of the economy. If you are reducing revenue expenditure, then is it really something unproductive? And if it is unproductive, why, in the first instance, was it provided in the Budget? He is saying that he is going to attain the savings. Why did he provide it when he thought that it was unproductive? These two issues are important. We really need to know both the issues in regard to how he is going to attain these targets.

The revenue targets have been increased, and more money is coming in. But this is not an incentive to spend more. India has a very high percentage of debt, and our domestic debt is very high. We are almost in a debt trap because the interest liability is constantly increasing. It is going beyond 50 per cent of the current revenue. Therefore, we really need to look into this issue. Is it a good reason to redeem it if the revenues are going up? Why should there be expenditure for the income? This cannot be justified. We should really think about this issue also.

I would now like to talk about the farmers themselves. The Finance Minister has provided Rs. 1,359 crore, and Rs. 1,000 crore as debt relief as well as subvention. My good friend Shri K. S. Rao was speaking here, and the Finance Minister told him that they have more than

doubled the credit in the last two years. I do not understand this point. Kindly see the paradox. On the one hand, the Government is patting its own back by saying that we have increased the credit, and on the other hand you are saying that now I am giving you debt relief. What is this? This farm policy of the Government of India really lacks direction. A holistic view in the approach needs to be taken with regard to the farm problems.

The farmers are committing suicide, and the Finance Minister said that they are suicide-prone districts. There is a new terminology that is emerging. So far, we have heard only about drought-prone districts, but now they are saying suicide-prone districts. I am really surprised! Are they actually accepting that this is the reality that they are bound to commit suicide there as it is a suicide-prone area? All other places—where suicides take place—are exceptions, but in these places it is bound to happen. The point that I wish to make here is that the farm sector of the country needs a holistic approach, and a proper vision. The absence of this really worries me, especially, with a Government that takes it on an *ad hoc* basis. I have said this many times, and I will say it again.

This becomes clearer in terms of fertilizers. The fertilizer subsidy is Rs. 2,359 crore. Kindly see it like this. In India, we have created the Retention Price Scheme in 1977 to allow domestic fertilizer companies to come up, so that we do not have to import fertilizers. This year we are importing record urea fertilizers. In my opinion, the nitrogenous fertilizers, which we have imported in the country this year has never been done in the last ten years. I was also the Minister for Chemical and Fertilizers. What is worrying me? There are serious problems, which have arisen because of this. The imported fertilizers are bought at a higher price than the domestically produced fertilizers. Therefore, the farmers are going to use the fertilizers from both the sources, that is, they are going to use domestic fertilizers as well as the imported fertilizers. How are you going to make a distinction for the farmers to compensate for their using the fertilizer bought at different prices, and from different sources?

Further, the ports are also getting choked because we are also importing huge quantities of food grains along with the fertilizers. The port congestion time has also increased manifold due to the ports getting choked. How are you going to transport the fertilizers from the ports to

the hinterland? This is going to be a challenge. In fact, I am really worried because the farmers are not going to get the fertilizers in time, and the issue of price is also to be taken into account. Probably, the productivity will also get affected as the farmers are still not able to use the fertilizers. This is also a very big problem being faced by the farm sector, and I hope that the Government deals with it in a very holistic manner.

The Finance Minister in his earlier term as the Finance Minister had presented a status paper on subsidy, but he do not seem to be worried about it. I am saying this because the subsidies are going to be there. I hope that he has changed his mind, but I do not know about it. The subsidies and its relationship with fiscal issues are related to the farmers. They really need it at a reasonable price. These are the real issues, and we need to deal with it in a very holistic manner.

Now, I would like to talk about the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Finance Minister wants us to provide more money for the heavy industries and public enterprises because he wants to infuse more capital in some of the industries that he wants to revive.

I can understand that this was a commitment made under the Common Minimum Programme. But the Government owes an explanation to the House as to, by injecting so much of money in this field, how many jobs have been created, how much productivity has been generated, and as a result of this how much increase in production has taken place. We have a right to know this. I hope the Finance Minister will be able to give us this information. I hope good money is not thrown after the bad by the Government.

The Information and Broadcasting Ministry asked for a grant of Rs. 20.58 crore in the Supplementary Grants for disseminating information about the Government's achievements. I hope this is not the money that we require to buttress the sagging image of the Government so that in UP, Punjab and other elections which are round the corner the prospects of the Government improve. I hope they do not use this money for that purpose. I would like to know for what specific items of expenditure this Rs. 20.58 crore in the Supplementary Demands has been provided.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy sources is referred to as a new Ministry. In fact it is an old Ministry with a new name. It is just rechristened. Some money

has been provided. That money has been provided for what? That money which was pending in the previous year has been provided. Just imagine! Why do you call the Ministry the New and Renewable Energy Sources? We are trying to change the name of the Ministry but putting the same old wine in a new bottle. We hope that as a result of this the Ministry will be able to generate newer sources of energy and will add at least ten per cent to the renewable sources of energy whether it is solar, geothermal, or wind. Unfortunately, this is not done and, therefore, this money has been provided for that.

My last point relates to Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). This is the flagship scheme of the Government which the entire House had supported. You are asking for an amount of about Rs. 7,800 crore. But it is the responsibility of the Government to tell us all as to what has happened to the money that we have spent already. How many man hours of work have been created in how many Districts? How much good quality assets have been created? If they have created those assets what benefit that has really got the people? If we give more money now without going into all that, it will not be useful. It is a promise the Rural Development Minister had made in the Parliament when I had raised the issue and moved an amendment that the Parliament will be informed of this. Now that you are asking for more money, it is obligatory for the Government to give this information.

Bulletproof cars are being bought because the SAARC Summit is taking place in Delhi. The SAARC leaders are going to come and, of course, we have to provide security to them. But I do not understand why these funds are being provided to the Ministry of External Affairs. Knowing the way the Government functions, when one Ministry acquires something, it will not allow the others to even touch it. So, why not put this money in the hands of the Ministry of Home Affairs so that the vehicles could be used by other Departments also whenever required? If these vehicles are put under the Ministry of External Affairs, after the SAARC leaders leave the country they will be locked up in garages and will turn into junk in no time. After five years, when there is another summit again, the Ministry of External Affairs will ask for a grant again for the same purpose. I am not blaming any particular Government. I have been in the Government too and I am blaming myself also in the process.

My next point relates to the Ministry of Shipping. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you were once the Minister of Water

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

Resources and you would know the importance of inland waterways. Under these grants, a loan of Rs. 213 crore has been waived. I want to know what is the basis for waiving this loan like this. Inland waterways are something which we are all waiting for. There is the issue of interlinking of rivers. Large parts of India which are land-locked, badly need these inland waterways. This Department has been created for important reasons. Now we are writing off the loan. Are we thinking of writing off all the activities of this organization? I would like the Finance Minister to answer this.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2007 proposed by the Finance Minister but with much dissatisfaction.

Everybody is talking about the agrarian crisis. I am happy to note that even Mr. Swain has admitted that the country is facing an agrarian crisis.

He has not though realized this factor two and a half years before. It is actually during the NDA regime, the entire country has faced the crisis. Actually, the NDA Government had adopted misguided policies which has led the whole country and the agrarian sector in the crisis. It was started in the Nineties. That is why the Left Parties had suggested even in the Nineties, when the misguided policies were adopted, by making concrete proposals for solving these issues. Actually, the Left Front Government in West Bengal and the new formed Government in Kerala, we have formed concrete ideas and concrete methods to solve this crisis. We are following in the States ruled by the Left Parties. It can be seen that the Government has not moved much in the direction of fulfilling the promises made in the CMP. At a time when the agriculture is engulfed in a crisis brought by the misguided policies, this sector as a whole has been completely ignored in the Demands. It is the rural population, especially the womenfolk who will be hit hardest. There is no attempt to address the problems of crashing prices of agricultural produce by accepting the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission. In regard to the provisions of low interest rate loans and that of strengthening of the cooperative sector, no proper attention has been made.

The State of Kerala was having monopoly in the plantation crops—rubber, pepper, tea, cardamom and other plantation crops but the agricultural development of our State is lagging behind. There is no tariff protection given

to these crops. This has become acute when India became a member of the World Trade Agreement. There is no tariff restriction towards import of palm oil, rubber and other produces in which Kerala was enjoying monopoly. The import policy is very detrimental to the development of the State of Kerala.

The market fluctuation is also very vital. The minimum support price is always declared annually but not in time which is not doing any justice to the farmers because it is delayed and out of season. There must be a package deal for Kerala covering all the districts from Kasargod to Trivandrum.

In the matter of paddy production, Kerala is always a deficit State. It has to depend on other States for maintaining supplies. This has been effectively done by the State by maintaining an effective public distribution system. The policy of the Central Government in the supply of food materials is detrimental in maintaining the public distribution system which was existing in our State since Independence. The criteria fixed by the Union Government in retaining people below the poverty line are not suited to our State. Actually, the deserved sections of people living below the poverty line who are deserving are not getting food materials at normal prices. I, therefore, request the Government to review the policy so as to maintain an effective public distribution system in the State of Kerala. Actually, it was there for some years but due to the anti-people policy adopted by the Government, we were not able to give food subsidy to the common people.

Sir, the access to industrial credit remains abysmal. In the industrial field, no major industry has not been commenced for decades. The public undertakings are very few. So, in the industrial sector, Kerala is lagging far behind; so also in creating acute unemployment among the educated youths.

A major section of the educated people in my State will get the remedy through employment in the Gulf countries. Actually, the manpower of our educated youth is being sold out in the Gulf countries. How can we utilize the manpower of our educated youth in the development of our country when there is no plan with the Finance Ministry to give employment to a major section of these educated youth?

The social security measures are getting reduced to all weaker sections. The amount that is being spent for health and education is very less compared to other



States. The reason stated is that the State of Kerala is in a better position in education and health situation. Hence, the Central aid is comparatively reduced.

There is a long standing feeling among the people of Kerala that they are being neglected in many ways. It is true that Kerala is advanced in education but that should not be a factor for denying Central aid for the development of higher education in the State. In the case of public health also this discrimination is there.

The borrowing powers of the States are considerably reduced. The implication of reduction of borrowing ceiling to Rs. 4672 crore in the year 2006-07 in order to stick to the fiscal correction path would have been calamitous to the State Government. It would have meant a drastic reduction in the Plan outlay and a severe cut in social sector and welfare expenditure. It will lead to the total disruption of the devolution of funds from the State Governments to local self-Government. Hence, the intervention of the Central Government is highly necessary to secure social security.

Sir, the pensionary benefits to old aged people should be enhanced. They have spent a considerable proportion of their lives for the nation. The pension of those who served in Army, Navy and Air Force should be increased. One-rank-one pension is not fully implemented. It has to be implemented strictly. The State and Central finance should go at par with each other. There should not be any discrimination between States whether developed or under-developed.

For the last several years the country has witnessed the agitations demanding the enhancement of interest rate of Provident Fund. It has to be increased.

The State of Kerala has achieved much in the field of health compared to other States but this achievement should not be a cause for denying Central aid for public health. Now, the State is facing new challenges, like increasing incidence of life style diseases, vector borne diseases like Chikungunya, Dengue fever, etc. So, considering the crisis in the health sector the Central Government should pay much attention to giving the Central aid to my State.

A Report Card on nutrition says that India has the highest number of malnourished children in the world. One-third of the malnourished children are in India. Of the world's 146 million malnourished children, 57 millions

are in India. They make 47 per cent of the under-five in the country. Even the sub-Saharan Africa is better off where only 33 per cent of the children are malnourished. The corresponding figure for China is only 8 per cent. The thrust should be on increasing the ICDS Centre, providing mid-day-meals, etc. an important component of the drive against child malnutrition. It can be done only by strengthening the ICDS, by regularization of the Anganwadi workers, by enhancing the honorarium provided to workers and helpers.

The more significant change recently has been the increased migration of both men and women from the rural agrarian sector to the cities. The worst consequence is the well being of the children of such migrants who are not visible to the policy makers.

Sir, the issue of basic protection of the migrant families and the provision of public services and system to the migrant families including children should be given basic priority. With these words I support the Demand.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support on the Additional Demands for Grants for the year 2004-05 and Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2006-07.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whereas Rs. 33,826.57 crore have been spent for the 100 demands for grants and 5 demands for appropriation, 53 demands for grants for the year 2006-07 have been included for which Rs. 21823.92 crore have been demanded. If an evaluation is made today, then we find that India is ranked 125<sup>th</sup> in the list of prosperous countries of the world. Denmark is the most prosperous country in the world followed by Switzerland, Austria, Iceland which rank in the top 10 European countries. The condition of Russia and Zimbabwe is very bad. Besides, I would also like to add that the growth rate of 8 per cent has been achieved in the Tenth Five Year Plan which we are trying to raise to 10 per cent in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. As far as the economic performance is concerned, it is praiseworthy that we have made progress in some parts of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as giving employment to the youth of the country is concerned, we have several schemes which we keep on discussing from time to time. I remember when Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had given

[Shri Sailendra Kumar]

slogan—"Bekaaron ko Rozgar Do, Nahi to Berozgari Bhatta do." In order to put this slogan into action the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Mulayam Singh Yadav has provided for unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth. A scheme to give Rs. 20,000 as Kanya Dhan to the girls passing 12 class has been started. Not only this, the UP Government has demanded some funds from the Central Government and has said that allowance for the unemployed and Kanya Dhan for the girls should be provided so that they can also join the mainstream of the country. Discussions take place in the House from time to time. Women are a neglected lot today but this Government has done nothing for them. There are 58% unemployed persons in the whole country today. The automobile sector has grown 36.2 per cent, air traffic has increased by 32.2% and mobile communication industry has grown by 48.9 per cent. It is true that we have progressed but Rs. 14 lakh crore would be needed for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. It is also true that the quadrilateral highway has been converted into 4-lanes but there is a plan to make it 6-lane highway. Rupees 40,000 crore would be required for this work. Rupees 220 crore would be required for the development of the National Highway as envisaged upto 2012. We have to do further work from the budget itself. Airports are proposed to be built in 35 non-metro cities. I had demanded earlier also in the House that the civil aircrafts face many problems while landing on Airforce Airport at Allahabad and it is a serious matter from the security view point also. Therefore, he should also include the construction of Allahabad Airport in it. The hon. Minister has given the slogan—"Sarkari Khazane ko Bachao, Kherche ko Ghatao. Besides, he has also asked to curtail the foreign tours, workshops, seminars. He has also asked that new cars should not be purchased and hired cars should be used. It would have been proper had hon. Minister himself started this because the effect of anything trickles down to the lower level only when it begins at the top.

We give different suggestions, put forth different views but they are never implemented actually. Today the need of the hour is that if the polity has to be changed today then the direction of the change should be from top to down and not from down to top. Therefore, we will have to do something for it.

The fiscal deficit of India for the first quarter of 2006-07 is more than 50 per cent which is a matter of serious concern. We will have to think over it too. The

Government has tried to mobilise Rs. 8,000 crore through disinvestment but it is helpless as we cannot prepare any outline for disinvestment under the pressure from the Left parties. It is also a matter of concern. As far as the incidents of committing suicides by the farmers is concerned, there has been an increase in such cases. We have discussed it in the House from time to time, the increase in the interest rates of home loans has also increased too much burden on us.

Just a few days back, we had discussed in this House that the prices of essential commodities have increased and prices have gone up. Last year, prices increased up to 19 per cent. If the percentage of increase in the income is to be seen, then it has risen and the prices of pulses have increased by 33 per cent. It was decided to give farmers Rs. 750 per quintal for wheat while this support price was also not sufficient. This is why the Government imported wheat from Australia at the rate of Rs. 900 per quintal. Non-availability of private stock with the Government has adversely affected the Public Distribution System and that has led to increase in the prices. We have always been demanding in the House that the interest on the loans of the small and marginal farmers need to be waived. We will have to pay special attention towards it, only then the farmers could be prevented from committing suicides.

As far as the 'Bharat Nirman' Scheme is concerned, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been implemented in 200 districts. More than Rs. 100 crore have been provided to each district but no substantial improvement is seen on the ground.

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI MOHAN SINGH *in the Chair*]

The problem of unemployment has not been solved so far. We can fight unemployment only if Rs. 2.25 lakh crore are spent on rural development in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. You are even thinking of doing away with the provision of granting exemption to the tax payers. It is also true that provision for exemption is another form of expenditure. Therefore, the hon. Minister is going to identify the tax evaders by setting up a search engine. It is true that the way in which tax evasion takes place in many cases points to the involvement of many persons. Indian economy can be strengthened to a large extent only if that amount can be brought to the treasury. Today, we talk about development of the backward areas but I see that we are not able to ensure the development of

the last man in the queue, We send one rupee from Delhi but 15 paise reach the poor. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I have just started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sitting here. You have been speaking for a long time now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is all the more necessary to ensure development of rural areas for achieving all round development of the country and only then we can take our country on the path of progress and development. Figures speak for themselves that in this country of one billion population only three crore people come under the purview of income tax. For instance, barring people with the income of more than one lakh rupees the rest of the people have an income of rupees one lakh only. Even today 70 per cent income tax payers are salaried employees. A perusal of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission reveals that the population of cities has increased by 21 to 40 per cent and therefore, there are problems there as well. Today, we are unable to provide social security to 90 per cent of elders. About 30 per cent elders are living below poverty line and the condition of 33 per cent elders is not good either. Some urgent measures are needed to be taken in this direction. If we cast a look at projections of next three years in this country we find that the number of millionaires is 12.8 per cent at present and it is likely to touch 11 lakh in the coming years. At present, India have at least 203 billion dollar forex reserve and by the year 2009 it is likely to touch 322 billion USD. We can achieve development of our country through agriculture as well. Last year prices have gone up by 19 per cent. We can also contain it. We could also save by keeping the stocks. At present, there are estimated 40 crore labourers and 92 percent of them are engaged in unorganised sector and this issue has been debated in the House a little while ago. We cast a look at the global figures in this regard. There are 33 per cent illiterates in India. Also 70 per cent children in India have not attended the school even for a day. We therefore, need to take stock of the situation. We also need to make an assessment as to what we have lost and what we have achieved as a country. We shall unanimously sanction funds for demands, but we ought to put our villages on the fast track of development and progress. Only then we can ensure development of country.

Sir, I would conclude after elaborating upon one more point. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has made

repeated demands for special package over the years. We have demanded a special package of Rs. 17230 crore. The Government sanctioned packages for other states. I do not oppose that the Government may sanction packages for them. But there is a need to make an assessment so as to go ahead with the power projects pending with the Central Government. In my view sanctioning of this package will ensure not only the development of Uttar Pradesh but of entire country as Uttar Pradesh is located in the heart of India.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2006-2007. I rise to support the budget. About 60 years have passed since we got independence and during this period all out efforts have been made to ensure that benefits of development reach the very last man down the line in our country thereby improving his lot. However, I feel that this section of society is not a happy lot. Today those living in villages and slums earn their livelihood by working hard or by pulling rickshaw and 'thelas' and engaged in small businesses are in a miserable condition. Today the situation has reached a pass wherein he who toil hard is unable to feed his family. When a labourer returns home in the evening after a day's hard work, his children and other members of his family demand food from him. but instead of providing food to them he slaps them. The helpless children fall asleep after being slapped instead of getting food. The condition of country is miserable due to burgeoning population. We are making no efforts whatsoever to check the increasing population. Unless we check the increasing population, the country is doomed to live in a state of poverty and misery. Therefore, the main objective should be to take effective steps to check the rising population of the country.

Sir, I would like to request all the hon. Members of the House and the Government that we must seriously ponder over to check the increasing population. Hon. Member need to deliberate upon this problem and take some concrete steps and decisions. Since Independence our Governments have been following planned economic development but even today the downtrodden are still not well off. Unless this section of society is well off, the country cannot progress. Today, our economic policies are such that the gap between the rich and the poor is widening day by day. Therefore, the Government must formulate such concrete policy seeking to bridge the gap between rich and the poor.

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

Sir, today the conditions are such that the poor is getting poorer and the rich richer with each passing generation. The son of farmer who used to work in the fields is engaged in the same field. Likewise, next generation of labourer who used to carry thelas, is also doing the same job. The next generation of those who had no roof over their heads, is also living under the open sky. Today we are unable to resolve the economic crisis of our country. Therefore, the need of the hour is to address the problem of poverty of this country. I, through you, would like to request the Government to formulate such concrete policies which may bridge the gap between the poor and the rich and check this widening gap. Today, wealth is confined in 50-100 households of this country. Only some households are controlling the wealth and the rest of the people are forced to live in a state of deprivation and penury

Sir, our UPA Government has taken some stringent actions in this regard. Hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance has been issuing statements in this regard and debates have been held many times on removing poverty but such debates have always remain debates, no substantive results have come out of such debates. I, through you, would like to request the Government to look into this problem and free the economy controlled by 50-100 households so that the standard of living of the people improve and they get food to eat. Today naxal movement is going on at some places whereas terrorists activities are being carried out at some places. The rootcause of all this can be attributed to the hunger. If every mouth is fed and people get their needs fulfilled such things will not happen.

If all the people are provided facilities of education and health, every village attains prosperity then I think we may check such movements and activities. We can especially control such youths who are getting misled on a large scale. Today it is right that people are migrating from villages to cities. The urban population has increased from 20 to 40 per cent since the beginning of this millennium, it is a matter of concern. If the villages get depopulated and people migrate towards cities, it may cause various problems. Today why have such big problems cropped up? At present debate is going on under rule 193. Today the issue of unorganised labourers, the situation is that law have been formulated providing that rickshaws and thelas will not run in cities like Delhi. Today a movement for jhuggi-jhoparis is going on. Yesterday in a huge procession under the leadership of Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, lakhs of people gathered

here to press for their demands. There are 16-17 hundred such jhuggi-jhoparis in Delhi which are illegal and as a result several problems are up in cities. This is not the problem of only metros but also of my constituency Patna as well I am talking about my constituency. It has about 50-60 big slums which house people belonging to the poor class. It is a different matter that the Government is demolishing these slums and beating up the people. Where would these poor people go? A man has to live somewhere. They need at least a hut to stay in if we cannot provide them pucca houses.

The Government has taken a significant step by implementing the Jawahar Lal Nehru Mission for development of the urban poor. Sixty-three or Sixty four cities have been selected under the said scheme. Patna, Bodhgaya and Gaya have also been selected under this scheme. But unfortunately, the Government and the administration of the State have not even submitted the DPR as yet. It is not capable of even this. Hence, the Government has not been able to allocate funds for the said cities. Had Rs. 500-600 crores been allocated for one city, the implementation of the Mission for development of the urban poor may have been started by now. The UPA Government has taken this step. This system did not exist so far but now it is not being complied with. The fault for this lies with the State Government, not the Union Government. People are being beaten up. People are being sent to jail. The situation in Patna mirrors the situation prevailing in the entire country. Hon. Shailendraji has pointed out that the unorganized labour force in the country is about 34 crore. These are the people whose plight is being discussed. Hon. Members are holding a discussion in this regard. Don't these people have a right to live? Their constitutional rights become operative right from the moment they are born. It is the Government's duty to make arrangements for their education, and to provide food, shelter, education and health-care facilities for them. As far as I am aware, this budget has no provision for unorganized labourers. *(Interruptions)* Has the bell rung?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to your party ended a long time back and there is another speaker left.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I know that the time allotted to my party has ended but I may speak for some time more if you kindly allow me to do so. However, if you tell me to stop I would sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude soon.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am expressing my anguish. Let me speak now that I have got this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly express your anguish in a few words so that the next speaker may get a chance to speak.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I will try to conclude shortly. I was saying that this budget has no provision for the category mentioned above. There should be some arrangement or law for them. They should not be left to fend for themselves. They should not be left to be jathi-charged or to be beaten up. The Government is saying it would provide employment but you have stopped the 'rickshaw wallahs' and 'thela-wallahs' from doing their trade. The Government should make legislation for them. How would they get employment till some legislation is put in place. The Government is forcing them to take up arms and get involved in misdemeanors. I would like to request the government, through you, to make some arrangements for them.

A very nice sounding phrase 'poverty alleviation is being used now-a-days. Poverty alleviation is the aim of the Government but they should see whether poverty alleviation is taking place anywhere or not. They are allocating funds. They have the scheme. But are they monitoring the utilization of funds? Have they made any assessment about the actual achievements made under the various poverty alleviation schemes for which funds have been allocated. Poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented yet poverty is increasing. What is the rationale behind this? The Minister should monitor the schemes, see whether they are achieving their objectives or not. Has he ever given consideration to this aspect. Merely making rules is not going to achieve anything. He should be honest. He is making rules but he should be honest and should make all efforts to achieve the set objectives. Only then I think, he may talk of looking after the welfare of the poor.

The issue of North-East has been raised here. Funds are allocated for the region. Ten percent additional allocation is made for the region in the budget. The said funds are allocated to reduce poverty in the North-East and to ensure development of the region. But has he monitored the utilization of funds and has he found out the progress regarding achievement of objectives? The

small North-Eastern States are facing a specific problem. Agitations are held every day over issues such as creation of Bodoland. Does the Government has any control over the funds that are released? Does it monitor the utilization of the said funds? Does it monitor the progress of schemes for which funds have been released? Does it monitor how much development takes place in the backward areas or whether the funds provided for education, health, power and water have been utilized or not? If the said aspects are not looked into carefully and funds remain unutilized then all efforts would be futile. It is my request that utilization of allocated funds must be monitored.

Public health is a matter of public interest. The previous Government had made a decision to establish six AIIMS all over the country but funds for the purpose had not been allocated.

Elections were to be held during that time, and during election campaign, construction of hospitals here and there was announced to garner votes, but no money was sanctioned and only foundation stones were laid. Hon. Vice-President also came to my parliamentary constituency, but money was not given. If they have given money, then how much have they given? How much was demanded and how much have to be spent? If you provide small amount of money in instalments, then they would not be constructed even in fifty years. The money sanctioned for my parliamentary constituency Patna, for Orissa and other four five states is insufficient, hence I request to sanction sufficient money for all States. So many people come here. They come to Delhi because there is no hospital there. Whenever people are in trouble, they come here. But the poor cannot come. Therefore, I request you to provide sufficient funds for setting up of AIIMS in other five states including Patna.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am just concluding my speech. Prepare an annual plan, receive information as to how much funds have been provided and make arrangement for setting up of AIIMS immediately. The states are provided money on the basis of internal resources. The condition of backward states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and many others is not good and they do not have sufficient internal resources. If they adopt this criteria, then internal resources will increase. They should make effort for that otherwise special treatment should be given to those backward states. Will the backward States remain

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

backward? Will the sick will remain sick? Prepare a plan for development of sick states such as Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and connect these states with the mainstream.

17.00 hrs.

Planning Commission should be pressurised. It should be the policy of the Government to mobilise internal resources for the development of backward states. There is not even a single factory in Bihar. The source of income there has been totally closed with the creation of Jharkhand. I thank the UPA Government for providing fund to Bihar but that is not being spent, it is a separate issue. They have provided thousands of crore rupees, but money is not being spent there. What will be done for such states ...*(Interruptions)* It is right that to here there is lack of internal resources, something should be done there. There is no factory there, factories should be set up there, special package should be provided and the schemes formulated ...*(Interruptions)* Special schemes should be lanunched for the development of the people of backward states, economic assistance should be provided, so that those states may progress and may join the mainstream of the country. So long as the poor of the country are suffering, the country will suffer. So long as the poor of the country keep on dying, the country will be dying. So long as the farmers go on dying, the country will be dying ...*(Interruptions)* The schemes being formulated will remain only on papers. Hence, some concretes steps should be taken and some good arrangements should be made for the people of the country so that the widening gap between prosperity and poverty may be decreased and removed.

\*SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Budget (General) for the year 2006-07. I would like to thank Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi our Leader and the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who has enabled me to find myself in this august House. I would also like to express my gratitude to the rising star in the horizon of Tamil Nadu politics our Lieutenant to our Leader and the Local Administration Minister of Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble M.K. Stalin. I would like to thank the Union Government for allocating Rs. 8.70 crores for the relief and welfare measures of the labours working in the salt quarters in

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

the coastal regions of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat under the head National Disaster Management Relief Fund. I would like to impress upon the Union Government that this may not be sufficient to meet the ground situation there and hence this allocation may kindly be enhanced further. There is a welcome move on the part of the Union Government to have allocated Rs.10 crores for the health insurance scheme to cover the poor living below the poverty line. Rs.1.82 crores has been set apart for the growth of Tamil language. In Tamil Nadu great efforts are being taken by the Chief Minister to take Tamil Nadu to new heights. My esteemed colleague Shri K.S. Rao and Smt. Sathee Devi pointed out the plight of farmers all over the country. The pitiable conditions of the farmers remain to be a continuing tale of woes. Agriculturists are the backbone of this country and our economy. It is only when they lay their hands in our fields we can lay our hands in our food plates. But the sufferings and the misery facing the farmers loom at large crushing their back. That's why our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu took a bold step to wipe out the tears of the farmers, especially the debt burden that was crushing them. He waived the crop loan and removed the interest burden. About Rs. 7,000 crores extended as loans through cooperative sector has been waived by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. I urge upon the Union Government to follow suit attend to the problems of farmers living in other parts of India. Agricultural loans taken from the nationalised banks may also be reviewed by the Union Government so that the farmers are liberated from the crushing debt burden that impedes agricultural growth. As far as educational loans are concerned, it appears to be rather a streamlined one and is generally found to be operating well as educational loans are being distributed by both public sector and private sector banks. But the hard reality is that the needy poor are not able to get educational loans in the hour of dire need. Poor people whenever they knock at the doors of the public sector banks or nationalised banks, they are made to run from pillar to post. The nationalised banks even come out with ready reply that they have met with the target fixed for the academic year to extend the educational loans. Hence, I urge upon the Union Finance Minister to see that this educational loan facility are streamlined further and the needy poor are also able to get such loans. And he may also increase the loan amount to be distributed as educational loans. I also urge upon the Finance Minister to clarify whether such targets have really been fixed. If such targets are fixed, it may kindly be expanded further.

Kanyakumari the farthest point of India at the Southern tip of the country is situated near my Tiruchendur constituency. Kanyakumari is an important tourist centre attracting tourists from many parts of the globe. I urge upon the Union Government to go in for giving a face lift to Kanyakumari so that it may be a great tourist destination to international tourists. I would like the Centre to take efforts to make Kanyakumari a model tourist place with enhanced infrastructural facilities and an added face lift. This calls for increased fund allocation while taking care of this move you may also provide funds for nearby places of tourism importance and areas that contribute to exports like flower exports from Thovalai in my constituency. Floriculture is a traditional occupation there and flowers are exported in a big way from this area. The exporters who are contributing to earn foreign reserves have a demand to have cold storage facilities to help save the exportable flowers. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to provide cold storage facility there in Thovalai to benefit the traditional flower growers.

Kum. S. Shanthi of Tamil Nadu, the athlete, who has opened our medal tally account in the ongoing Doha Asian Games, has been encouraged and honoured with a prize money of Rs.15 lakhs. This has been announced by our Leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi. I would like to impress upon the Union Government to follow suit and encourage suitably all other medal winners from India who have participated in Doha Asian Games. This is necessary because only then our young men will be encouraged and enthused to participate in the ensuing Commonwealth Games and Olympic Games. Such incentives are necessary to promote athletics and games among the younger generations who constitute the majority of our Indian population. Infrastructural facilities for games and athletics must be created. Suitable playgrounds and equipment must be provided and conducive atmosphere for sport development must be there. There should be a scheme evolved to see that our sportsmen get nutritious food and proper training and coaching. This calls for special attention from the Union Government with increased allocation of funds for this specific purpose.

Tamil Nadu is about to introduce Value Added Tax (VAT) replacing the existing sales tax mode of revenue collection. In order to meet the revenue loss that may accrue due to this change over of taxation method our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has emphasised at the recently concluded National Development Council meet that there should be a cent-per-cent compensation

package at least in the initial years to overcome the problems in the beginning. For the past 4-5 years, the previous regime in Tamil Nadu led by Ms. Jayalalitha has not provided employment in the Government services. There had been an undeclared ban on recruitment for Government jobs. Job opportunities and employment generation were not there at all. Now, our Chief Minister has taken steps to provide job opportunities and employment. To go ahead with this positive measure, the Government of Tamil Nadu is faced with paucity of funds. Thousands of young men are getting Government jobs now in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is making strides towards the path of prosperity. At this juncture, to overcome the initial problems, we need to have the support from the Centre through its enhanced allocation or compensation package to Tamil Nadu. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to compensate fully the loss faced by the Tamil Nadu by way of introducing VAT regime.

Our Leader, the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi also emphasised the need to go in for inter linking of rivers. He emphasised this in the National Development Council meet concluded recently. Tamil Nadu has depleted irrigational water supply. It has short supply of drinking water too. In order to meet both irrigational and drinking water needs, there must be a permanent arrangement to get water. He has suggested that the wasteful flow of peninsular rivers must be arrested and channelizing them in a constructive way by way of inter linking of rivers is a must. There are many villages in the remote areas going without water even basic drinking water resources. There are villages that are not having adequate irrigational system due to which they are affected by flash floods occurring during rainy season but go without water and remain dry during remaining part of the entire year. Hence, he has emphasised the need for the Centre to allocate funds and take up in the next Five Year Plan the inter linking of rivers in India and to announce it in the next Budget itself.

Before I could conclude, I would like to bring to your notice the plight of Beedi workers and their families. Thousands of them are living in and around my constituency. They are not getting adequate medical facilities even in the existing ESI dispensaries. Adequate number of medical staff including doctors are not available. There is also a peculiar situation like one doctor is available to attend to five hospitals. Adequate number of staff like nurses are not available in order to ensure proper health care to these Beedi workers who have got

[Shrimati V. Radhika Selvi]

enhanced occupation hazard. The infrastructure for health facility must be enhanced further. There is an urgent need for Beedi workers living in Cheranmaldevi region to have a hospital with proper infrastructural facilities. I request the Union Government to go in for this on a priority basis allocating adequate funds urgently and immediately. The children of Beedi workers are entitled to educational scholarship through the fund created by the Centre, but the scholarship facilities are not reaching the children as and when they needed them. This scholarship facility must be streamlined and must reach the needy in time. There are some schools which are not at all getting the scholarships. So there is something wrong in the system and it needs to be streamlined and it must be ensured that all the children of Beedi workers who are going to school must get this scholarship because this alone could liberate them from the clutches of backwardness and poverty. With this I conclude my speech extending my support to the Supplementary Demands for Grants Budget (General).

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would say that one would remember that the beginning of the last decade of the 20th century, discussed in great detail the fall of the Berlin Wall. It was an end of an era and the beginning of hope and aspirations. The wall stood demolished and windows opened up to the entire world on personal computers to those who could get one. During the middle of the 20th century, there was an upsurge of human expectation and aspirations. Every newly liberated nation had a dream. Everyone was to get equality of opportunity, human dignity and a chance to nurture one's activity and contribute in productivity.

The dreams could be realized only partially. The inequalities did not diminish. Millions are even today deprived of their basic necessities like food, water, shelter and education. The divide is increasing fast. At this juncture, we are discussing the Supplementary Budget, and India's latest GDP figure shows 9.2 per cent growth in July-September, 2006. That confirms that a fairly widespread economic growth is taking hold. This is the fastest growth rate in the last four quarters. The previous three had been, growth rates of 8.5 per cent, 8.4 per cent and 8.9 per cent respectively. The GDP growth rate has been led by manufacturing and construction, and service sectors such as hotels, transportation and financial services. We hope, we will enter the high growth trajectory

at 10 per cent GDP growth by the end of Eleventh Plan, and India will become one of the major economic powers of this world.

All those who are directly getting benefit from this high growth are happy and extolling the free market economy. But for the bottom 30 per cent of the population, which is around 300 million, nothing much has changed. They are experiencing growth passively as we experience the effect of a chain smoker, or of a smoker, in passivity. They are experiencing growth passively through higher degree of pollution, costlier basic goods, living space and fewer well-fed jobs. More jobs ought to have been available with an eight to nine per cent growth. But they have not.

It is mainly because most of the poor are in the villages and the rural economy has been stagnant. About 70 per cent of the population is in India's six million villages and 68 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture. The service sector is increasingly important for the Indian economy. It is contributing 50 per cent of the GDP. Manufacturing growth has been rising at 11.3 per cent only, and only higher agricultural growth can and would provide employment and the focus should be on that. Sadly, that is not so.

The organized manufacturing sector could have absorbed the growing number of job seekers but employment in this sector has not been expanding rapidly. It is the slow absorption of labour in the manufacturing industry that has led to swelling number of jobless. The industrial restructuring that took place after the economic reforms led to the shedding of labour by machines in order to increase productivity.

Basically, it is low agricultural productivity that has affected the rural economy adversely, and this has been due to lack of adequate infrastructure in many parts of our country. A consistent fall in public investment in agriculture, health and education, especially in rural areas, has also led to pauperization of rural India. The rural youths are ill-equipped today for jobs in the service industry in general.

A majority of drop-outs from schools, that too in millions, occur in village schools. Their search for job is usually unfruitful and frustration leads to anger. Disgruntled and disillusioned youths, who are unable to find suitable jobs in the market, easily take to violence. There is a need to invest more in primary education, health services and also in agriculture.



Inequalities are growing and inequalities of income have also widened. In 2004, while the top 20 per cent of the population, about 200 million people, were earning about Rs. 20,000 per household, the bottom 20 per cent earned only a little above Rs. 4,000 a month and the last 10 per cent earned only a little above Rs. 3,500 per month, which is a pittance taking five members in a family. Since the economic reforms have begun, the 20 per cent have also benefited from tax reforms. The upper rich 20 per cent have benefited from tax reforms.

The well-heeled middle class has a large disposable income and can afford many luxurious items and goods. India's corporate sector has been flourishing and our corporate executives, according to *The Economist* magazine of London, are the highest paid in the world, but they are only a few thousands in number. Because of the middle class, India has become an important centre for the sale of western luxurious goods and internationally famous companies are appointed brand ambassadors for astronomical sums. But the festering under-belly should also be focused upon. Otherwise, there will be dangers for the people living in fancy houses. After all, how can any city have the growth of slums and skyscrapers side by side, be it Delhi, Mumbai or any other urban centre of this country? Unless you increase and prioritise expenditure on infrastructure, build more roads and irrigation system, rural India will not be participating in this high growth process.

As the year 2006 draws to a close, the Government is in the celebration mode as the economy is galloping towards double digit growth figure, but growth carries its own cost and that is inflation. Much as the Indian middle-class seduced by its own prosperity may belittle or ignore the figure, the fact that inflation in this country has peaked five per cent should be recognised. World over, the prices of crude are falling to US \$ 55 per barrel. They are US \$ 20 lower than the level at which the Government hiked domestic petrol prices. Now, there is some reduction which you have made, but it does not commensurate with the fall of the prices internationally. More than fuel prices, it is the combination of domestic price increase that is contributing to the inflation rate's steady climb. For a country that had declared itself self-sufficient in food decades ago, nothing is more scandalous than the scarcity of food grains and essential commodities that sends their prices soaring. The Consumer Price Index for industrial workers had spurted to 7.7 per cent. The reduction of exports or encouraging imports did little to contain the upward movement of price.

The aggressive economic growth must be matched with adequate supply of goods and services or else inflation will shoot up. We have learnt this in the classrooms. The rising prices of essential commodities and vegetables have already made the Consumer Price Index grow by 8 per cent. Today, inflation is the associated evil of economic boom, which must be leashed to protect the poor. We would like to hear about the steps that you are taking to protect the poor from inflation, and the middle-class from the rise in prices.

The economy is in the ultimate quarter of the current fiscal, and is at a time when the budgetary preparations for the year 2007-2008 have just begun. The Finance Minister — the architect of the UPA's fourth Budget — has lost few chances to drive home the message of fiscal prudence to husband resources for development.

I would now come to the concluding part of my speech. The major challenge being faced today by the States is their huge debt burden. The debt outstanding by the Orissa Government is around Rs. 38,000 crore. This is 58 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product. It is a high-cost loan component, and there is need for a debt-back or debt-swap process to restructure the debt-stock for reducing the interest payment liability. There is a need to reset the interest component on the outstanding loan under the National Small Savings Security Fund (NSSSF). The interest rate is charged at 13.5 per cent to 10 per cent, whereas the 12th Finance Commission has recommended bringing it down to 7.5 per cent. I would like to state that this NSSSF is not included in it.

I would also urge upon the Government regarding concessional agriculture loan, which is being provided by the cooperative banks. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Commission has recommended that the agriculture loan should be provided to the farmers at 4 per cent. It is not a high-end loan. It is only between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 3 lakh that certain farmers take. It is a short-term loan, and I do not see any problem if you scale it down to 4 per cent. Similarly, the enhancement of royalty of coal was also an issue, which should be looked into. Another aspect is about the Eklavya model residential school. Please bring it at par ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech is not being recorded.

*(Interruptions)...\**

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\*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHATAB: Sir, please allow me to conclude my speech. Please give me one minute to speak on this issue.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I would only like to say bring it at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya at par with Eklavya Vidyalaya because this is specifically meant for the Scheduled Tribes.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, two reports were published in the recent past, and these reports gave a shock to our people. One was the latest National Sample Survey Report, and the second was the Sachar Committee Report on the status of the Muslims in India. I am referring to these two reports because the rich are becoming richer, and the poor are becoming poorer. The National Sample Survey shows many things, but I do not have the time at my disposal to go through it in detail. But we are seeing now a new phenomenon. In the 70s, 80s and 90s we were very familiar with Indian monopoly houses, big capitalist monopoly houses like Tatas and Birlas and all that. In the 21st century we are seeing most of these old Indian monopoly houses are becoming transnational companies. This is one phenomenon which is very disturbing. Now, one company like Tata can go to England and just outright purchase, spending Rs. 23,000 crore, a big steel complex. We can say this is the achievement of India. We can say that the Indian capital has crossed the seas.

Similarly, you can see all those monopoly houses of the 70s, 80s and 90s are today looking for new grazing grounds not only in India but abroad. The Government thinks that this is one very good thing that is happening. On the other side, the National Sample Survey says that the poverty alleviation programmes that were covering the eight-year period after the liberalization and globalization, you have many, had very marginal impact on the life of the common people. So, there was only marginal improvement in the life of the poor, downtrodden masses. There is just two to three per cent improvement in their

life. But in the life of the affluent ones and the most affluent ones, there is a big jump. That is what the National Sample Survey has shown. So, whatever declarations we make from the ramparts of the Red Fort about the future trust with destiny and all that, this is the ground reality.

This comprehensive report of the Sachchar Committee has been submitted on the status of a certain section of a community who are very backward and poor. They are small in number. They constitute nearly 14 per cent of the population, to be precise 13.41 per cent of the population. They live the life unimaginable in every respect of it. And then, this National Sample Survey mentions the rural and urban divide and says that the rural poor are becoming poorer and there are less employment opportunities for them. The urban rich are making a heyday.

So, I would like the Government to look into this with a little sense of retrospection. Two years have already passed. They cannot any more say that there is time and they will go slow, and that they will do things carefully. I say that hardly there is any time left for doing things carefully. These two and a half years which you lost is very important.

Four or five elections are coming now. You will find that people will judge whatever big declarations you will make on the basis of their experience. The experience is this. The National Sample Survey says the economic growth that we have achieved in our country on the whole, if you look at it, is a growth without much employment generation. That is the most dangerous part of that economic development about which we are speaking. Economic development with social justice, that was the slogan given by the Indian national movement in the days of the freedom movement. Here, social justice is denied to vast majority of people, the rural people, and the poor people, everyday.

All the facilities are provided to the rich to become further richer. So, this is how we look at the general situation.

Coming to some of the specific things—the question of inflation—the Prime Minister in his speech has also said that we are trying to contain it but there is a danger of inflation. It is steadily growing. The Finance Minister is here. Last week, there has been some point/decimal decrease. I must say that there is a lesson for the

Government to take from that. In this House, last year, we were all demanding that the Government should not enhance the price of petroleum to a limit which cannot be justifiable. What happened? It had a cascading effect on our economy. There was a general price rise, right from vegetables to stationery. The prices of essential commodities and everything have gone up. Inflation is gradually creeping into a level which is disturbing.

It has been just now mentioned that in the international market, crude oil price has come down. The Left Parties made a proposal to the Government saying that the Government should pass on that difference to the common people. The Government should not have enhanced the prices of petroleum commodities to the level that you had hiked last year. Now, when there is a favourable situation, the Government should have brought it down but the Government is like a miser opening his small little bag. The Government wanted to reduce 25 paise when there was a revolt in the House and when we walked out. Probably, the Government has said that the concession would be Re. 1 for diesel and Rs.2 for petrol. No, the Government should reverse the whole thing to the level at which it has enhanced last year.

Economists and journalists are saying that with this small reduction, inflation level has come down. If the Government takes a reasonable stand on the oil prices, the inflation rate would come down. I would like the Government to look into that.

I would like to raise certain specific things—for example, agrarian sector, about which there is nothing much to say.

17.33 hrs.

[DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: You just came and wanted me to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just indicating to you that I have arrived.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I just started. I do not generally take too much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party is allotted four minutes.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Do not look at it like that — four or four and a half minutes. Please see as to how much time other speakers have taken. I am not directing you. Do not take it that way.

In the agrarian sector, one of the most important problems is, every agrarian economist pointed out that the investment in this sector is steadily coming down. Your *Economic Survey* also had stated that. The Government wants to raise the contribution of agriculture towards GDP. The Prime Minister has stated that with the expected economic growth of nine or ten per cent, if that has to be sustainable, then four per cent minimum rate of growth should be there. Are the Government anywhere near that? The Government started its days with 1.2 per cent and it has improved to 1.8 per cent. But what is required is four percent plus. But is the Government reaching anywhere there? If we take the average situation of the economy, the Government is not investing sufficiently to meet the alarming situation in the agrarian sector.

So, my request is, of course, in a Supplementary Demand you cannot do it, but you will have to think about it.

In the Supplementary Demand there are provisions for meeting the indebtedness in the wake of nation-wide suicide of peasants. The Government had announced some packages and all that for which it is asking money. Packages are good, very much welcomed, but they are just like fire fighting operations. When there is a fire, you have to fight it. You have to provide by way of more investment. You have to provide by way of a policy that agriculture will not be a losing proposition. You have to give them insurance protection because that is one sector where there is hardly any insurance protection or whatever is there is against the peasants. I think, Shri Rao was mentioning about the existing agricultural insurance policies. He had said that presently the policy is against the peasants and so, it has to radically reform if the peasants have to get the benefit. They have to sell their products in distress market. There should be a marketing support system by which you will be able to ensure that the peasants will get reasonable, remunerative prices for their produce. That has to be assured but the Government is not doing that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already taken ten minutes. There are 17 more Members to speak.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Some of the Demands are in the health sector. You are speaking of research and development against Chikungunya, the disease that has almost devastated many places in Kerala, especially the Alleppy district and the place called Chennithala from where I come. The other States are also affected. We had a discussion in Andhra Pradesh. I must say that no conceivable remedy has been found out. The Vector Control Organisation with its Headquarters in Pondicherry is hardly doing anything in Kerala. There was a Centre in Chennithala where this Chikungunya epidemic broke out, but nothing has been done so far. There is a Communicable Disease Laboratory. They asked for a building and said that they would do something worthwhile. We provided them a place but the laboratory is not coming up there. People are dying almost like flies, one can say. In such a situation, the Government of India should take more determined position so that people's lives will be saved.

About the National Inland Waterways and National Highways, there is a Demand. Kerala is a State where maximum waterways are there but that is a State where minimum money is spent and minimum achievement has been made. So, that is an area where you should think about ...*(Interruptions)* I am on my last sentence.

There is another thing about the National Highways. In Kerala the work on the National Highways is moving at a snail's pace. Decisions are there but nothing is being done. Things are progressing very slowly. If something is done about all these things, we will say all right, we support the Demand.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grant of the Finance Ministry for the year 2006-07 but at the same time would like to express my views as well. Supplementary demands are put before the House on a regular basis and they are essential to ensure the completion of works that have been started. The hon. Finance Minister had given many assurances while presenting the Budget. The Budget had been applauded widely during the early days of its presentation. But as time passed, people came to know the ground realities. All over the country rich and poor alike have started to recall the NDA government. The important thing is that the economy of the country is showing contradictory signs. On the one hand, the sensex has jumped the false figure of 13000 and on the other hand incidents of suicide by

farmers are on the rise. Such incidents had been taking place even at the time the Minister had presented the Budget. At the time he had given assurance that the problems of the farmers would be redressed so as to check such incidents. In fact the number of suicides has increased. Consequently, people in the entire country from Maharashtra to the southern states are suffering.

On the one hand, the economy is growing at a rate of 8 percent and above and on the other hand the hon. Finance Minister propose to hike the interest rates on housing loans. A promise was made to bring down or to keep stable the prices of essential commodities but that promise has not been kept. The prices of essential commodities have sky-rocketed and it has become quite difficult for the poor people to survive. They are unable to get to two square meals a day. They are in distress and are cursing themselves. In addition, interest rates on short term loans are also increasing. This is benefiting neither the common people nor anyone else. Interest on housing loans has increased so much that no one is willing to take a loan. The interest rate on housing loans was so low during the regime of the NDA government that people were lining up at the banks for loans and the lakhs of people who own houses today recollect the days of the NDA government for giving them the opportunity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the rate of interest on home loans had been brought down from 11 percent to 7 percent during the NDA government regime. The government of the day is thinking about increasing this rate. It would result in ruination of the housing industry. The lakhs of poor people working as construction labourers would lose their livelihood. As the hon'ble Member who spoke before me had said, that the development which does not provide employment to people was of no use. Thi kind of development could be dangerous for the country. The NDA government had turned around the system of high interest rates and brought down the rates but now the Finance Minister is putting back the clock and creating problems for the people. The government has lost the opportunity that had been created. It would not be able to regain the momentum. NDA had taken all possible measures to protect the farmers. They were peid timely remunerative prices for wheat, rice and cotton but it is no longer the case. Farmers are a troubled lot for this reason also. The farmers are also upset for being paid at the rate of Rs. 700 per quintal. Our people are upset. On the one hand our own people are in distress and on the other the government is paying Australian farmers at the

rate of Rs. 900 per quintal but is not willing to pay this price to Indian farmers. An hon. Member had raised the question during the question hour today as to why is it that wheat was first exported and then imported. The government does not want to pay anything to the farmers of the country. If the government want to fill its granaries with wheat produced in the country then it would have to pay remunerative prices to the farmers otherwise its huge granaries would lie empty. When wheat and rice, supposed to be stored in those granaries for distribution to poor people and if they will not get it the public distribution system would break down.

Therefore, it is my request to the hon. Minister that the godowns of our country be filled with foodgrains so that people do not have to face starvation. The Prime Minister also gave an assurance that he would make efforts to stop the suicides. He was upset and the MPs were also upset. But what is the use? The small and marginal farmers have been assured that their loans would be waived of and justice would be done. If this assurance is not fulfilled the farmers of the country would never forgive you and the UPA Government. There is a Hindi couplet which goes like this "Kabir haaye garib ki kabhi na khali jaye, mue dhore ke cham se loha bhasm ho jaye". If the poor farmers and the farmers who have committed suicide put a curse on the government, it would become difficult for anyone to hold on to their posts. Hence, it is my demand that agriculture be deemed a sick industry and a similar package be provided for it as is provided to bail out sick industries. The main reason for agricultural crisis is payment of un-remunerative prices which increases the burden of debt on the farmers and compel them to commit suicide. Till this situation is not improved it would not be possible to stop the poor farmers and agricultural labourers from committing suicide.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister spoke at length about tax evaders. The Minister says that no one would be able to evade tax from now. The Minister has installed a search engine for such people. This is a good thing. The people who are evading taxes should be caught. I applaud this step. But what is being done with regard to the people who have siphoned off crores of rupees from the country, those who have looted it and weakened it. He has claimed that we have provided information in this regard. I hope that he makes good use of this information. He has selected metropolises such as Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata for the purpose. I belong to Gujarat and have been representing it for the last 17 years. People of Gujarat are mostly traders. These people make full

payment of all their taxes, be it excise, customs, sales or any other taxes. Not only this, no one travels without ticket in trains. Despite these facts, justice is not being done to Gujarat. The banks in Gujarat hold the highest amount of deposits and yet loans are given to other States. After Bombay high, Gujarat is the highest producer of oil, yet it is not given any royalties. Gujarat has faced many calamities in the recent past. It has faced storm but did not flinch. It faced an earthquake which flattened the whole of Kutch, caused a loss of crores of rupees and of many lives and yet Gujarat did not succumb. Surat, which has been called the number one city in the country, was hit by floods which caused great problems for the people. The hon. Prime Minister and other leaders visited the city and gave big assurances and announced a relief package for them. I don't want to go into details. They made tall claims. The whole report was placed before the Finance Minister and funds were sought but he did not grant the funds. My friend from Orissa has requested him to provide advance grants for Orissa and to waive of the loans of the State. In a similar vein, I would request him to grant the demands made by Gujarat in the report. He would be surprised to know that the officials posted in the departments which I have cited above, wish to settle in Gujarat after retirement. I am very pleased to see this. The honest tax payers in Gujarat should not be harassed. We read about income tax raids in the newspapers. Often, it is reported the next day that nothing was found in the raids. This gives rise to the suspicion of wrong doing. I would like the entire amount recovered in such a way to be honestly deposited in the national exchequer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give your suggestions and conclude.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Sir, I have referred to Gujarat. People from Gujarat use to approach the Government. The Government provides funds to all states except Gujarat. Whatever funds are provided to Gujarat are provided in the form of advances which are adjusted in the budget of the state.

Sir, the Government only talks of inter-linking of rivers but does not do anything concrete. The rivers in the South have not yet been inter-linked. The BJP Government in Gujarat has inter-linked nine rivers. Narmada water which used to go waste into the sea, is now being used for irrigation and drinking purposes in the state as well as in many parts of Rajasthan. Narmada water is now available

[Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma]

in Kutch. When His Excellency President visited Gujarat, he too praised the Gujarat government. What to talk of villages, we do not have power supply in cities here but in Gujarat, villages and cities get uninterrupted power supply. This Government is merely talking about e-governance in agriculture whereas the Gujarat government has already done this. Our farmers are not given any subsidy. IFFCO is a farmers' organization and it has won awards also but it does not get any subsidy. As you have asked me to conclude so I will give two or three suggestions before concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not stopping you. I am only requesting you to be brief because all other Members are also to be accommodated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: You represent Gujarat and you are not speaking in favour of the state, this is not fair ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speech of other than Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma Ji will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Sir, a representative from our state is saying from that side that Gujarat does not need anything. I am sure he will stand by his version in the coming elections also.

Sir, in the end, I would request the Government through you, that funds and other facilities should be provided to the students belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes in the state so that they can contribute to the development of the country in future. Many students from Gujarat go abroad for studies. Financial assistance should be provided to such students belonging to SC, ST and OBC. I believe that the SC, ST and OBC people do not lack intellect but they are financially weak. I, therefore, request the Government to provide them financial assistance. They have limited opportunities of employment in the country due to reservation but they are welcome for jobs abroad. Therefore, financial assistance should be provided to these people for studies abroad.

DR. RAJESH MISHRA (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are permitted to speak from there. You may come a little closer if you wish so.

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Sir, my seat is in the last row, hence, I am speaking after moving a little forward.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not in the last row you are rather at the front.

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Thank you, Sir.

I am grateful to you for permitting me to take part in the discussion on Demands for Excess Grants (General) for the year 2004-05 and supplementary demands for Grants (General) for the year 2006-2007. Presented in the House.

Sir, I have risen to support the supplementary Demand for the General Budget. I was constantly listening to the voice of concern raised about this budget from those benches on the other side. If we take into consideration all the schemes formulated for the benefit of the common man during the last two and a half years since this UPA Government came to power, we shall find that it is for the first time that this Government has slashed to the rate of interest on loans taken by the farmers from the banks down to seven per cent, which was earlier available to them at the rate of 14 to 15 per cent. Benefits of the schemes seem to have reached the farmers of India today. The farmers seeking loans from the banks for agricultural purposes have not to pay fat EMIs to the banks as they had to pay before this Government came to power. Similarly, many other schemes have also been launched by the Government of India.

In the field of education, whether it is the question of setting up junior high schools or primary schools, this Government has made available optimum financial resources in the field of education. A bill for setting up of a university has been introduced in this House today itself. The UPA Government feels that if each and every child is educated, then alone will our society and country develop. That is why this Government has tried to contribute maximum resources in the field of education. Successive Governments which came to power after independence made several announcements about providing employment but it is the UPA Government which gave legal connotation to the right to employment. I would, therefore, like to thank the Government for launching the Employment Guarantee Scheme which has been

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\*Not recorded.

implemented in two hundred districts. Any amount of money provided for such schemes will be inadequate in my opinion? Because it is for the first time that any Government seems genuinely concerned about the issue of unemployment in our country and has extended legal cover to it thus setting an example on to how to provide employment to the poor in our country.

Sir, I would also like to speak about a scheme implemented in villages by the Government. We often discuss it here and it has also been discussed during the tenure of every Government as to how to provide electricity to the people living in jhuggi-jhonparis (slums) in villages. This Government has decided to provide electricity to each rural household of India under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. Then there was an other problem. There were many such villages where electricity was available in the heart of the village, but it was not available in other surrounding parts of the village, which are known by different names in different parts of the country. These are called as 'Purve' in our Uttar Pradesh. Electricity was available in the main part of the village, but it was not available in other parts of the village. But this Government launched Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme and it was resolved to provide electricity to every household of every village of India under this scheme. I appreciate this scheme and if it is fully implemented, then the common man of India living in a village will certainly get its full benefit.

Similarly, there is Indira Awas Yojana, the purpose of which is to provide shelter to every person in every village. The Government has also launched Health Insurance Scheme. Under the health mission, the UPA Government has appointed a female worker named 'Asha' in each village at Nyaya Panchayat level and made arrangements to provide medicines to the rural folk and health check ups at their door steps which is a great achievement of this Government. Having concern for providing medical facilities to the poorest of the poor in a village who cannot go to the city for this purpose, the Government has provided them medical facility.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 6.00 O'clock now and the House generally sits upto 6 O'clock everyday. Therefore, I would like to take the sense of the House to sit late till the discussions on these demands are completed.

I would request all the speakers to be brief and deliver quite essential and good speeches without taking much time.

Rajeshji, please conclude in two minutes.

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have spoken for one and a half to two minutes only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude by conveying what you want.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: How much can I speak in one and a half to two minutes which could be a conclusion? ...(Interruptions). I was mentioning that the Government has made commendable efforts in every field, be it providing employment, the welfare of the farmers, providing electricity or healthcare to the poorest of the poor in a village, etc. I want to tell the Government and the hon. Minister of Finance, through you, that it is often complained that the benefits of the schemes landed for the welfare of the poor are not reaching them. I request the Government to monitor the schemes, whether it is Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, or Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Development Scheme, which are very good schemes. The situation in Uttar Pradesh is such that a year has elapsed since the scheme was implemented. ...(Interruptions) but the Government of Uttar Pradesh has not been able to send CDP and DPR to Delhi. I want to request the hon. Minister to get the monitoring done himself. DPR and CDP be prepared by the Central Government. The money, the Centre provides is not being utilised there; the common man is unable to get its benefits ...(Interruptions). Therefore, get that scheme launched after having prepared CDP and DPR.

I would also like to say a few words about Sachar Committee ...(Interruptions). The report submitted by the Sachar Committee has been leaked in entire India. Some people want to oppose that by misinterpreting the statement given by the Prime Minister for driving political mileage ...(Interruptions).

If there are two sons of a mother ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the subject.

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: One son has got the benefit after sixty years of independence whereas the other has not got it. If the Prime Minister says that the other son should also get the benefit, what is wrong in that ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mitrasen Yadav, you may start your speech.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Without taking any political mileage, the Central Government should ensure proper monitoring of all the schemes being implemented by the Centre. Elections in Uttar Pradesh are round the corner. The funds which the Central Government has provided are being utilised in the name of Kanya Dhan and unemployment allowance by the hon. Chief Minister of that State. When the elections are round the corner, now, it has occurred to him that he should dole out unemployment allowance and Kanya Dhan ...*(Interruptions)*. All this is being done with an eye on the ensuing elections by diverting the funds provided by the Central Government ....*(Interruptions)*

I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. At the same time I would like to urge upon the Central Government that there must be some sort of mechanism for monitoring the schemes launched with the Central funds.

*[English]*

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): Sir, can I lay my speech on Table of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

*[Translation]*

If any other hon. Member wants to lay his speech, he can do so.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the renowned economists and Finance Minister but the hon. Minister does not seem to be as serious as the matter is. There are two aspects of the economy of a country — the industry and the agriculture. As a vehicle has two wheels, similarly industry and agriculture are the two wheels of the economy of our country. There is a wide gap between the industry and the agriculture. The people engaged in the agriculture sector are getting poorer day by day while those in the industry sector are getting richer because the kind of the facilities that are being given to the industries, like loan at cheaper rates and the subsidy in case of any loss, be it

any type of industry, are not available to the farmers. The farmer is neither given loan at cheaper rates nor is there any crop insurance for him nor any relief in case of natural calamities nor any proper assessment of the cost price of his produce. Farmers are not paid for their produce even at the cost worked out by the agriculture university. The Government produces sugarcane with its own money and machinery through the agriculture university and there is a huge difference between the cost input of the sugarcane produced by the Government and that by the farmers. But the Government never gives the farmers the cost price equivalent to what it incurs on the same produce. Even the prices of sugarcane have not been fixed whereas the sugarcane has already started reaching the sugar mills.

What I want to submit is that there should not be any difference in the facilities given to the industrialists, traders and farmers. Therefore, it is repeatedly demanded that the agriculture should be given a status equivalent to the industry. Therefore, I demand that the agriculture should be given the status equivalent to industry.

Secondly, the widening gap between the rich and the poor is not God created but it is the result of man made system. Others are not responsible for it. The manner in which the world economy is being run is responsible for the widening gap between the rich and the poor.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has launched the Employment Guarantee Scheme. In China, if people do not have sufficient fields in their villages, then there is an arrangement of alternative means of livelihood for them. They have dairy farms. They are engaged in the fisheries, piggery, poultry, rearing of goats, etc. In China, there are cottage industries being run in every village parallel to agriculture whereas there is no such arrangement in our country. The employment Guarantee Scheme is being implemented in 200 districts of the country but the funds are being utilised in digging the pits and filling them. No productive activity is being undertaken with that money. We need to generate means of production but these means of production are going into private hands. When the source of production goes into the hands of private sector then it is the capitalists who grab both the profit and the capital and that in turn stalls the social development of the common man.

I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to arrest the widening gap between the rich and the poor as also



to check the rising prices of the items of daily use and medicines as they are putting more burden on the poor.

18.08 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Therefore, we would have to evolve a system so as not to put burden on the poor. I have seen that many big irrigation projects have been lying pending for years together in the country. There are so many irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh alone which have been lying pending. No work can be undertaken in the production sector without electricity. More power should be generated to augment the country's economic assets so that we may become economically strong and self-dependent. But no such scheme of things seems to be there in any scheme formulated by the hon. Finance Minister. That is the reason behind increasing poverty and concentration of means of production in private hands is leading to the exploitation of the poor. We have so many reports of the economic experts of the country before us. The hon. Minister may advance his arguments along with the figures in this regard. But we do not have so many figures to prove as to why the poverty, affluence and prices are increasing. Figures simply show that prices are increasing in every sector, burden on the poor is increasing, cost input of agricultural products is not being given and farmers are not getting any type of subsidy. We have so many things in our country and if the hon. Finance Minister pays attention towards them, we can have good industries. We have natural resources in abundance and we can produce medicines from it. We have a vast source of herbs and we can have a flourishing trade of Ayurvedic medicines. For this purpose we don't have to make any investment and we need not purchase any raw material or any other thing from outside. We can find a solution to the problem of unemployment facing our country today if we set up Ayurvedic units based on the herbs available in our country. Therefore, there is a need for removing imbalance between the industrial and agricultural sector and means of production will have to be employed in a proper manner so that employment avenues could be provided to the people to put an end to unemployment and starvation. If this is not done, the demands made in regard to the economy would remain only a formality. On the one hand, such a formality would be completed in the Parliament and on the other the problems facing the country, sufferings and agony of people would remain unaddressed.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a request to all the hon. Members. Please confine your speeches within the time allotted because we have a number of speakers to speak. When the first bell is given, they should get ready for concluding their speeches.

Now, Prof. M. Ramadass will speak now. I would like him to set an example for others.

\*SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalur): Sir, I see nothing new in this demand discussion for the Supplementary Demands for Grants seeking the approval of the House for an amount of Rs. 21,283 crore and 92 lakh. This is a stereo type thing and there is no doubt that this House will approve it. Many Hon. Members have given valuable suggestions so far the improvement of the economy is concerned. Many drawbacks of the current year's budget have been highlighted and few achievements have also been acknowledged. But I do not hope that the Hon. Finance Minister will consider the good proposals. He will only acknowledge the appreciations and the criticisms will be overlooked because the bad habit with us is all the time we look at things from partisan angle and that is the reason why in this country we fail to arrive at a consensus even on greater economic and other issues.

The other day the Hon. Prime Minister categorically admitted during his speech in the National Development Council that our achievements in the agriculture sector during the last several years has been dismissal and there is indeed an agro crisis the country is reeling under. Our agricultural production is less than 2 per cent of the GDP which is much below than in any other developing country much smaller in size and population than ours. We must have an introspection why this has happened in spite of all our claims of a successful Green Revolution. Multiplying the flow of credit to the farmers is no doubt a welcome step but to conclude that that is the end of all our problems is nothing but deception. In spite of doubling the credit flow, still in this country farmers are committing suicides in thousands which is a stigma on the face of this nation and our heads are hung down in the international arena. The Government has so far failed to come out with the specific planning to deal with this problem. I would like to know from the Finance Minister what is his prospective planning to save the precious

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

lives of our farmers who have no other way but to invite death to escape from humiliation of the private money lenders and harassment of the lending institutions. What can be more ridiculous than importing wheat from outside the country when it is available in the country at a comparatively lower price? Is it the way Government is trying to deal with the situation?

Cooperative institutions are the best outlets to serve the farmers and other down trodden of the society. But Mr. Finance Minister, you have brought Cooperative Banks to the fold of income-tax which were exempted from income-tax so far. Is it not a way to kill these Cooperative Banks who try give life to the farmers through their rural network? How can we then say that this is a pro poor and pro farmer Government? This move to tax profits of Cooperative Banks will take away a minimum five hundred core of rupees from the Cooperative Banks which are utilized in financing agriculture and other priority sector loans. It is a good news that the 11th Five Year Plan proposal emphasis on agriculture but Government's intention will be known in action only.

The balanced development of the country in all sectors depend upon how far and how soon we are able to remove regional imbalance which at present seems to be a far cry. It appears Government decision in so far as allocating funds and declaring packages for under developed States are not free from political compulsion and some time parochial attitude. My own State Orissa is a real example of this. This is the poorest of the poor State in the country having the largest population below the poverty line and much below the national average in many other sectors. You have been providing special packages for other under developed States but in spite of repeated requests Orissa has so far been ignored in this respect. We being a mineral rich State, even our demand for revision in coal royalty is also ignored. The 11th Finance Commission and the Sarkaria Commission also recommended for revision of royalty on minerals in at least every 3 years or else to give compensation to the concerned State for non revision in time. You have also reduced the amount of allocation for the KBK Scheme in Orissa which is most deplorable. To compensate the loss you have caused, the State Government of Orissa in spite of its financial constraints has provided additional funds for the scheme.

Irrigation being one of the machinery to improve the financial condition through agriculture has so far been neglected. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to make

provision for more allocation in this sector and a time bound programme should be drawn to complete all on-going projects both major and medium which are pending since decades. Government should also be very categorical on the issue of linking of rivers which was initiated by the NDA Government.

Sir, though I have a number of points more to make. I shall conclude here with an appeal to the Finance Minister and the Union Government that all parts and all States of the country should be treated equally with more emphasis on the under-developed States like Orissa, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc. or else the fruits of development and result of huge investment will only be tested by few States which is not going to help the overall and balanced progress of our country.

\*SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, I raise to support the Demands for excess grants relating to 2004-2005 and supplementary demands for grants for the year 2006-2007 presented by our Hon'ble Finance Minister.

I recall that our UPA Government as soon as it came to power on 18th June 2004 a package for doubling the flow of credit to agriculture and allied activities in a period of three years commencing from 2004-05 over the amount disbursed during the year 2003-04.

For the year 2004-05 the target was Rs. 1,05,000 crores whereas the achievement was Rs. 1,25,309 crores and for the year 2005-06 the target was Rs. 1,41,000 crores and the achievement was Rs. 1,67,775 crores.

The target for the credit flow to agriculture and allied sector has been fixed at Rs. 1,75,000 crore during 2006-07. The credit flow to Agriculture to benefit the farming community has seen a growth rate of 25%, 44% and 34% during the past 3 years. This statistics clearly reveal the keen interest the UPA Government has for the farming community. This Government was voted to power on the plank of support to 'Aam Admi'. We are fulfilling that commitment. As per the Supplementary Demands Rs. 2359 crores are sought for providing interest relief to debt stressed farmers. Out of this, Rs.1359 cores are intended to farmers of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The remaining 1000 crores are sought for the remaining debt stressed farmers of our country. (While appreciating the gesture of our Finance Minister for providing Rs. 1700 crores for the 2% interest relief to

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.

Farmers for the loan obtained during 2005-06, and for the year 2006-07 will be decided later after finalizing the total requirement and a provision of Rs. 1000 crores is now being sought on this account. Though this is to be appreciated that it is not enough to solve the debt problem of farmers.

There is a common saying that Indian Farmer is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt by leaving the debt burden to his heirs. Taking into account, the seriousness of this problem. Tamil Nadu State has taken the lead and our Chief Minister Dr. Kalagnar has wiped out the interest dues of farmers by providing Rs.7000 crores. It is a bold and historical decision. May I request our Finance Minister to have a more sympathetic approach to the debt burden of farmers by announcing more relief to farmers who are feeding the entire nation. By taking into account the pathetic situation of farmers, I request to Finance Minister to apply his mind to provide 4% loan on short term crop to small and tiny farmers? I think that overall revenue in the Budget for the year 2007-08 may be nearly Rs. 6 lacks crores. So it will not at all a burden to Government to advance such loans. When 0% interest is offered to those who buy new motor cars why not to the toiling farmers?

The primary cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu are facing a severe liquidity crunch. I therefore urge upon Finance Minister to take personal interest in this matter and persuade NABARD to provide immediate relief facilities to cooperative banks. I learn that the conditionalities stipulated by NABARD for providing required facilities are cleared by the State Government through a Memorandum of Understanding. The Crop season has started in Tamil Nadu and farmers need maximum credit flow. I urge the Finance Minister to intervene and ensure that the farmers in Tamil Nadu get credit without delay.

I wish to draw the attention of our Finance Minister to the question of economic backwardness of Southern, districts of Tamil Nadu. The living conditions of the people in these areas are worse than Bihar. About 80% of the area have no irrigation facilities and no major industries have come up in this region. I urge the Finance Minister to think in terms of setting up a Development Council for the region taking into account the backwardness of the region. Finance Minister also hails from this area and it will not be a mistake to help the deserving poor. The Finance Minister had said during the general elections in 2004 that he will see India through Siarganga.

I wish he should see India through backward districts of Tamil Nadu like Dindigul, Madurai, Pudukottai, Ramanthapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari also.

The region needs massive investments in infrastructure especially transportation since it is situated at one corner of the domestic consuming market. The Railway Ministry is in possession of laying a parallel BG Line between Chengalpat and Thootukudi and simultaneously electrification of the track. My earnest appeal is that the Finance Ministry should ensure that this Project should be taken up in the next Railway Budget. The Airports at Madurai, Coimbatore and Trichy need to be upgraded into International Air Ports.

Before I conclude, I wish to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that contribution made to Government securities also attracts Service Tax. For example contribution to Postal Life Insurance, a saving instrument available to Government Employees also attracts service tax. May I urge the Finance Minister to scrap this levy on saving instruments.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to participate in this discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. At the outset, I wish to clear one point. The point is that through a Supplementary Budget we cannot expect magic remedies and solutions to a number of fundamental problems facing this country. A Supplementary Budget, at best, can only give an indication of the intentions of the Government with respect to the various parameters of the economy.

So, keeping this in mind, I would confine my comments only to the Supplementary Demands for Grants for which the Finance Minister has come before this House. He is seeking the approval of the House for an expenditure of Rs. 21,823.92 crore of which Rs. 10,376 crore will be met out of savings made by the Ministries. Ultimately there will be a net cash outgo of only Rs. 11,444.76 crore. Out of this amount, 36 per cent will go as transfers to States and Union Territories, 32.30 per cent will go as fertilizer subsidies and 26.60 per cent, through the Ministry of Finance, for various interest relief schemes to farmers.

Sir, when we look into the structure of this expenditure sought by the Finance Minister, we note that the transfers to States and Union Territories occupy the first place. This shows that the UPA Government is interested in the development of various States and Union Territories which

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

are now haunted by the financial sickness or lack of resources. Therefore, it shows the concern of the Government to maintain harmonious Centre-State relations which is evident in this Supplementary Budget.

Secondly, the Government's second preference is towards fertilizer subsidies which will claim an amount of Rs. 3,700 crore. It means the cost of cultivation of farmers will go down.

Thirdly, the Ministry of Finance will be spending Rs. 2,359 crore in the form of interest relief to farmers.

Many Members who spoke before me explained the plight of the farmers and explained their debt burden. I wish to tell them here is a Ministry which is willing to give relief to those farmers who have committed suicides in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra by providing an interest relief of Rs. 1,350 crore, and also providing interest subvention on short term credit to farmers to the extent of Rs. 1000 crore. Therefore, all these initiatives of the Government show the interest of the Government in the farmers in terms of subsidies, in terms of writing off the loans through the State Governments, etc. and also building up strong Centre-State relations through which it wants to bring about reforms.

One main question is whether this increase in expenditure would lead to an increase in fiscal deficit. In my view, this increase of Rs. 11,000 crore is not going to increase the fiscal deficit of the Government because in the last four months, the Government has very dexterously controlled the expenditure as well as the revenue pattern in such a way that in September 2006 we had a surplus of Rs. 4,217 crore. Therefore, the apprehension that it will increase the fiscal deficit of the Government cannot also be sustained.

But, what is worrying in the Supplementary Budget is that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 21,823.92 crore, 81.3 per cent of it goes as non-plan, nonproductive and non-development expenditure. This is the most important factor because once this money goes into circulation, the output will not be produced to that extent; employment will not be created to that extent; too much of money will be chasing too few goods. This would cause inflationary forces. Already, there are indications that the prices of essential commodities are going up. My only apprehension is whether this increase in money supply caused by this expenditure would increase the price of the commodities.

The second disconcerting feature is that the rural development has received a raw deal in the Supplementary Budget because only Rs. 250 crore under the plan outlay has been earmarked for this, and agriculture gets only Rs. 125.16 crore which is just 1.1 per cent of the total. What is amazing is that fisheries has not been given any outlay in view of the significance of fishing in the whole primary sector today. Next to agriculture, today, even at par with agriculture today, fisheries is contributing so much, but fisheries has not received any outlay from this Budget.

The hon. Finance Minister is right in saying that the economy is growing at 9 per cent. But our worry is whether this growth and the benefit of growth percolate to the common man as expressed by many people. Even the Eleventh Five Year Plan today talks in terms of inclusive growth as if all the other Ten Plans have not talked about inclusive growth. Every plan emphasized or underlined the need for including the downtrodden people, the weaker sections, the unorganized sector, etc. Therefore there is nothing new about inclusive growth. What is wanted is accessible growth. The growth that is occurring in the country should be accessible to the poor man and he should be able to derive benefits out of it. Therefore, the slogan of the Government, at least in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, should be not inclusive growth but accessible growth to the people, and that should be our objective.

Another area of serious concern is that the production of power supply is lagging behind our planned target, and we should emphasise on improvement in the power supply. The credit growth is increasing at an alarming rate. Whether the deposit growth from the commercial banks is increasing *pari passu* is not clear. Therefore, we only feel that the deposit growth must also be matched by the credit growth.

Finally, we have experimented so many reforms on the economic front. But, I think, we are lacking in what is called 'expenditure reforms'. Although we are taking tougher decisions, we are trying to control the expenditure yet not much has been done. I would only wish that the Government should emphasise on the efficiency of expenditure and the quality of expenditure. Every pie that is spent must be able to produce something. As the Finance Minister used to tell us, it is the outcome expenditure, outcome budget, which is more important than the outlay expenditure. I expected that the hon. Finance Minister would be able to present an outcome Budget

along with the Supplementary Budget. That has not been done. Perhaps he will do so next time. Therefore, Sir, all our expenditure must result in increasing the productive capacity of the economy which only would lead to a jobful growth and not jobless growth. We have to aim at jobful growth.

With these words, I fully support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Appropriation Bills brought forward by the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI SUDHANGSHU SEAL (Calcutta-North West):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2004-05 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2006-07.

Sir, during the last four quarters, we have observed that the GDP growth is increasing in every quarter. As far as the growth is concerned, we find that the GDP growth in the case of agricultural sector is very less compared to other sectors. But whatever might be the growth, the total GDP is achieved by the unorganized sector. Fifty per cent of the contribution is made by the unorganized sector. Around 37 crores of people and 93 per cent of the total working force are engaged in this unorganized sector. We are very much surprised to see that our Government is not taking any constructive measures to do something for them. Neither they are covered with any insurance scheme nor provident fund nor gratuity. So, I would like to submit through you, Sir, to the hon. Finance Minister that this matter should be looked into.

For example, in gems and jewellery sector, we are exporting ornaments worth Rs. 60,000 crore to different countries, and in our domestic market the selling of ornaments is around Rs. 40,000 crore. Lakhs and lakhs of artisans are involved in this trade but they are not covered with any such benefits. So long as they are working, they are getting remuneration and that also not up to their expectation. As soon as they are losing their working capacity, they are nowhere. So, this matter should be looked into. Same is the case with the farmers. Sir, as you know, 70 per cent of our population are staying in the rural areas, and our agricultural sector is not attended properly. If you take agriculture or horticulture or floriculture, the required infrastructure is not yet available with us. There are certain crops which are one-time crops. We need proper preservation facilities. We need to have cool-chains. But even after sixty years of our Independence, we do not have cool-chains. What I

suggest to the hon. Finance Minister is that we should have proper planning to have cool-chains in every block, and that way it would save the farmers.

Sir, as you know, there are certain items which we are producing more. Take, for example, potato. In West Bengal, there was a time we used to procure potato from other States. We are now producing that much which is meeting not only our domestic requirement but also we are in a position to export this product to the global countries. Our competitors are America, Australia, Holland and China. We do not have the infrastructure to export these products. We need to have refrigerated-containers to export these items. For the last two years, I am asking the authority concerned, through the floor of this House, to arrange these refrigerated-containers. We are exporting these items to Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia but we are importing the containers from Germany. If we have our own containers, it will definitely enable us to compete with the global buyers. Now, Sir, what we need is a clear marketing system for agricultural products. That is very much needed. We do not have any marketing arrangement or marketing system, and because of that, the farmers are suffering. Take, for example, tomato. The farmers are growing tomatoes in the field.

They are not in a position to sell their tomato even at 50 paise per kilogram whereas in the open market, that tomato is sold at Rs. 15 per kilogram. Today, it is being sold at Rs. 20 per kilogram in the market.

So, if we really want to give support price to the growers, we should have the positive marketing policy. We should procure the items from the growers. We should have effective marketing and we should distribute the items per the demand of the domestic market as well the global market.

Sir, another important point is about the Regional Rural Banks. They are doing remarkable jobs. Aggarwal Committee has given its recommendations in this regard. But I do not know why these RRBs are not being allowed to expand their activities. They have been given a limited staff. Whatever may be the volume, whatever may be the beneficiaries, whatever may be the turn over, they are not being allowed to increase their capacity, whereas they are serving the nation. They are giving their service at the remote places, rural villages where even the nationalized banks are not in position to go. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look into this matter and do the needful.

[Shri Sudhangshu Seal]

Sir, lastly, I would definitely like to mention about the education sector. There are five basic needs of everybody in this world. They are—food, shelter, clothing, health and education. Education is one of the most important sectors. But as far as education is concerned, it is really a pity that even after 59 years of our Independence, still 35 per cent population of our country is illiterate. I would definitely appreciate the Government of India for introducing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and other programmes. The Finance Ministry should see how effectively all these programmes are looked into. We want this illiteracy level of 35 per cent to be reduced to just zero level, and for that sincere efforts are required to be taken by the Government of India, especially by the Finance Ministry.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA (Janjgir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion on the demands for excess grants for the year 2004-05 and supplementary demands for grants for 2006-07 is going on today. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards the common man. The intention as well as the policy of the Government are doubtful. The Governments which would try to rule on the basis of religion and caste can never streamline the economy. How can a Government claim to be a common man's Government if it talks about reservation in educational institutes and in the army on the basis of caste? Such a Government can never succeed in taking this country to the pinnacle of success.

I hail from Chhattisgarh. It is a new state which is just 6 years old. The former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee ji's Government created this State even after knowing that the number of Congress MLAs was more and only Congress would form the Government there. Since, intention and policy, both were honest, he kept his promise and Chhattisgarh State was created on 1 November, 2000. He never discriminated as a Prime Minister. Whether it was Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana or allocation of Self Help Group, there was no discrimination in any form. But when the UPA Government came to power two and half years back and BJP Government was formed in Chhattisgarh, they started discriminating. Chhattisgarh is a Naxal affected area where 10 districts out of 16 districts are affected by Naxalism. We, the people of Chhattisgarh are saying from the very beginning that the Naxalite problem is a national problem and we

should be helped. But, the Government has not felt the need to allocate additional funds for this purpose till now. Since there is a Congress supported Government in Jammu and Kashmir, an amount of Rs. 465 crore was allocated against the demand of Rs. 500 crore for the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikam Yojana there. The same scheme is lying stalled in Chhattisgarh and no one is paying attention to it. This Government, championing the cause of farmers, gives special packages to Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh or Kerala when farmers commit suicide there. But the farmers of Chhattisgarh work hard in scorching sun to grow paddy, and if the Government wants to procure it, then it should do this on its own. This Government makes no arrangement for transportation. Our Chief Minister meets hon. Agriculture Minister Sharad Pawarji time and again and requests him for additional grants but nobody pays heed to it.

The Government need not look into what is happening under the poverty alleviation scheme because it's only concern is to increase the data on papers. I do not say that progress has not been made after 60 years of independence. Progress has been made—high rise buildings dot the cities, rich have become more rich while poor have become more poor. When Ram Gopal ji was speaking, I felt that he was speaking the language of BJP because if someone in the country truly cared about the last man then it was former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji. I can say it with full conviction that the situation of the country would have been different, had the allocation not been stopped for the schemes introduced by him and if those schemes were implemented properly.

Many hon. Members were speaking about AIIMS. Chhattisgarh is a poor and tribal dominated State with poor transportation. Announcement was made to set up an AIIMS there but reluctance is being shown in disbursement of the funds. Will they be able to develop the country? Will it lead to Bharat Nirman? Who will care about their sentiments for Bharat Nirman if Chhattisgarh lags behind? I have been listening to the Hon. Minister's speech for the last 3-4 times. He says it proudly that he is there and will correct everything. I urge him to improve the condition of Chhattisgarh and eradicate naxalite problem if he honestly wants to do Bharat Nirman. The land of Chhattisgarh is rich but poor people live there because this Government. Could not fix the royalty of coal so far. We get a royalty of two rupees. How can we develop Chhattisgarh? New rates should be decided for coal royalty. Chhattisgarh has mines and minerals but we

are not able to exploit them. We have forest resources but the Government has put obstacles and we are not able to use them. If all the problems are solved by the hon. Finance Minister then, I think, Chhattisgarh will prove to be an important link in Bharat Nimman. He is the Finance Minister and thus a VIP in the UPA Government as the whole of the Government depends on him. He made tall claims and presented huge figures but he has discriminated against the BJP ruled Chhattisgarh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, allocation for kerosene has been decreased, quota for sugar has been decreased and rotten wheat has been supplied under food for work scheme.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent the Janjgir Lok Sabha Constituency of Chhattisgarh. I am sorry to say that my area has not been covered under the National Employment Guarantee Scheme. I have also requested Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, the Rural Development Minister. I am sure that Chhattisgarh will not be neglected in future. I would once again repeat that though the hon. Finance Minister is making tall claims but definitely it would be better if he also works towards achieving them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude my speech by quoting a couplet of a poet:

"Hangama khada kama mera maksad Nahin hai,  
Meri Koshish hai ki UFA Sarkar Ki Niyat aur Niti  
badalani chahiye".

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate Shri P. Chidambaram, the hon. Finance Minister of India for his very foresighted Budget for which he has been acknowledged world over and it is being said that India is doing something spectacular in its economic policies.

It is only the Supplementary Demands for Grants, but there are some issues the challenge of which he should take. He is trying to face it in the international world. When the tsunami disaster took place, a large number of people lost their lives and there were lot of villages which had gone to the sea. Even at that time, the Government of India and particularly, the Finance Minister had assisted the people of Andaman and Nicobar

Islands and we gratefully acknowledge the way they assisted us.

Sir, I would like to say that during this period also, we have a lot of problems, particularly the problem of getting permanent shelters which are to be provided to the people. For this purpose, we need a lot of help from the Finance Minister and from the Government of India. I think, hon. Finance Minister will not be miser in this regard and he will be doing his best to help the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Now, we are living in the islands. We have a small territory. We have no administration of ours. There is no Assembly. There is only one Lt. Governor who is the Administrator to administer the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. During this period, about 34 delegates came to Delhi to express their view that we also want the democratic right and we want that we should be provided the right to have an Assembly there, just as the people of Kerala, the State from where the hon. Chairman comes, are enjoying in their State.

I would like to say that the Standing Committee on Home Affairs of Parliament has also unanimously recommended, all parties joined together, that there should be an Assembly in the small place of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. That recommendation is there. I think, once this recommendation is there, there should not be any difficulty as all the parties are supporting it and the Government is to take a decision in this regard. I am sure that the Finance Minister will provide all the funds necessary for this purpose.

Again, the supply of drinking water, supply of adequate quantum of wheat, rice and essential commodities in that part of the country should be properly looked after and all sorts of action should be taken to provide these supplies to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Once again, I would like to request that the people of this country know that today, the best tourist place is Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands where a large number of tourists are visiting. This can be the best income earning sector for our country.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to take-up such schemes with which our country can earn more and more resources. We can also create more and more employment opportunities in our territories.

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

[*Translation*]

I would also like to mention here that we do not have many potentialities like big industries. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to explore the possibilities of providing electronic industries, garment-making industries, etc., which will generate more and more employment.

Sir, I know that you were more than me when you were sitting here, and when you are there, then you are just ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you cannot make any remark against the Chair. It is not correct to do so.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: No, Sir, it was a respectful submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in the Chair now. You can make any comment when I am sitting there, but not at a time when I am sitting in the Chair.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, it was my respectful submission to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am here to control the discussion. Therefore, you must cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, I am cooperating with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This business has to be completed today itself, and there are a lot of speakers left to speak on this issue. Therefore, please cooperate with the Chair. Why do not you understand the significance of it? Further, you are making unnecessary comments in the House.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, it is my habit to cooperate. I would conclude in a couple of minutes. I would like this Government to consider the problems of the Union Territories seriously, so that we can also come at the level of other States in areas like development. This would benefit all the people of our territory also.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this issue. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, we support Shri Bhakta's demand for Statehood, and a new Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

\*SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI (Sivakasi): Hon'ble Chairman, at the outset let me thank the chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Budget General 2006-2007. I would like to put forth my views on behalf of Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. A Supplementary Demands for Grants for Rs. 21,823.92 crores of rupees has been placed before this House by our Finance Minister. In the last three years our country has steadily maintained 8% growth rate. Our Stock Markets have also shown encouraging growth and a booming scenario. One of our public sector undertakings Railways has shown dynamic growth with about Rs. 20,000 crores of profit in the making. We have promising growth in some areas and at the same time we have people who look forward to help and opportunities for growth. We now deal with about Rs. 21,000 crores of rupees. This is equivalent to the total budget of some of the State Governments. All the sections of the society must get the benefits of this Supplementary Budget. Rs. 9.35 crores has been earmarked for National Horticulture Board by our Finance Minister as Item No. 1 in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Budget General. Impetus is sought to be given to ensure quality seeds for distribution among the farmers. Production of these quality seeds from State Farms may not yield good results. I say this as one who has seen for myself the ground realities as one in the field myself. Farmers may not be able to get the seeds in time in a proper way. Instead, the Government can do well to procure quality seeds by way of extending incentives and subsidy to venturesome and enthusiastic graduates in Horticulture.

Item number two in the Demands for Grants list spell out the setting up of 13 Krishi Vigyan Kendras at a cost of Rs.2.73 crores. These farming centers to evolve scientific methods are functioning well in many places. In some places they also remain closed. For instance in Virudhunagar in my Constituency it remains closed for the past many years now. The Union Agriculture Minister has stated that a policy decision has been taken to open at least one such centre in every district of the country. In order to translate that in to action atleast Rs.10 crore must be allocated more. Our Finance Minister has also allocated Rs. 3,700 crores of rupees as an additional amount for the fertilizer subsidy to benefit the farmers. Last year in Tamil Nadu there was short supply and

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.



scarcity for fertilizers may be due to inadequate supply of fertilizers for distribution to the farmers when they needed them most. In order to ensure that agricultural inputs are supplied to farmers in time and the manufacturing units must be paid the subsidy without delay.

The growth of Small Scale Industry in our country can augur well for employment generation. Some ten years back a committee was constituted in Tamil Nadu to go into the causes and effects of communal clashes in the wake of some violent clashes between some caste groups. The committee came with a finding in its report that lack of job opportunities and nil or negligible economic growth in those districts were the cause for animosity that went against social harmony. They drew the attention of the Government to the fact that industrial growth that could generate employment opportunities were not there. We must ensure that uniform industrial growth is there. Southern districts of Tamil Nadu must be taken care of in order to overcome impeded industrial growth. More and more of industrial units are coming up near cities and towns or near places where some of the other industrial units are already in existence. In the absence of big industrial units small industries and even cottage industries must be encouraged. Credit linked capital subsidy must be available to smaller entrepreneurs through the Small Scale Industries Department. Rs.18.5 crores have been earmarked for this. Match industries provide job opportunities to about one lakh workers in my constituency. This hand-made match industry must come under the purview of Small Scale Industries.

Almost every household in Tamil Nadu has been affected by Chikun-guinea disease which is spreading in an epidemic dimension. Rs.14 crores of rupees has been earmarked for spreading awareness about Chikunguinea- and to build infrastructure to control this epidemic which if goes unchecked shall have dire consequences. As this disease persists in Tamil Nadu still, I urge upon the Centre to allot more funds to Tamil Nadu to fight this menace. Proper relief must be paid to those who are affected by this both for treatment and rehabilitation. They must have financial compensation till they recover to resume their livelihood activities.

Rs. 5 crores has been earmarked for training the people's representatives elected for the local bodies. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned the elections for the local bodies were held very recently. Training institutes that can train them are in the neighbouring states like Kerala

and Karnataka. It would be better steps are taken to take the people's representations to see for themselves the local bodies functioning in the neighbouring states and funds are provided to enable this exercise to impart training. This kind of training and exposure through long tour and visit to those states will only help our local bodies to function better. Item No.81 mentions about allocation of Rs.10 crores as additional grant to Chithirai Thirunaal Institute to ensure treatment to the poorer sections of the society. The people living in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu have got benefit of treatment facilities available there. The poorer sections of the society are getting financial assistance for treatment from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Monetary assistance is extended for cardiac surgery and treatment for certain terminal illness like cancer.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your time is over. Tamil is a rich language, heritage language. But we have no time.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Sir, two more minutes. I am talking about your state now. In order to extend medical facilities to the needy poor from these kind of super speciality hospitals more funds must be allotted. Assistance from Prime Minister's Relief Fund alone is the saving grace to many poor people who have serious heart ailment and need to go for surgical treatment. The number of such beneficiaries are curtailed. So naturally poor patients go to institutes like Chithirai Thirunaal and hence Government must allocate more funds so that poor people get the benefits. This would greatly help the poor people from our southern districts to get free treatments in the hour of dire need.

In Sivakasi there are tin units involving manual labourers. Entire process involves direct hard labour in such tin industry. There were 300 units some time back. But now it has come down to a mere 30 units. The traditional tin industry found in Virudhunagar must get the due attention of the Government. Bandage cloth are manually manufactured in some units in my constituency. Since they are Small Scale Units and Cottage Industries Units, Government may kindly provide incentives to these units that engage manual labour. Extending my support to this Supplementary Demands for Grants (Budget General) on behalf of Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, let me conclude.

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Budget (General) 2005-2006. We have to think about the farmers in the country while discussing the Budget. The living condition of the farmer in our country has not improved even after 59 years of Independence. The reason for this is that the farmers are not getting even the minimum support price for their produce. Therefore, I would like to confine my speech to the need for minimum support price for agricultural produce.

The price of 'Ball' variety at Arasiker market in Karnataka was only Rs. 4,000 per quintal in November, 2006 as compared to Rs. 7,210 in the month of January, 2006. This sudden fall in the price of copra has created havoc in Karnataka. Copra is being burnt on the roads of Arasikere, Chitradurga, Tiptur and other places to protest against the fall in procurement price. This serious aspect should be taken into consideration by the Centre. Tomato and Potato are thrown on the roads as the price for them is very meagre.

The same pathetic situation prevails in the case of sugarcane price also. Now, the farmers are getting only Rs. 850 per tonne in Karnataka. Some farmers have burnt their sugarcane crops in the field itself. The sugarcane growers are not happy about the sugarcane procurement price. Some of the sugar factories in Karnataka including the famous Chamundeshwari Sugar Mills in Mandya are at the verge of closure. It is high time that Centre should look into this serious problem of farmers. The support price of sugar should be fixed at Rs. 1500 per tonne. The farmers are upset through out the country and the Centre along with states should come to the rescue of these sugarcane growers.

White revolution has taken place in our country and the entire credit should go to the farmers who are the backbone of our economy. But what is the price he is getting for milk. He is getting just Rs. 9 and 25 paise only per litre in most parts of the country especially in Karnataka. At the same time people are prepared to pay Rs. 18 per litre of Bisleri Water. Unfortunately, the farmer cannot get the same Rs. 18 per litre of milk. Milk is used to make cakes, ice creams, chocolates, and other sweet products. Therefore, my suggestion is that the remunerative price of milk should be fixed at least at Rs. 18 per litre. If he does not get proper price his living condition can not improve. In Karnataka we are celebrating

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada

Suvama Karnataka. This will become meaningless if the farmers do not get remunerative price for their produce.

Despite heavy rain in some parts of Karnataka many parts of the state are reeling under severe drought situation. 160 Taluks including Bangalore North, Gubbi, Tumkur, Bilgai, Chitradurga, Ranibennur, Kanakapura, Chamarajanagara, are affected by drought. Government of Karnataka has already explained the critical situation of these affected areas. It has also submitted memorandum to the Union Government requesting for release of five lakh tonnes of foodgrain. A team of the Centre have visited Karnataka and held consultations with the Chief Minister, Shri Kumara Swamy.

Unfortunately only a meagre amount has been sent to the State. The Centre has so far cleared 16,978 crores of rupees out of which Karnataka will get only 2,689 crores of rupees. The people particularly the agricultural labourers, construction workers have already started migrating to the neighbouring states searching for jobs. The situation is grave in Tumkur, Koppal, Bijapura and Chitradurga districts where water and fodder to the cattle are not available.

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Union Agriculture Minister to release the required sum of Rs. 4,000 crores and to send 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrain to Karnataka such that the state can tackle the severe drought situation.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister is taking steps towards gradually improving the GDP growth. He is also encouraging savings. Apart from these steps it is the encouragement to the farmers which can help us in improving our economy.

Those who are working in Sericulture are also facing problems. The Pupa workers life is miserably especially in Shidlaghatta (Kolar) Rama Nagara, Chamarajanagar, Chennapatna, Kanakapura and other places of the country. Women workers are paid only Rs. 80 per day. This should be raised up to at least Rs. 200 per day. Central Government should take all other steps to improve the living condition of Pupa workers particularly women and children. I support the Supplementary Budget and conclude my speech.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shrimati Neeta Pateriya.

Since there is no one from the Panel of Chairmen present in the House, I would request the House to allow Shri P.S. Gadhavi to Chair the proceedings for a few minutes. I will come back in a few minutes and then Chair the proceedings. Do you agree?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

18.57 hrs.

[SHRI P.S. GADHAVI *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA (Seoni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am not going to oppose it. Our hon. Minister is also a renowned economist, but the economy of our country is in shambler after he took charge as the Minister of Finance. The UPA Government has failed on every front.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you could just yield for a minute? For the first time I have heard anyone saying that the GDP growing from 7.5 to 8.4 to 9.1 is ruin. This shows that BJP looks everything upside down.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA: It is only a matter of statistics. When we visit the streets and rural areas we find that the benefits of development have not reached there. The UPA Government is certainly a failure. It is only raising slogans. It is raising slogans to remove poverty but the condition of the country is such that people do not have dal-roti to eat. Earlier we used to sing a Bhajan "Dal roti khao prabhu ke gun gao" and now we sing 'Bhukhe Bhajan na hoi gopal' because the prices of pulses and other commodities have increased so much. You prepared the budget for the entire year but today you have presented supplementary demands for grants which itself shows that when you prepared budget it was only an estimated budget. You committed mistakes in that and today such a huge amount is being demanded. Some minor difference from the estimated budget is expected, but when I went through the list I found such a huge difference which is not tenable at all. You committed mistakes in the preparation of estimated budget and on the other hand your policies are not correct

as they have disturbed the budgets of house-wives. Hon. Minister, Sir, the prices have gone through the roof since the UPA Government came to power. The Congress Government which once shed tears on the rise in prices of onions is keeping mum today. Prices are rising there is no sugar, no pulses, no rice, no vegetables; hence the budget of housewives has gone awry. The prices of diesel and petrol have gone up, queues for cooking gas are longer, there is something wrong with the budget as its result is before the people who are at the receiving end but the Government is doing nothing in this regard.

19.00 hrs.

When the NDA Government was in power, the godowns of the country were full of foodgrains but today they are lying empty. Today rotten wheat is being imported from Australia by paying more price. That wheat is not worthy enough to be eaten even by cattle. At that time economy of the country was quite strong and the growth rate had crossed the 8 per cent mark. There was healthy reserve of foreign exchange. Today the condition of our farmers is such that the list of farmers committing suicide is getting longer and longer. There is heavy burden of debt on farmers and fertilizers and seeds have become dearer and their prices are continuously going up.

We have launched employment guarantee scheme in the country, which is a good thing. The people are getting employment only through this. The country is not progressing as a result of it because the money is being spent on the unproductive activities as no buildings and industries are coming up with this money. We call them unemployed but they are also educated people. Today if we go to villages we find that there are job cards in the name of people having degrees of M.A., M.Sc. Once it appeared to them that after completing their education they would be in respectable positions in the country and would do some good work, but today we have provided spades and shallow pans in their hands so that they can do drudgery under Employment Guarantee Scheme. Their education is rendered useless, they can not think about the country but remain confined to villages. Whatever their education, we have made them labourers, now there is no difference between the educated and uneducated, high class and low-class. We have increased the number of labourers in the villages, there is no distinction among the labourers. If you want to earn bread come and dig a pit and earn your livelihood. This is how the Employment Guarantee Scheme is being implemented and we say that we have removed unemployment. Hon. Minister,

[Shrimati Neeta Pateriya]

unemployment is not going to be removed with the employment guarantee scheme. Actually, we have taken our attention off from small and cottage industries of our country. Unemployment has increased as a result of the manner in which small and cottage industries are being closed in our country. Today, unemployed people are going from pillar to post and they are unable to make their both ends meet.

19.03 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

We have taken our attention completely off from agriculture. ....*(Interruptions)* We never tried to improve the condition of farmers, we have never tried to ensure that they get loans easily. ...*(Interruptions)* We never thought how they would repay their loans. It is due to our these wrong policies that the cost of produce is continuously increasing. The farmers of the country are in trouble and misery and are forced to commit suicides. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a blot on this country and the Government. India is mainly an agricultural country. Farmers are the backbone of this country and we are forcing them to commit suicide. ...*(Interruptions)* I shall conclude in just two minutes.

We talk of development, but even today there are many villages in the country where people are forced to drink water having high content of flouride and adults and children alike are getting affected by fluorosis. We are not taking care to make any separate arrangement for supplying them safe drinking water. ...*(Interruptions)*

The state of Madhya Pradesh is being given step motherly treatment. Whereas it is at number one position in each scheme. Today 47 per cent of the funds of the entire country under Employment Guarantee are being spent in Madhya Pradesh alone. All the schemes are being implemented effectively in Madhya Pradesh. But when Madhya Pradesh was lashed by haistorm, hit by drought and flood, and funds were demanded from the government they did not give Madhya Pradesh its due. Since BJP is in power in Madhya Pradesh state, so it is ignored everywhere be the development of railways or any other thing for that matter. I request that the Government should not give step motherly treatment to Madhya Pradesh only because it is implementing all the schemes properly. I request you to cooperate with this state so that its progress may be ensured. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Minister, you have been talking about Bharat Nirman over the last three years. But given the present picture of Bharat Nirman which is emerging, we could only see the innocent people being killed by terrorists, farmers committing suicides and long queues of unemployed people. Patients are dying as life saving drugs have become dearer. Today, the number of patients has increased in hospitals. No such picture of India is emerging in which people are seen prosperous.

Lastly, I would like to request the Government to take care of farmers, the poor, the unemployed, labourers etc. so that the people of India become happy and prosperous.

*(English)*

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2004-05 and also on the discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2006-07. At the very outset I would like to say that I stand here to support the Demands.

Sir, while praising the hon. Finance Minister and his team for his very highly academic way of managing the Ministry of Finance, I would like to place on record some of my humble and respectful opinions. Just now we heard an hon. Member from the Opposition benches expressing her opinion about the style of functioning of our Government, including the activities of the Ministry of Finance. I will put it in one sentence and that is, those are all deliberate untruths. I do not mind that because we speak certain things from one side and from the other side we speak certain other things. This is the beauty of democracy and we appreciate the feelings of the Members of the Opposition.

Sir, the first part of Demands are those which have already been spent and we have come here to regularize the amount. We have to support it because this Government over the last two and a half years has done a tremendous job. The hon. Finance Minister has always been claiming that the economy is on a high growth path. We are happy about that and full credit should be given to the hon. Finance Minister. While saying so, I have certain points to make.

We are worried and anxious about the rise in prices and also about the health sector. We are worried about

the drinking water problem, particularly in the rural areas and other remote areas. We would like to analyze the causes for this. Take the case of price rise. The Government is giving subsidy to various sectors, still the prices continue to rise. Why does this happen? For this we have to look at the ever growing population in the country which we are unable to control. Only the educated and the elite class of the society is aware of the importance of controlling population, but in rural areas it grows unabated. This is one area of anxiety. So, even if the GDP is high in certain sectors, like agriculture, this is not happening. We wish that growth in the agricultural sector should also come within this ambit. Most of us belong to the rural areas. Our population in the rural areas is high and so there should be provision for tap water for drinking purposes. In most of the rural areas we do not have proper drinking water facilities. People in the rural areas are so ignorant that they are not even aware as to what is happening there. People in the rural areas are not aware as to what is being done for them. The UPA Government is implementing several schemes for the people in the rural areas but the people in the rural areas are practically ignorant about those programmes that are being implemented for them. We all are responsible for that. There has to be proper monitoring and also proper guidance for them.

One important aspect that is very directly linked to such ignorance is education, the growth and development of human resource. Human Resource Development plays an important role for a democracy to be successful. For a democracy to be successful we have to have proper education for all citizens in India. Now, we are having a lot of problems in this regard. So, the Government should pump in more funds to improve upon the education system and for human resource development. Once the human resources development sector is properly looked after, then perhaps education, health and other sectors will be going in the right direction and democracy, in this country, will last for ever.

There is a gap between haves and have-nots. It is all because of ignorance and lack of education. That is why, we always lay stress on lack of education.

Another important thing which the Finance Minister is saying is, outcome is more important than outlay. Money is not a problem. But we have to see the outcome of whatever outlay we have given. This point has to be examined. That is why, last year, we have started the Outcome Budget and this year also, I hope we will follow

the same and we are looking forward that the economy of the country will be on the right mode under the leadership of our Finance Minister.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I stand not only to support the Demands for Grants but also to congratulate our Finance Minister just because this excess amount is mainly spent for the rural areas. It is for the relief of farmers and also for subsidy in fertilizers, social measures and some issues connected with defence. There are about 31 districts identified in four States including three districts in Kerala. I really congratulate our Finance Minister. In the very beginning, when the Government had taken this decision, the Government of Kerala had been continuously requesting to add two more districts, namely, Alleppey and Idukki. I am mentioning Alleppey because it is in a difficult position and it is true in the case of Idukki also because of the sharp decline in the price of cash crops. So, our Government has given the submission to the Finance Minister, the Minister for Agriculture and the Prime Minister. Though they are not included in the special package scheme, I request the Finance Minister that these two districts also should be taken into account because excess demands are mainly to deal with farmers issues.

As far as Kerala is concerned, we know that though we are in the forefront in education, health and housing, performance of Kerala is not so good in primary and secondary sectors. At the same time, the Finance Commission has denied assistance to Kerala just because we are in a better position in education, health and housing. It is true that in education and other sectors, we have made progress but at the same time, as far as health is concerned, there are a number of new diseases coming up like chikungunya, cancer and other diseases. We really need more assistance in health sector. In Alleppey alone, we have lost more than 100 people due to diseases.

As far as education is concerned, we cannot say that we are in the forefront in higher and technical education. So, Kerala is really in need of more assistance for technical education and health. This aspect should be taken into account.

I want to place one point before the Finance Minister as regards price rise. Last time when we discussed, inflation was four per cent and now it is above five per cent. Of course, there may be a number of reasons for it. I do not want to go into the details. At the same time,

[Shri P. Karunakaran]

in the international market, the prices of petrol and diesel have decreased from 71 dollars to 51 dollars per barrel. There was a discussion in the House also and all the Members, irrespective of treasury benches or the Opposition, were unanimously of the same view that reduction is only Rs. 2 or Re.1.

Relief can be given to the extent of Rs. 4 and Rs. 2. It is seen that this price rise is mainly because of transport cost which is due to the increase in the prices of petrol and diesel. So, that issue has also to be taken up. There is a justification to decrease the price because in the international market it has declined to such an extent. So, we have to give proportionate relief to farmers and others.

With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the Finance Minister in the House. I am surprised that on the one hand we talk of building India, on the other it appears to me that when we talk of buildings India, Rajasthan is excluded from it. It appears that you are insensitive towards Rajasthan and that insensitiveness has come to the fore as you have done nothing to provide relief to the flood-hit districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer where lacs of people have become homeless due to the devastating flood. The UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Shivraj Patil visited the flood-hit areas. But they shed there crocodile tears only and returned. The people there were promised to be rehabilitated to be provided accommodation and other promises were also made. I want to ask the Finance Minister as to what works have been done there after their visit? The Chief Minister of Rajasthan had demanded from the Central Government to provide a package of Rs. 3200 crore, in which full details were given. But I have to say with regret that in whenever the supplementary demands for grants are presented in the House, there is no mention as to such and such amount is provided for providing relief to the flood-affected districts of Rajasthan. Hence, I am compelled to say that you are showing insensitiveness to the demand for a package of 3200 crore rupees of the state government in which the details of the development and rehabilitation works to be carried out in flood-affected areas have been included and you have sanctioned not a single penny from here. You have provided only Rs. 100 crore and that too was sanctioned earlier.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Please first spend the amount of Rs. 1500 crore which has earlier been provided to Rajasthan. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari's speech.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: You are not telling the fact. I want to say that please do not disturb me. Hon. Finance Minister is sitting here, he will reply. I shall only accept the reply furnished by him as to how many crore rupees have been provided and how much is likely to be provided. On the one hand, you are talking of common man, on the other, you are strangulating the common man.

A team of doctors was sent to visit the flood-affected areas of Rajasthan, for the medical check-up of people there. That team also left in October without giving prior information to the administration there. Thus, it appears that the Central Government is discriminating against Rajasthan. I regret to say that on the one hand we talk of building India, on the other we are discriminating in such a manner. As the government led by BJP is in power in Rajasthan, hence no provision for it is made in the budget, and no provision has been made for Rajasthan in these demands for supplementary grants also.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to sanction the package of Rs. 3200 crore as demanded from the Central Government by Rajasthan to provide relief to the flood-affected areas. Please show our large-heartedness in this way and thereby show that you are sensitive. Hon. Finance Minister may state in his reply as to how much money is going to be provided for Rajasthan.

Members of Parliament from Gujarat are also sitting here. There was also a devastating flood. The Government there had demanded a sum of rupees 2200 crore to provide relief to the flood-affected areas, but only a sum of rupees 500 crores was released from here.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Rupees 1100 crore was provided ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari's speech.

*(Interruptions)...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari, you please conclude.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Yes, I am concluding. I want just two minutes ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

This is a very sensitive issue and we should not talk like this in this matter. I want to say so, because we have come here after being elected by the people. They should not be discriminated like this. I remember that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister when the NDA government was in power. There was a famine in Rajasthan during that time. The government led by Congress was in power in Rajasthan during those days in spite of that he never discriminated against any state. He made a provision of a budget of crores of rupees for there and he sent so much food-grains there and it lasted for one and a half year for people to feed on it. The Government led by the Bhartiya Janata Party is in power in Rajasthan, hence the Central Government is paying no attention there. India would not be built merely by talking of building India—you will have to translate into action what you say, only then the target of building India will be achieved.

The second thing is about the Sarva-Shiksha-Abhiyan. Hon. Finance Minister is sitting here, only primary schools have been taken up under the Sarva-Shiksha-Abhiyan, please also include higher secondary and secondary schools there under it. The drop-out rate of school children has been increasing. You have allotted me time.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I associate myself with whatever Kiranji has stated here.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your support is not required. She is all right and she has spoken well.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister of Finance will reply next. Nobody will be allowed to speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Mr. Chairman, Sir when Shri P. Chidambaram was made the Minister of Finance of this country, the entire country was happy that one good economist of this country has been made the Minister of Finance. But too much 'Economist' when he becomes a Minister of Finance, he is really concerned for more on productivity. For a country like India, it has got imbalance in the country's economy on the ground reality. ...*(Interruptions)* I will not make a long speech.

Sir, when I had gone through the Supplementary Demands for Grants of 2006-07, in the case of North-Eastern Region, there is only Rs. 38.25 crore really which will be benefiting to the North-Eastern Region. But when we divide it into eight States of the North-Eastern Region, it will come only Rs. 4.78 crore each. So, how can the economic development of the North-Eastern Region be done and when can it join the mainstream of this country? This is a great concern for the North-Eastern Region people.

Sir, last time also I made an appeal that the geographical factors should be taken into account while placing for the development of this nation. So, when you are taking into account the development of the total North-Eastern Region, you are considering it as a single State. But it is a wrong step for the North-Eastern States as we have got eight States in the North-Eastern Region.

Sir, for the development of the North-East Region, there is a North-East Council. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, the funds earmarked were Rs. 3,500 crore, but this is the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan. In the North-Eastern Region, you have allotted Rs. 2,511.50 crore. The gap between the lay out and the actual allotment is Rs. 988.05 crore. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister of Finance will carry forward the lapse of this Tenth Five Year Plan to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This is a great concern for the North-Eastern States. Sir, I will make only one point. In the non-lapsable Central Pool, in lieu of the ten per cent ratio to the North-Eastern States, you are deducting from NLCPR Rs. 92 crore for the North-Eastern States. I was looking at the Supplementary Demands for Grants that it will be from the Ministry of Human Resource Development. But it has not been corrected so far.

[Shri Tapir Gao]

We are happy that the Government of India is giving yearly Rs. 100 crore yearly to the Bodoland. But we felt that the NLCPR would be totally utilized for the development of the North-Eastern Region. From the NLCPR, you are deducting Rs.100 crore for the Bodoland yearly. It is in great concern. I was looking from the Finance Ministry's Demands for Grants that this Rs.100 crore would be allocated to Bodoland from Home Ministry. Therefore, this is a regional imbalance. For development of this country, we have to consider the geographical factor of the North-Eastern Region.

We came to know that you have got a great objection to the Bogibeel Bridge which was supposed to be placed under the National Project. If there is no objection from the Finance Ministry, will the Finance Minister advocate for the placement of the Bogibeel Bridge railway-cum-road at Dibrugarh under the National Project Scheme? If it is done, the North-Eastern people, especially the Upper Assam and Arunachal Pradesh will benefit from this Bogibeel Bridge. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I am the last speaker. I now come to the last point. Mr. Minister, you are a good economist. I hope you will reply on accountability and monitoring. You will rely on the C&AG Report. When the C&AG reports that there is misappropriation of developmental activities in the North-Eastern Region, how many of the officials or the State Governments have been taken into account under the C&AG report when there is no real development at the ground level? Therefore, accountability and monitoring is also necessary while ensuring development of the North-Eastern Region.

In your reply, I would like to get reply to these two or three points. One is about the lapse of Rs. 988 crore in the NEC of the Tenth Five Year Plan which will be carried forward to the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the development of the North-Eastern Region. I would like to know whether the Bogibeel Bridge will be placed under the National Projects under your initiative. I would also like to know whether the SSA amount of Rs. 92 crore deducted from the NLCPR and for Bodoland Rs. 100 crore deducted from the NLCPR would be met through from the concerned Ministry. I hope and I wish that an economist of the stature of the hon. Finance Minister would give reply to these few points.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, in my view the Supplementary Demand for Grants for 2006-07 presented by the hon. Finance Minister are not justified and in many cases they denote downright wastefulness. The schemes executed by the UPA government in the country do not seem to have yielded any major results. Bharat Nirman Yojana has remained confined to papers only. Most of the rural development schemes are progressing at a snail's pace.

All the old schemes have been integrated into the Employment Guarantee Scheme and a lot of hype is being created about this scheme. The said scheme has been introduced in 200 districts and it had been stated in the House that the scheme would be introduced in all the remaining districts in the country soon. When asked about the second phase of the scheme, the Minister of Rural Development had said that the case was under consideration of the Planning Commission. This is quite akin to saying that "If the sky falls, we shall gather larks". In fact, the said scheme has inherent practical difficulties that have not been addressed. Labourers are not paid their wages for months at times due to non-availability of budget. Besides, the labourers do not get the full man days of work prescribed under the scheme. As a result they are getting disillusioned with the scheme. The Union Government has taken no other action than to blame the States where the Congress party does not hold power.

The over-hyped Bharat Nirman Yojana of the Union Government is showing no results in any part of the country. Farmers continue to commit suicides despite announcement of packages by the Prime Minister. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is moving forward at a snail's pace, inflation has touched new heights and the Government has completely failed to contain it. Many States in the country are facing power crisis. Many power plant proposals are under consideration of the Government but it is not sanctioning them. A 2000 M.W. atomic power plant proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government is under consideration of the Union Government but sanction has not been given till date. Due to this reason, the scheme for achieving electrification of thousands of villages in the country through non-conventional energy sources is not getting completed due to lack of funds.

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\*The speech was laid on the Table.



Many States in the country are facing drought. First, they were hit badly due to heavy rains and now are reeling under severe conditions of drought. As many as 22 districts in my State of Madhya Pradesh are facing a drought like situation. No study group has visited those districts till date although I have raised this issue in the House many a time. The river-linking scheme is under consideration of the Government but has not been sanctioned so far.

A proposal for construction of an overbridge near Mehar on National Highway No. 7 and construction of bypass in Satana at N.H. 75 in my constituency is under consideration of the Government. Sanction may kindly be granted to these proposals.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I am grateful to a larger number of hon. Members who took the time and the trouble to stay back today while it is half past Seven to participate in this debate.

This is Supplementary Demands for Grants. When I heard one of the hon. Members, she almost implied that I was committing an outrage on Parliament. This is not the first time that Supplementary Demands for Grants are moved. Every year, there is a first batch of Supplementary; there is a second batch of Supplementary and there is a third batch of Supplementary. The reasons why we move these Supplementary Demands for Grants are explained in the Memorandum.

Let me just give one example. We have identified 31 districts which are suicide-prone and a large sum of money has been allocated after the hon. Prime Minister visited these States and announced the package. Surely, on the 28th of February, 2006, one cannot anticipate that in the month of September the hon. Prime Minister would announce a package to take care of the suicide-prone districts. You cannot anticipate on the 28th of February that fertilizer prices will go up. On the 28th of February, I said: "We will give a 2 per cent subvention on agricultural loans lent by the commercial banks and the RRBs." Many States accepted it and many States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab agreed to provide the 2 per cent subvention to loans from the cooperative societies from their own funds. But some other States said: "No, you will have to give it to us from the Centre." We discussed it. Then, we said: "All right." Although some

States have agreed to give it from their own funds, yet some other States wanted it from the Central funds. We said: "All right, we will give it from the Central funds." I could not have anticipated on the 28th of February that a decision of that kind would be taken in response to the State Chief Ministers' demands.

So, the problem is, what we speak depends on where we sit.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: That is what I am reminding you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am reminding you of that. When I was there, well, I was not there for a long time, most of the time I was here, the point is, there is no point in speaking what we are told to speak. One must address the issues that are on hand.

Sir, it is only somebody who is extremely prejudiced who can say that the economy is headed towards ruin. Today, the Indian economy is the second fastest growing economy in the world. I do not want to get into a big argument, but the facts speak for themselves. For six years, the BJP-led Government was in office. In one year it was 3.8 per cent growth, in one year it was 4.4 per cent growth and in one year it was 5.1 per cent. In three out of six years, growth was less than 6 per cent. In two years it was 6.1 per cent and 6.5 per cent and in one year it was 8.5 per cent and that, as everybody has pointed out, was partly a statistical illusion because it was on the back of 3.8 per cent growth. The average growth rate for a six year period was 5.8 per cent. In 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, in 10 quarters of the UPA Government, in 9 quarters we have had growth of more than 7 per cent, only in one quarter we had 6.7 per cent growth which was higher than their average and for the years, it was 7.5 per cent, 8.4 per cent and now in the half year it is 9.1 per cent. They may not wish to join us in savouring the moment and celebrating the growth, but surely they cannot hide these figures and say that we are going towards ruin.

The point is, India is growing, but India's growth has to be inclusive growth, India's growth has to be equitable growth. What I said two days after I took office as the Finance Minister is, and what the Prime Minister said even yesterday. India must shine, but it must shine for all. It will shine for all only if we have growth and then the growth is converted to equity and social justice. What Parliament should do is, ensure that whatever growth we

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

deliver is converted to equitable growth, inclusive growth, growth with a human face and growth which brings about social justice. My business, as I see, is to promote growth. Our collective wisdom must convert that growth into equitable and inclusive growth.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: What about Rajasthan?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please wait Madam. It is not possible to answer instantly to what you asked 15 minutes ago. If the answer comes I will give it to you. Otherwise I will write to you. Whatever answers I have got, I will give you the answers.

Sir, we have devolved more resources to States than ever before. If you look at the Budget that was presented on the 28th of February, you will find that in 2005-06, the States' share of taxes was Rs. 94,402 crore. In the current year it will be Rs. 1,13,448 crore. Let me tell you, it will be more because if we collect more we will devolve more. Non-Plan Grants and Loans last year was Rs. 30,489 crore. This year it will be Rs. 35,461 crore. Central Assistance to States and Union Territories with Plans last year was Rs. 33,891 crore. This year it will be Rs. 37,971 crore. There is no question of starving States of funds. Let us take this year. Up to October, 2006, total Grants transferred to States was Rs. 44,537 crore as against the figure of Rs. 36,775 crore for the corresponding period of last year.

Taxes up to October—we have already transferred Rs. 57,003 crore as against last year's Rs. 47,645 crore. It is completely wrong to say that the States are being starved of funds. In fact, as on 8th of December, cash balances of all States put together is Rs. 42,247 crore. Only one State has an overdraft of a small amount of Rs. 288 crore. All other States have healthy cash balances. As of 8th December, 2006, the cash balance was Rs. 42,247 crore.

Sir, people said that I am only looking at figures, I am only looking at growth, I am only looking at revenues. We do not look at the *aam aadmi*. What is *aam aadmi*? What does he want? The student belongs to *aam aadmi*. He wants education loans. When this Government took office, in the previous year, the total education loans that were outstanding were Rs. 4,550 crore and as on September 2006, it is Rs. 12,106 crore. Almost three times education loans have been given. These education loans

go to our children, our nephews, our sisters, our brothers. People who would never have gone to college have got education loans. The annual disbursement of education loan in the first year of this Government was Rs. 2163 crore. In the second year, it was Rs. 3,238 crore and in the current year in the first six months, it is Rs. 2,155 crore. I am confident that we will cross Rs. 4,000 crore this year in education loans.

Take agriculture. Who belongs to the farming sector? It is the *aam aadmi* again, unless we have a different definition of *aam aadmi*, depending on where we sit. In 2003-04 when the BJP Government left office, the total amount of farm credit was Rs. 86,981 crore. I said, we would double it in three years. So, Rs. 86,981 crore into two, if my arithmetic is right, is about Rs. 1,73,000 crore. I should have done it in three years. As against Rs. 1,73,000 crore, in two years, we did Rs. 1,67,000 crore, nearly double in two years. This year, the target is Rs. 1,75,000 crore. We have already done Rs. 1,13,000 crore. The Rabi crop will come, more loans will be given. By the end of the year, please be assured, we will cross Rs. 1,75,000 crore by a large number.

A question was asked, why are some banks not achieving 18 per cent lending to agriculture. It was a good question. But there is an answer to it. Agricultural credit is the numerator and the total credit is denominator. Agricultural credit is growing at a fast pace. The numbers given prove that. But the total credit is growing at a faster pace. As a result of that, even while we are adding to 60 lakhs to 70 lakhs to farmers to institutional credit, even while we are growing agricultural credit by 30 per cent, because the denominator is growing at a faster rate, banks are not able to show that 18 per cent. That is purely a derived figure. What should be looked at it is, are more farmers being given agricultural credit, is the growth rate of agriculture is good, and am I going to achieve the doubling of agricultural credit in three years? The answer to each of these questions is a resounding 'yes' and we will do better as we go along.

Sir, I would be disappointed if my friend, Mr. Swain, does not ask me about NHA1 and he would be disappointed if I do not answer him about NHA1. What are the facts? I am going to give him the papers signed today and I hope he will countersign that for me. The total length of Golden Quadrilateral is 5,846 kms. I wish Mr. Swain will note down these figures.

Progress until today, length completed is 5475 kilometres, that is 93.65 per cent. We have 371 kilometres

which remains to be completed. Each one of them is locked up in some dispute, was locked up in some dispute or some problem like contractor running away and land acquisition, some problem or the other. Sir, 35 contracts are under implementation to complete the 371 kilometres. Once these 35 contracts are completed, these 371 kilometres are completed, Golden Quadrilateral will be completed. I will be the first person to go to Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee's house and tell him: "Sir, the Golden Quadrilateral is completed." Please do not have any worry. We are as much committed to it as your Government was. In fact when you left the Office, you had completed less than half; we have completed the balance. So you take credit, we take credit; together the country must take credit for completing the Golden Quadrilateral. Where is the partisanship in this, I cannot understand. ...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am not talking about partisanship. ...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am giving you the figures. ...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Kindly listen to me for one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I can allow only if he is yielding. He is not yielding.

...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is completely wrong to say because of one stretch of the Golden Quadrilateral is not completed, you cannot go from this point to that point. Let me give you an example. If you travel from Chennai to Bangalore, you will have to go *via* Poonamallee, Sriperumbudur, and Kanchipuram. Now, there is a bridge which is not complete. But, that does not mean you cannot travel on that road. You simply have to take a small detour of about half a kilometer or for about two furlongs. You take a detour and join the other place, and you can still go to Kanchipuram and Sriperumbudur. It is not as though you cannot go to Bangalore; you come with me, I will take you and show you. That bridge is incomplete. But, what am I to do? That bridge is part of a dispute. Now, the disputes have been resolved; 35 contracts are under implementation; 371 kilometres remain. Once that is complete, the entire 5846 kilometres will be complete.

Some question was asked about remunerative prices for farmers. We have a CACP mechanism. This Government—I believe the previous Government also—never departed from the CACP Recommendations. Whatever the CACP says, we have given. We have given a little more. Look at the prices. For paddy—I am only taking the common variety—in 2001-02 Government gave Rs. 530; in 2002-03 Government gave Rs. 530; and in 2003-04 Government gave Rs. 550, Rs. 20 more. We came into office in 2004-05 and gave Rs. 560. Next year we gave Rs. 570; Last year—in 2006-07—we gave Rs. 620. So, we have increased it by Rs. 50. For Wheat, in 2001-02 we gave Rs. 610; in 2002-03, we gave Rs. 620, there is an increase of Rs. 10; in 2003-04 we gave Rs. 630, there is an increase of Rs. 10. We came in 2004-05. In 2005-06 we gave Rs. 640; in 2006-07 we gave Rs. 700; in 2007-08 rabi crop we have given Rs. 750. So, we have given remunerative prices far more than what the CACP recommended. It is not as though this Government is not giving remunerative prices.

Some question was asked about what was given to Chhattisgarh; what was given to Madhya Pradesh; what was given to Rajasthan from Calamity Relief Fund. I have got these figures; I have not verified them. I am assuming that these figures are right. Subject to correction, these are the figures. To Chhattisgarh we have given Rs. 150.32 crore under CRF. To Madhya Pradesh we have given Rs. 246.67 crore under CRF and 30.85 crore under NCCF.. ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not interrupt.

...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I can only say one at a time. When I am talking about Madhya Pradesh, how can I talk about others?

To Rajasthan, we have given Rs. 413.66 crore under CRF and Rs. 100 crore under NCCF. These are the figures. So, whatever figures you have got may not be correct. Kindly check your figures. These are the figures I have. I have given it instantly as I have got it. I am subject to correction but you kindly check your figures.

Sir, some question is asked about ...  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his reply.

...  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, some question about the reduction of Rs. 92 crore in the North-East. The answer that I have got is this. Sir, Rs. 90 crore was given for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to cover the gap of 15 per cent in State share from NLCPR to the North-Eastern States. It is not as though Rs. 92 crore was deducted and taken away. From the Non-lapsable Fund, Rs. 90 crore was transferred to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to be spent in the North-Eastern States. Therefore, there was no net loss of money. There is only one Head, the money is being spent for another Head, for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, unless I put on this headphone, I would not be able to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, this is not the time to talk about special package. Madam, you must ask this during the discussion on the Demands for the Ministries and talk about the special package related to that Ministry.

Sir, I need not explain once again the Heads under which I am asking ...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Minister, have you finished your reply?

...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, this is neither the time nor the place to talk about special packages. Therefore, with great respect, I regret my inability to respond to your demand about special packages. We are talking about the second batch of Demands for Supplementary Grants. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I have given you the number. You can kindly check your number.

The only thing that is worrying me is inflation. ...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Nothing will go on record except the Minister's speech.

...*(Interruptions)\**

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** The only thing that is worrying me is inflation. Inflation is largely a monetary phenomenon. When the economy is growing at nine per

cent, when credit demand is growing by 30 per cent, when commercial real estate, housing sector, retail loans, agricultural loans, educational loans, and industries demand are all growing at a very fast rate, there is bound to be some inflationary impact. In fact, it is well accepted now that inflation is a monetary phenomenon. We are taking steps on the monetary side; we will take steps on the fiscal side. I am not happy with this inflation. Nobody is happy with this inflation. But this is not the first time this is happening. I just want to remind the House one thing and conclude. In 1998-99, for four weeks in the month of July, and for nearly seven weeks in the months of October to December, inflation was above seven per cent. In the year 2000-01, barring about eight weeks, for 44 weeks inflation was well above six per cent, and for most of the time it was above seven per cent. In the week ending 13th of January, 2001, inflation touched 8.8 per cent. In the year 2003-04, inflation in four weeks was well above 6.2 per cent. As the BJP handed over power to us, in the month of May, inflation had touched 6.7 per cent.

In fact, Sir, 8.8 per cent in the week ending 13th of January, 2001 was the highest inflation for a week in ten years. Therefore, inflation is not peculiar to what is happening now.

Sir, memories may have faded; inflation figures may not have affected you then because you were in the Treasury Benches. But the point is that inflation has been there from time to time.

We brought down inflation to a low of 3.7 per cent early this year. Now, inflation has crept up a bit. It is largely a monetary phenomenon. That is why the Reserve Bank increased the CRR a couple of days ago to suck out liquidity from the market. With supply side also improving, with new sugar coming into the market, with new wheat coming into the market in March, and monetary steps being taken, inflation will be moderated. I am not happy about inflation. We will take more steps to moderate inflation. Except this one fly in the ointment, economy is firing in all cylinders; industry is growing; and service sector is growing. As regards agriculture, please do not go by the second quarter because the second quarter is always a lean quarter. Let us wait for the third and the fourth quarters.

I am sure the kind of investment that has been made in agriculture, agriculture will also pick up. The economy is doing well. There are demands for fertilizer, for transfer

of money to States and for paramilitary. Therefore, I have come to this House asking for more money.

Fortunately, we can afford to spend this money. We can afford to transfer this money to the States. We can afford to buy more fertilizer. We can afford to give more to our paramilitary and our Delhi Police. We have the money. We can 'give it. Despite Mr. Kharabela Swain's predictions of doom, I am confident that when I rise to present the Budget on the 28th of February, I will be able to say that we have met the fiscal deficit target and we have met the revenue deficit target.

With these words, I request the House to pass the Supplementary Demands for Grants. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more questions.

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): What will happen to the lapsing of Rs. 988.05 crore of NEC under the

Tenth Five Year Plan? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I do not have the answer. I will find out and give you. I cannot give instant answers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2004-2005 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended the 31st day of March, 2005, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 26 and 27."

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2004-2005 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. & Name of Demand		Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
26.	Defence Ordnance Factories	40,00,08,594	
27.	Defence Services—Research and Development	1,99,23,373	....
Total		41,99,31,967	....

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2004-2005 are passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2006-2007 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and

Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2007, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 to 12, 14, 19, 20, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 41, 46 to 48, 50, 52, 53, 55 to 58, 61, 63, 64, 67, 70, 72, 78, 81, 84 to 86, 89, 90, 93, 94, 99, 100, 103 and 104."

## Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 2006-2007 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. & Title of Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2,00,000	....
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,00,000	....
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1,00,000	....
5.	Atomic Energy	192,68,00,000	....
6.	Nuclear Power Schemes	116,51,00,000	1,00,000
8.	Department of Fertilisers	4400,00,00,000	
10.	Ministry of Coal	131,71,00,000	
11.	Department of Coommerce	1,00,000	
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	3,00,000	
14.	Department of Telecommunications		25,00,00,000
19.	Ministry of Culture	1,00,000	
20.	Ministry of Defence	64,00,00,000	4,96,00,000
28.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	....	2,00,00,000
30.	Ministry of External Affairs	141,16,00,000	....
31.	Department of Economic Affairs	1,00,000	
33.	Payments to Financial Institutions	2359,16,00,000	1,00,000
35.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	7793,03,00,000	
38.	Department of Expenditure	3,72,00,000	
41.	Department of Revenue	100,00,00,000'	
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2,00,000	1,00,000
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	2,00,000	
48.	Department of Heavy Industry		2,00,000
50.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	
52.	Police	547,52,00,000	...

1	2	3	
53.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,00,000	
55.	Department of School Education and Literacy (Previously-Department of Elementary Education and Literacy)	2,00,000	
56.	Department of Higher Education (Previously - Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education)	3,00,000	
57.	Ministry of Women and Child Development (Previously - Department of Women and Child Development)	45,51,00,000	
58.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,00,000	...
61.	Law and Justice	2,00,000	....
63.	Ministry of Mines	58,85,00,000	1,00,000
64.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (previously - Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources)	1,00,000	
67.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1,00,000	....
70.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	5000,00,00,000	
72.	Ministry of Power	1,00,000	
78.	Department of Rural Development	250,02,00,000	....
81.	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	96,00,000
84.	Department of Shipping	213,84,00,000	1,00,000
85.	Department of Road Transport and Highways	1,00,000	
86.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	1,00,000	
89.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	67,00,000	....
90.	Ministry of Steel	70,22,00,000	51,90,00,000
93.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	98,00,000	
94.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,00,000	
99.	Department of Urban Development	1,00,000	....
100.	Public Works	....	1,00,000
103.	Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	
104.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1,00,000	....
<b>Total</b>		<b>21489,94,00,000</b>	<b>84,90,00,000</b>

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2006-2007 are passed.

19.53 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 2006\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2005 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2005 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2005 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2005 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.56 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL, 2006\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2006-2007.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2006-2007."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 12.12.2006.

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 12.12.2006.

\*\* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2006-2007, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2006-2007, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, please take 'Zero Hour'. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot remain here.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: I have to raise a very important matter. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, I cannot remain here.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you permit, they can lay it on the Table. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 13, 2006/Agrahayana 22, 1928 (Saka).*

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