

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 13, 2004/Agrahayana 22, 1926 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCES BY THE SPEAKER

Third Anniversary of Terrorists' Attack on Parliament House and Demise of Shrimati M.S. Subbulakshmi

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are aware, three years ago on 13 December, 2001, a terrorist attack was made on the temple of Indian Democracy—our Parliament. Due to the supreme sacrifice and the exemplary courage shown by the security personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force, Delhi Police, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and the Parliament Watch and Ward Staff, the terrorist attack was foiled.

On this solemn occasion, we pay our tributes to the nine brave persons, namely, Shri J.P. Yadav, Shri Matbar Singh Negi, Shrimati Kamlesh Kumari, S/Shri Nanak Chand, Ram Pal Singh, Ghan Shyam, Om Prakash, Vijayendra Singh and Deshraj, who laid down their lives in the process of safeguarding our apex democratic institution; and

We reiterate our firm resolve to fight terrorism till it is eliminated.

Hon. Members, with a heavy heart I have also to inform you about the sad demise of Shrimati M.S. Subbulakshmi, the renowned exponent of Carnatic Music.

A Magasaysay award winner, Subbulakshmi, who was popularly known as "MS", took the Carnatic Music to aesthetic heights. Born as Kunjamma in the temple city of Madurai in 1916, she grew up surrounded and filled by music.

In her initial years she also acted in a few Tamil films. Her first movie '*Sevasadanam*' was released in 1938. This was followed by '*Shakunthalai*', '*Savithri*' and '*Meer*' to mention a few.

M.S. Subbulakshmi was the first woman to be awarded the 'Sangitha Kalanidhi', a prestigious title of the well-known Music Academy of Chennai.

In her illustrious career, which spanned over five decades, she mesmerised a generation of Carnatic music lovers. M.S. received a large number of awards during her illustrious career. India's top civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, was conferred on her in 1998. The void caused by her demise would never be filled. While she is not physically with us, her melodious voice will always continue to inspire us.

M.S. Subbulakshmi passed away on 11 December, 2004 at the age of 88 years at Chennai after a brief illness.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Restructuring of PDS

+
*161. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, whether the Government has any plan to restructure and revitalize the PDS;

(c) if so, the salient features of the new system;

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve Woman Self Help Groups, Non-Governmental Organisations and Co-operatives particularly in poor and backward areas to make restructured PDS more effective;

(e) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the details of foodgrains supplied to each State during the last three years and current year, year-wise and category-wise?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. With a view to strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS) particularly in the poorest and the backward blocks of the country, the functioning of the PDS has been reviewed in the Conference of the State Food Secretaries held on 17th September, 2004 and thereafter in the Conference of State Food Ministers held on 28th October, 2004. As per the recommendations

of these Conferences, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been instructed to ensure better monitoring of the TPDS so that all families at the risk of hunger including migrant labour/displaced persons/homeless population are issued ration entitlement authority slips; to improve the economic viability of ration shops and to increase procurement under decentralized procurement of foodgrains so as to make the PDS more cost effective as well as cater to the local tastes. In addition, the Scheme relating to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) catering to the poorest of the poor families has been further expanded so as to cover 50 lakh additional BPL families under the Scheme.

(d) and (e) As a measure to strengthen the Public Distribution System, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised that cooperatives of Women and Ex-servicemen should be given priority in the matter of allotting fair price shops licences.

(f) The required information is given in the Annexure enclosed.

Annexure

(In lakh tonnes)

S.No.	State/UT	Allocation of Foodgrains(rice & wheat) made during											
		2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-2004			2004-2005 (upto OCT. 04)		
		BPL	APL	AAY	BPL	APL	AAY	BPL	APL	AAY	BPL	APL	AAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.710	15.917	1.868	14.448	22.667	2.616	13.684	22.667	3.379	7.350	13.223	2.604
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.270	0.767	0.011	0.351	0.737	0.063	0.351	0.642	0.063	0.192	0.447	0.051
3.	Assam	5.151	4.349	0.282	6.823	9.581	1.182	6.823	7.351	1.182	3.889	4.872	0.781
4.	Bihar	18.209	1.743	1.500	22.442	22.915	4.200	22.192	22.915	4.200	12.945	13.367	2.450
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.934	1.011	0.862	5.797	10.458	1.207	5.662	10.458	1.560	3.506	6.101	1.089
6.	Delhi	1.142	5.768	0.024	1.583	11.029	0.134	1.583	9.965	0.134	0.924	5.813	0.078
7.	Goa	0.099	0.631	0.010	0.129	1.198	0.031	0.129	1.183	0.031	0.071	0.690	0.022
8.	Gujarat	8.695	5.700	0.618	7.627	28.584	1.365	7.539	27.876	1.365	4.398	16.261	0.796
9.	Haryana	1.825	0.086	0.274	2.609	11.488	0.470	2.740	10.142	0.477	1.519	5.916	0.398
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.482	1.012	0.236	1.709	3.593	0.331	1.959	3.489	0.331	0.809	2.035	0.234
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.518	2.384	0.254	2.281	4.250	0.474	2.617	4.439	0.474	1.439	2.612	0.364

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Jharkhand	5.675	0.633	0.916	8.147	2.163	1.539	8.393	2.163	1.539	4.967	1.262	0.898
13.	Karnataka	8.077	5.550	0.841	11.139	20.706	2.004	10.960	20.706	2.183	5.903	12.079	1.763
14.	Kerala	3.750	18.281	0.715	5.526	18.089	1.000	5.346	18.089	1.181	2.931	10.552	0.876
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9.860	1.749	1.897	12.743	27.655	2.656	12.253	25.354	3.306	7.782	14.790	2.324
16.	Maharashtra	20.962	7.651	2.679	23.236	50.136	4.207	22.932	47.009	4.511	12.373	27.422	3.635
17.	Manipur	0.351	0.548	0.019	0.439	0.475	0.107	0.439	0.475	0.107	0.256	0.277	0.063
18.	Meghalaya	0.442	1.264	0.035	0.651	0.441	0.118	0.651	0.450	0.118	0.355	0.263	0.093
19.	Mizoram	0.165	0.938	0.032	0.243	0.481	0.044	0.232	0.546	0.055	0.129	0.547	0.038
20.	Nagaland	0.301	1.220	0.028	0.441	0.735	0.079	0.421	0.867	0.100	0.234	0.712	0.070
21.	Orissa	9.071	0.446	0.885	14.844	12.851	2.123	14.844	11.556	2.123	8.659	6.741	1.239
22.	Punjab	1.144	0.215	0.197	1.664	16.330	0.301	1.664	14.732	0.301	0.971	8.594	0.176
23.	Rajasthan	9.163	4.015	1.118	8.040	30.026	1.565	7.575	27.638	1.819	4.241	16.122	1.363
24.	Sikkim	0.112	0.368	0.012	0.154	0.392	0.028	0.146	0.258	0.036	0.082	0.151	0.024
25.	Tamil Nadu	13.504	4.613	0.355	17.519	38.420	2.905	17.424	37.880	3.000	9.892	22.097	2.022
26.	Tripura	0.627	1.248	0.079	1.049	1.817	0.190	1.049	1.792	0.190	0.612	1.046	0.111
27.	Uttār Pradesh	23.398	3.773	2.608	36.885	78.408	6.854	36.543	64.945	8.309	20.146	37.884	6.017
28.	Uttaranchal	1.097	0.231	0.114	1.618	4.319	0.321	1.771	3.336	0.321	1.033	1.946	0.187
29.	West Bengal	12.544	9.052	1.099	17.028	42.468	3.078	17.028	40.892	3.078	9.805	23.854	1.924
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.055	0.364	0.008	0.074	0.364	0.018	0.074	0.364	0.018	0.043	0.212	0.011
31.	Chandigarh	0.057	0.137	0.003	0.087	0.792	0.009	0.087	0.755	0.009	0.051	0.441	0.005
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.038	0.028	0.008	0.055	0.071	0.012	0.055	0.071	0.012	0.032	0.042	0.007
33.	Daman & Diu	0.010	0.018	0.002	0.014	0.100	0.003	0.014	0.094	0.003	0.008	0.055	0.001
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.071	0.000	0.004	0.052	0.002	0.004	0.037	0.002	0.002	0.022	0.001
35.	Pondicherry	0.227	0.037	0.011	0.313	0.509	0.039	0.307	0.132	0.004	0.172	0.077	0.033
Total		178.665	101.818	19.600	227.712	474.300	41.275	225.491	441.268	45.521	127.721	258.525	31.748

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to what role is likely to be played by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cooperatives, Agriculture and consumers' Co-operatives, non profit making NGO's etc. in the proposed scheme of strengthening of public distribution system? Further I would like to know whether under the new policy such institutions will not be given priority in regard to distribution of licences?

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Government is not only according top priority to the PDS but is also committed to strengthening it and we have taken several measures to make it more efficient and effective. After the formation of the Government we had convened a meeting of the Secretaries of all the States on 17th September in which their views and suggestions had been sought. Then a meeting of the Food Ministers of all the States was called on 28th October which was followed by a meeting with the representatives of the FPS Dealers Association on 30 November and their suggestions were sought. So far as concern of hon. Member is concerned we have given instruction to the State Governments that the foodgrains be made available to the backwards and the poor. We have made arrangement to include Ex-Servicemen organisations and Women Self Help Groups in managing it so that the poor in the country could get one square meal a day.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: What are the details of the foodgrains quota and subsidy and other relief measures that would be provided to each State under this system and what steps are being taken to remove the existing flaws in the system?

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: I would provide you the details of the specific State that you have sought even. Though the details are given in the Annexure to the reply.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: I would like to know about the provisions likely to be made in the proposed scheme. The details provided mention only the figures of the last three years.

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Figures of which year does he want?

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: I would like to know as to how much subsidy is proposed to be provided under the proposed scheme of PDS? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Since the inception of the scheme the quantum of food subsidy has been increasing and at present this figure is approximately Rs. 25,000 crore. Distribution is carried out in the States as per the demography of the respective region.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister as well as other hon. Members are well aware that the poor persons living below the poverty line do not get the foodgrains being provided under the Antyodaya Scheme and the foodgrain stock is diverted to the godown of the rich businessmen with the connivance of the Manager of the State Food Corporation, other administrative officers and the brokers etc. I want to know whether the Government propose to take concrete steps in order to ensure that the foodgrains reach the poor under this scheme at targeted level?

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: The administrative responsibility of running the PDS effectively rests with the Union Government and the respective State Governments. The Union Government is responsible for the procurement, storage and distribution while the State Governments are responsible for identifying the families living below poverty line, issuing them ration cards and to bring transparency in the PDS. We have included 50 lakh more BPL and AAY families by making provision in the budget. We have directed the State Governments to identify the BPL families at the earliest so that the Union Government could send the foodgrains to the respective State Governments as per the requirement. Besides, we also forward the complaints received in this regard to the respective State Governments and monitor the entire situation. This is the system we follow.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: I would like that a thorough investigation be held in regard to the middlemen making quick bucks under the system.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You know that you are a senior Member.

[Translation]

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has told that the PDS has been reviewed. Through you, I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the outcome of the review and what is the reaction of the Government in regard to it? The cost of wheat at the ration shops under PDS is high while the wheat produced by the farmers is sold at cheaper rates. I would like to

know the reaction of the Government in regard to this observation?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the time to deliver the speech but to ask the question.

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: The Government of India has fixed the rates of foodgrains categorywise under PDS. The foodgrains are provided at the 50 percent of the actual cost to the BPL families, at 25 percent of the market cost to the AAY families which form the poorest of the poor bunch and at the rate of 75 percent of market rate to the APL families. As far as the concern expressed by hon. Member is concerned, I have told in my reply that it is the responsibility of the State Governments to make foodgrains available to the targeted group. If hon. Member has any complaint in this regard, he should convey it to me. I will send it to the State Government.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: The facilities being provided to the yellow card holder BPL families under the PDS have been stopped in Punjab. I would like to know whether these facilities have been curtailed under any proposed scheme of the Government. If not, why it has been stopped in Punjab? A survey was conducted for identifying targeted persons and its findings are totally unsatisfactory as the names of the poor families are missing while those who are not poor have been shown in it.

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: I am not competent to reply on behalf of the Punjab Government. This question should be asked from the Government of Punjab as to why such a situation arose there?

MR. SPEAKER You also look into this matter.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: This should be investigated.

MR. SPEAKER: I have conveyed it on your behalf. It is a very good question.

[English]

Please be very brief. Do not make any speech. Put only the supplementary.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I would put only a very pertinent question.

Kerala is the only State where statutory rationing has been existing for a long time. But recently, Public Distribution System is off the picture. People are not getting the essential commodities.

Now, my question is this. Kerala is a State which is producing cash crops.

At the time when the Kerala State was formed, there was an assurance from the Central Government regarding supply of foodgrains. But unfortunately that is not being done. After declaration of 'free-food-zones', we are not getting any rice from other States at a reasonable price. So, the distribution system has failed. Will the Government come to the rescue of Kerala State which is maintaining a perfect distribution system in the country? Please maintain that system so that poor people will not suffer.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): As the Minister of State has already explained, there are three schemes. One is *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* which is for the poorest of poor. The second scheme is for those sections which come under below poverty line. The third scheme is for those who come under above poverty line.

The problem of the State of Kerala is different from other States. There are very few people or very few families who come under AAY, or who come under BPL. There is sizeable population in Kerala which come under above poverty line. That is the reason why they are not getting it. There is no question of not sending the foodgrains. There is ample quantity of rice to send and we can send it.

But the question is regarding differential price. The price which we are charging for those who are below the poverty line is different. Those who are above the poverty line have to pay more. So, a sizeable population in Kerala has to pay a little more. The complaint is about that. But there is no question of lack of availability ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have a list of only 22 Members. I cannot allow all the 22 Members.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the wheat and rice provided to Bihar under PDS has to be transported from Punjab and Haryana which adds to the expenditure. I would like to know whether the Government propose to procure the foodgrains from Bihar meant to

be distributed in Bihar instead of procuring it from other States. This only adds to increase in expenditure on its transportation. When sufficient foodgrain is available in Bihar itself, what is the rationale behind procuring it from other States? What is the stand of the Government in this regard?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that till now the Government have emphasised that procurement of foodgrains be done from Punjab and Haryana and then supplied to other States throughout the country. It resulted in more expenditure on transport cost and also added to the pressure on Railway network. However this year we have made certain changes in this system and we have started procurement of foodgrains from 14 States including Bihar in a decentralised manner. The procurement has been started from Bihar since November that would involve the procurement of both rice and wheat to be distributed in the State under the PDS. It would save the expenditure on transport besides providing relief to the farmers.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, PDS is the lifeline of the poor people of the country. However, the complaints continue to pour from all over the country regarding the flaws and loopholes in the existing PDS due to which the foodgrains do not reach the poor. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are contemplating to devolve powers to the village panchayats to monitor the PDS so that the foodgrains under PDS could be distributed under the monitoring of the panchayats.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the complaints are with regard to the inclusion or non-inclusion of the poor families in the list. Some of the complaints are also received in regard to the AAY families under the Antyodaya Scheme. This system is being revamped and improved and now the list would be prepared and finalised under the monitoring of village panchayats. This is true that hon. Members have different shades of experience as regard to PDS depending on place to place. I have convened a meeting of all the MPs in view of the necessity to improve the existing system. I would give presentation there and also seek the suggestions of various Members and would also take the desired corrective measures.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think this is sufficiently a comprehensive answer. Let us go to the next Question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he is calling a meeting. Please sit down.

Import of Raw Sugar

*162. SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to permit duty free import of raw sugar as reported in the daily *Hindustan* dated September 21, 2004;

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

(c) whether duty free import is likely to have an adverse impact on sugar producers of the country;

(d) if so, the quantity of raw sugar imported so far alongwith the details of the sugar mills;

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the sugar importers; and

(f) the financial burden to be borne by the Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per prevailing EXIM policy of the Government, all commodities, including raw sugar can be imported by actual users against Advance Licences (ALS) obtained under the Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate (DEEC) Scheme, under which such imports are exempted from duties but are subject to export obligation to be fulfilled within a stipulated period.

(c) to (e) The import of raw sugar under ALS would enable better utilization of installed capacity, increase duration of the crushing season of sugar mills and augment the domestic availability of sugar at reasonable price, thereby benefiting farmers, the industry and consumers. As per the information received from DGFT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in the period 1.4.2004

to 7th December, 2004, 47 Advance Licences have been issued to 27 firms for a value of Rs. 1075.26 crores (CIF). The details of licences issued to the sugar mills are given in the enclosed Annexure. Of this, it is estimated

that 9 lakh M.Ts (approx) of raw sugar has been imported by 24.11.2004.

(f) Since the raw sugar is being imported by the industry, there is no financial burden on the Government.

Annexure

Details of Advance Licenses Issued From 1st April 2004 to 7th December, 2004

Licence No.	Licence Date	Name of the Firm	IE Code	CIF (Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
0210071505	04.11.2004	Riga Sugar Co. Ltd.	0294011242	7.53
0310283245	27.07.2004	Shree Tatyasaheb Kore Warana Sahakari Sakhar	0388160101	24.26
0310293427	23.09.2004	Shree Tatyasaheb Kore Warana Sahakari Sakhar	0388160101	21.61
0310302734	18.11.2004	Padmashri Dr. Vithalrao	0397030312	12.97
0410056557	29.04.2004	Thiru Aroran Sugars Limited	0491006497	23.79
0410057489	26.05.2004	E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited	0488016002	17.88
0410057504	26.05.2004	Dharani Sugars & Chemicals Ltd.	0495027723	48.91
0410057515	27.05.2004	Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Limited	0489004482	7.74
0410057783	01.06.2004	Shree Ambika Sugars Limited	0499017081	44.56
0410058543	18.06.2004	E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited	0488016002	16.51
0410058635	21.06.2004	Dharani Sugars and Chemicals Limited	0495027723	49.54
0410058669	22.06.2004	Ponni Sugars (Erode) Limited	0401023371	10.74
0410058856	24.06.2004	Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Limited	0489004482	10.00
0410061417	17.08.2004	Dharani Sugars & Chemicals Limited	0495027723	49.42
0410061605	27.08.2004	E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited	0488016002	19.90
0410061690	01.09.2004	Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Limited	0489004482	19.33
0410062206	21.09.2004	Thiru Aroran Sugars Limited	0491006497	105.14
0410062208	21.09.2004	Shree Ambika Sugars Limited	0499017081	34.99
0410062290	23.09.2004	Dharani Sugars & Chemicals Limited	0495027723	50.45
0410062335	24.09.2004	E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited	0488016002	21.69
0410063219	19.10.2004	Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Limited	0489004482	21.50
0410063281	20.10.2004	Empee Sugars and Chemicals Limited	0900012412	24.57

1	2	3	4	5
0410064271	19.11.2004	E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd.	0488016002	19.33
0410064466	25.11.2004	E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd.	0488016002	19.33
0410064468	25.11.2004	Mohan Breweries & Distilleries	0489004482	22.09
0510142598	05.11.2004	The Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd.	0593021401	21.58
0510142605	05.11.2004	The Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd.	0593021401	4.38
0510143889	24.11.2004	The Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.	2997000165	23.24
0510144403	01.12.2004	The Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.	2997000165	5.79
0610008316	01.11.2004	K.M. Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd.	0605003416	10.94
0710029382	14.05.2004	Shree Renuka Sugars Limited	0798015616	44.41
0710033645	27.10.2004	Davengere Sugar Co. Ltd.	0700007563	2.10
0710033646	27.10.2004	Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd.	0798015616	5.73
0710034112	18.11.2004	Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd.	0798015616	11.64
0710034374	30.11.2004	Shamanur Sugars Ltd.	0798004096	8.84
0910018744	02.06.2004	Gayatri Sugar Complex Limited	0904000982	19.18
0910019136	30.06.2004	N.C.S. Sugars Limited	0902010450	48.51
0910020169	17.09.2004	Sudalagunta Sugars Limited	0903003295	24.36
0910020170	17.09.2004	GMR Technologists and Industries Ltd.	2691000125	12.55
0910020214	22.09.2004	Prudential Sugar Corporation Limited	0904008118	14.49
0910020694	03.11.2004	Prudential Sugar Corporation	0904008118	16.30
3110017449	17.09.2004	Natural Sugar and Allied Industries Limited	3101009057	15.87
3110017525	24.09.2004	Shree Chhatrapati Shahu SSK	3102003737	9.90
3110018392	01.12.2004	Shree Pandurang Sahakari	3102003541	11.10
3210022091	04.06.2004	Sakthi Sugars Limited	0488004284	39.71
3210022222	09.06.2004	Bannari Amman Sugars Limited	0488035520	18.20
5210015582	11.11.2004	Abishek Export	5299002980	2.66
Total				1075.26

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated in reply to my question that advance licences to 47 firms have been issued for a value of Rs. 1075.26 crore between 1st April, 2004 and 7th December, 2004. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the import of sugar made under the said policy has been done subject to the export obligation within a stipulated period?

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been done on the said basis. They have to export the sugar again within 24 months.

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated that it has not added to the burden on the Government. If it is so, why the licences have been issued for a limited period and not in full-fledged manner?

MR. SPEAKER: What do you mean by full?

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: It means as to why licences have not been issued for the entire duration.

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: It has been provided under the exemption policy that no tax would be levied on them upto 24 months. If a sugar mill fails to send the sugar consignment within a period of 6 months, 2 percent tax would be levied on it for a period upto 6 months and at the rate of 5 percent if it fails to comply within that stipulated period of six months. Also, the failure to comply with the norms beyond that period would attract the tax structure provision of 60 percent.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply given by the hon. Minister, 9 lakh metric ton raw sugar has been imported in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the reason for increase in sugar prices despite making import in such a huge quantity and also whether the Government have conducted any survey to ascertain whether it may have any adverse impact on the production of sugarcane growers? Will the sugarcane farmers will get remunerative prices? Do you propose to implement a policy seeking to revive the sick sugar mills? Besides, whether the Government would relax the norms to bring them at par with other importers so that the sugar mills could be revived and a buffer stock of sugar could be created in our country?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Union Government propose to formulate any integrated sugar policy in view of the said observation?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, prior to any sugar policy formulation it is certain that the Government bears the responsibility to take care of the interests of the sugarcane growers as well as the consumers of the entire country. The policy to import sugar is not a new policy. This has been in vogue since 1994 through OGL. Under this system there is a compulsion to import raw sugar and re-export it after processing. This would add to the capacity utilisation besides generating employment opportunities. Hence this policy has been in force in the country for last several years. This is not a new policy. It is attracting more attention of the Government this year because the production of sugar has been less this year. Efforts have been made to import the sugar this year so that the consumer may not face the problem in the future but all the quantity of raw sugar would have to be re-exported as per the DGH norms.

As far as the question of providing remunerative price to the sugarcane growers is concerned, the farmers have not got the price as much as they got during the last three years but in the present year they would get more than the average price paid to them during the last two years. Sugarcane farmers won't have to face the problem of remunerative prices. The Government is paying a lot of attention in this regard.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked as to what is the reason behind the increase in price of sugar in the country despite the import of sugar in such a huge quantity?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the imported sugar is yet to be sold after processing. It is not available in the open market right now. The Government would decide at the right juncture as to when will this be made available.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.S. Rao.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is supposed to have developed sugar industry in a wonderful manner and it has got all the potential to export sugar to other countries. We have had occasions in the recent past when stocks have not been lifted from sugar factories.

So, the factories and sugarcane growers have suffered. In this context, keeping in view the growth and advancement of the sugar industry in India, I would like to know whether hon. Minister will think in terms of utilising the skills of sugarcane growers in India and also the sugar industry by sending them to countries like Africa and Gulf where this industry can flourish with the help of both our farmers as well as industrialists.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, till last year, there was a problem of surplus sugar. The previous Government had given many facilities and concessions for export of sugar and a lot of money has been provided for export of sugar. But this year the position is altogether different. There is not enough stock. The production has dropped because of drought in major sugar-producing States like Maharashtra and Karnataka and that is why our normal production has suffered.

SHRI K.S. RAO: What about sending our farmers to other countries?

MR. SPEAKER: No; you do not have to prompt him.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: For instance, our total production in 2002-03 was about 200 lakh tonnes and this year we are expecting to produce hardly 125 lakh tonnes. Our requirement for internal consumption is about 180 lakh tonnes and that is why we are taking precautions and a proper policy has been introduced.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to what is the reason for importing sugar when there is enough stock of sugar in our own country. It is being done to benefit some specific sugar mills ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has just now replied to it. So your first supplementary is disallowed. What is the second question?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the annexure to the reply that 47 firms have been issued such licences. Will the Government furnish the details of the State-wise number of licences issued especially in regard to Uttar Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: What is this?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the maximum number of firms which have sought the permission in this regard are in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister was telling that the sugar production is likely to decline this year. I would like to know as to what extent buffer stock is likely to go down due to this? It has also been stated in the reply that the period of crushing in sugar mills will be increased during crushing season. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the period of crushing season is from November to March. All the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh functioned till the end of November. I hail from Uttar Pradesh. Though Hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply but no farmer in Uttar Pradesh is getting proper remunerative price for the sugarcane, even though the Central Government have increased the rates by Rs. 1.50 per quintal. However, Uttar Pradesh Government has not yet finalised the sugarcane prices. It is affecting the farmers of Uttar Pradesh. I fail to understand as to how it will benefit the farmers of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that as stated in the reply, 200 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced last year and this year production is likely to be 125 lakh tonnes. Besides, Government also propose to import 9 lakh tonnes. I would like to know as to what way it is going to be beneficial for the country when it is being done under the rider that the imported sugar will have to be re-exported within two years. How our sugar mills will meet the export quota of sugar after two years when we are not having sufficient sugarcane production this year? I would like to know whether the Government are not formulating any policy to fix uniform rates of sugarcane in the entire country in view of the fact that the sugarcane crop cycle covers a period of 3 years. Therefore, any package formulation should be for a duration of three years so that farmers could get remunerative price for their crop.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: So far as production is concerned, I have stated that the production has dropped this year and it is true. However, the carry over stock of the last year is 85 lakh tonnes. Hence, the carry over

stock of the last year and the production this year together can meet the internal requirement of the country. There is no other problem in it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are such a cooperative member, please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sugarcane production is less this year but we are expecting good plantation of sugarcane in the next year. The reports in this regard and the emerging scenario is a positive one. Production would be better next year. As per the reports from the States, the required plantation for the next year is good. Therefore, this problem will not be there in the next year.

[*English*]

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Sir, after reprocessing the raw sugar, it becomes refined sugar. But to keep it in our godowns for more than one year or for more than two years, the cost of keeping one bag is more than 16 per cent, that is, Rs. 16 on Rs. 100. If for two years this sugar is to be kept, the burden of interest will be much more. I would like to know whether the Government would think of exporting this sugar at a subsidised rate at an early date so that farmers' cooperatives get some money in their pockets.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The producers can process the raw sugar and export it practically within no time, within one week or two weeks. There is no restriction on that. But beyond two years, it is not allowed as per extant policy. There is not proposal or suggestion to provide any subsidy for this type of imported sugar as per extant policy.

[*Translation*]

DR. RATTAN, SINGH AJNALA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, sugarcane growers of Punjab are not getting remunerative price for their produce continuously for the last three years. A huge stock of sugar is lying in the Cooperative mills. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he would provide any assistance to lift the sugar from there and to take steps to ensure that the farmers get their payment?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: If any sugar factory has not made payment at the minimum price, then inform

specifically about it. If any such case is reported, the State Government would be asked to take action. I would like to tell the House that we have been successful in our efforts to clear more than 70% of the arrears due to the farmers during the last five months.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Q.No. 163—Shri Brajesh Pathak—not present.

Q.No. 164—Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh—not present.

Shrimati Manorama Madhavraj—not present.

Q. No. 165—Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary—not present.

Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya—not present.

Q.No. 166—Shri Y.G. Mahajan—not present.

Shrimati Pradeep Gandhi—not present.

So many members are not present. I hope that the leaders are noticing it.

Destruction of Forests

*167. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of large scale destruction of forests in the country during the Tenth Plan;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to save the valuable forest resources from destruction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b) No Sir. These has been no large scale destruction of forests in the country during Tenth Plan period. However, incidents of illicit felling of trees have been detected from time to time in different parts of the country. The Statewise number of cases, as reported by the State Governments during last three years are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) The measures undertaken by the Government are:—

(i) Legal measures like Indian Forest Act, 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules, guidelines thereof.

(ii) Management measures like working of forests according to approved Working Plans, Forest Development Agencies and Joint Forest Management.

(iii) Financial measures like providing assistance to the States/Union Territories under centrally sponsored schemes and externally aided projects.

Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme called 'Integrated Forest Protection Scheme', in Operation since 2002-2003, funds are provided to States and Union Territories primarily for strengthening of Infrastructure for protection of forests from illicit fellings, fires, encroachments etc.

(iv) A network of protected areas has been established.

Annexure

SNo.	State	Year	No. of cases
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	2001-02	578
		2002-03	690
		2003-04	447
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2001-02	12
		2002-04	29
		2003-04	35
3.	Bihar	2001-02	603
		2002-03	343
		2003-04	78
4.	Chhattisgarh	2002-03	21064
		2003-04	18196

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	2001-02	3761
		2002-03	4361
		2003-04	4432
6.	Goa	2001	1422
		2002	1515
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2001-02	2850
		2002-03	2513
		2003-04 upto 31-5-04	409
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2001-02	7094
		2002-03	4490
		2003-04	3110
9.	Jharkhand	2001-02	924
		2002-03	1056
		2003-04	1339
10.	Karnataka	2001-02	11709
		2002-03	11091
		2003-04	10061
11.	Andhra Pradesh	2001-02	25017
		2002-03	33653
		2003-04	11839
12.	Kerala	2001-02	1478
		2002-03	1386
13.	Maharashtra	2001-02	54977
		2002-03	41888
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2001-02	62366
		2002-03	70132
15.	Mizoram	2001-02	104
		2002-03	—
		2003-04	—

1	2	3	4
16.	Nagaland	2001-02	1
		2002-03	2
		2003-04	2
17.	Punjab	2001-02	3819
		2002-03	4650
18.	Rajasthan	2001-02	5829
19.	Tamil Nadu	2001-02	9040
		2002-03	9650
		2003-04	9761
20.	Tripura	2001-02	860
		2002-03	4841
		2003-04	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2001-02	4897
		2002-03	5101
		2003-04	4279
22.	Uttaranchal	2001-02	2364
		2002-03	2229
		2003-04	1698
23.	West Bengal	2001-02	14829
		2002-03	12969
		2003-04	11315
24.	Sikkim	2001-02	48
		2002-03	28
		2003-04	61

[*Translation*]

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been noticed that the illegal felling of trees has adversely affected the ecobalance of the country. Through you, I would like to know whether the Government has enacted any law to check the illegal deforestation. If so, please give the information State-wise.

MR. SPEAKER: State-wise information has been given.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several legal provisions to check deforestation *e.g.* Indian Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act, Wildlife Protection Act alongwith several States Acts has been enacted in this regard. Concerned departments take legal action to check the illegal deforestation. Several cases have been registered in this regard in various States.

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State-wise figures given by the hon'ble Minister in his reply do not include my State Orissa—Perhaps deforestation is not taking place in Orissa. I would like to know the figures regarding Orissa also.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given information regarding the States which have furnished their reply to us. We have not received any reply from Orissa. As soon as we receive the reply from Orissa, information would be made available to the hon'ble Member.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that during the last 15 years, militancy in Jammu and Kashmir has caused widespread destruction of forests in various districts of the State. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government propose to formulate any programme or policy bringing more area of the State under forest cover that has witnessed sharp decline during the last 15 years.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is our endeavour to bring 33% area of the country under the forest cover. Till 2021 as per the target set in the Forest Act Policy, 1988. Several schemes have been formulated for this purpose *e.g.* Integrated Forest Protection Scheme, National Aforestation Scheme etc. We have conferred special status to Jammu & Kashmir. 90% of the total funds are given to the State by the Central Government. Rest 10% are spent by the State Government itself. All the projects received from Jammu & Kashmir would be considered thoroughly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, natural forests and other planted trees are being cut unabatedly in the country particularly in terrorist affected areas where this loss is at much larger scale. Consequently our country has suffered great loss of wild life also during the last four years. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether the Government propose to enact some

stringent penal laws at national level to protect our wild life and to check illegal felling of trees in the natural forests?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform hon'ble Member that some provisions already exists under which action is taken against those who are responsible for illegal felling of trees. Similarly, provisions have been made in Protection of Wildlife Act to check the cases of killing and poaching of wild animals. Even the State Governments have enacted their own laws in this regard, which are more stringent in terms of punishment and penalty. The Union Government provides funds to all States under centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase the area of forest cover. As regards protection of wild animals, we have national parks and sanctuaries. We have schemes like Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc. for which we are providing funds to States and paying full attention towards conservation of wild animals.

Sir, in the year 2002, we had formulated a national policy for protection of wild animals which will be valid till the year 2016 and under this policy we would make full efforts to protect wild animals. This policy has many provisions. It has the provision of setting up of separate courts, and the constitution of Task force also. We are also making efforts to ban poaching of wild animals.

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Forest is vital for the country in respect of agriculture and everything. The biggest destruction of forest is taking place due to *garibi*, poverty. The maximum forest is destroyed because of poverty. You will see that in the forest areas, the forest coverage is fast dwindling. So, I would like to know from the Government specifically whether the Government of India is following the Resolution, which was made in the World Summit on sustainable development at Johannesburg in 2002 to save forest, with the utmost determination or not. This is my first question. My second question is this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I would not allow you. You have to put it intelligently.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: I am putting one more question. This is my last question.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the last reminder to every hon. Member.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as forest is a very vast subject and it is being controlled by the States since it is in the State List of the Constitution, whether the Government have any proposal to bring forest under the Concurrent List or not.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is the third supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir as regards forest, the area of tree-cover and forest cover in our country has not decreased. Rather it has increased gradually over the years. Under Forest Policy, we want to bring 33% area of the country under forest cover and tree cover by 2012. We have many centrally sponsored schemes for this purpose under which we are providing funds to all States.

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State-wise figures relating to incidents of illicit felling of trees in forest areas are given here. Often it is found that many higher officials of Forest Department are also involved in most of the cases of illicit felling of trees. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the State Governments or Union Government are aware as to how many higher officials of Forest Department are involved in the cases of illicit felling of trees recorded in States, if so, what action has been taken by the Government against such officials?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, at present I have the information about neither the total number of cases of the illegal felling of trees lodged in Government records nor the total number of officials involved in such cases. The hon'ble Member can ask another question in this regard?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Mani Charenamei, you put your question.

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI: Sir, the State of Manipur has a forest cover of about 80 per cent and the protected area is only about 25 per cent. The rest of the forests are outside the protected areas. The maximum number of wild animals like elephants and migratory birds like *falco vespertinus*, which is called red-legged falcon, are

found in Manipur and the red-legged falcon is visiting Manipur now. I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether the Government has any plan to protect these rare animals which are outside the protected area.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether it is really connected with this Question but I compliment you on your maiden attempt to put a supplementary question. The hon. Minister may please try to answer it.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides national parks and sanctuaries in the year 2002, two other areas - Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves have been declared as protected areas under Animal Protection Act. All animals not covered under National parks and sanctuaries can be protected in conservation Reserve and Community Reserve. We have written to all States to notify it so that full protection may be provided to wild animals.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, the rampant destruction of forests has already cost us dearly. A large number of tribal population is already dispossessed of their land due to the destruction of forests which has even provoked tribal insurgency in various parts of the country. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the actual forest coverage vis-a-vis the total land in India and whether the Government has measured the total value of Sylvan asset in India.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you need a separate notice for this?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: It is a separate question altogether. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may please put a separate notice for this question or go and meet him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have asked him about the area of coverage under forests. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded. Nothing will be recorded unless permitted.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that it is a fact that encroachment and illegal felling of trees have resulted in large scale destruction of forests. The hon'ble Minister and the Government too would accept this fact. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether he has got any figure regarding total area of land, which is not covered under forest and whether the Government have made any extra provision for re-forestation of that area and what efforts have been made by the Government to bring 33% area of the country under the forest cover?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the provision of more plantation in all degraded forests to bring 33% area of the country under the forest cover. The issue of public and private partnership is under consideration of the Government. Besides, the Government propose to include revenue land and private land under forest cover and we have set the target to bring 33% area of the country under the forest cover by 2012.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lal Singh, please put a very brief and pointed question.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government provides funds to all States to increase the area under forest cover. Through you I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether he has personally visited the States to see the trees planted by State Government and whether the number of trees, shown on papers, are actually planted by the State Government and if so, the details thereof?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to count all the trees because he has said 'personally'.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, we receive various projects from States and clear them on the basis of funds available for that purpose. We accept utilization certificate given by the States. We take action in accordance with the reply given by States.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed ten supplementary questions on this.

Shri C.K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, while answering the question, the hon. Minister has said that the idea is to have a 33 per cent forest coverage in the country.

But are you aware of the fact that in Kerala where 'Project Tiger' is there in Sabarimala area, the evergreen forests are being destroyed and destroyed by people who are having connections at the higher level? Are you aware of that? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister you can say 'yes' or 'no'. Say whether you know it or you do not know it. There should be no long answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: If you do not know, then it is a pity ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: We have no such informations that influential people are involves in it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, it is a very short answer.

Shri Francis George. There should be no repetition and no 'Sabarimala' connection.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, it is not that; I am not asking about Sabarimala.

The enactment of 1980 Forests Conservation Act has gone a long way in protecting forests and encouraging conservation.

In my own constituency, there are lot of tribal settlements where we have to walk miles and miles, and to go to one settlement I have to walk 18 kilometres. There is no modern facility and nothing is available there. There are no roads, no electricity, no telephone and no drinking water supply. The Forests Department is not taking action to allow these facilities under the guise of

the Forests Conservation Act, 1980. It seems that there has been a court verdict from the Supreme Court saying that no non-forest activity is to be permitted within the forests. These tribal people have been there for years and centuries. They are not provided any facility. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: My question to the hon. Minister is this. Will the Government think of making suitable amendments to the 1980 Forests Conservation Act to give, at least, the basic necessities to the tribal hamlets within the forest?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you contemplating any amendment?

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: So far, no such Bill is under consideration of the Government. My Ministry has initiated action on the instructions of hon. Supreme Court. Permission has been granted for developmental projects that are in the question. And such provision exists in the law. National forest law prohibits activities of any other kind over there. We have approached the Court for directions. We would think over it only after the clarification is received.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from hon. Minister about the total number of forest reserves in the country. There is a provision of afforesting waste land lying in tribal areas as the life of tribals is dependent on the forest. So, first he should tell about total number of forest reserves in India and whether the Government propose to launch any programme in the interest of tribals?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: There are 90 forest reserves and 502 sanctuaries in the country. So far as tribal areas are concerned, the public do not undertake afforestation in such areas but the Government undertakes its own projects. People can plant trees on private land.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Where the reserve forests are located?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I will make the list available to him. It is quite lengthy.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: A lot of encroachments are there in the forests of Assam. It is mostly alleged that they are by Bangladeshi people. There are also tribal people who are encroaching. There should be a concrete policy. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: The subject 'Forest' is not in the Concurrent List. That is also a very big problem. The State Governments do not take any action on those things. Is there any specific programme from the Central Government to take up all these matters with the State Governments?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Under the Forest Policy, 1980 the Govt. of India gave directions to the State Govt. for settling forest-disputes or forest encroachment disputes. Only some of the States have settled them. But now Supreme Court has given directions not to regularise or settlement of such disputes. The Govt. can take further action only after Court's verdict.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not ask more supplementaries.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, please ask only the pointed question which is not already asked.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to tell hon. Minister that most of the complaints regarding cutting of trees are against employees of forest department. Will the Government provide sophisticated arms to the forest-guards, forest inspectors or forest officers so that they can tackle with forest-mafia who are involved is large scale felling of trees and can play an important role in conservation of forests.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we release funds to all the States which they can spend on capacity building, purchasing arms, construction of roads and buildings and communication facilities. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: They are all really State matters.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 168, Shri Prabhunath Singh.

[*English*]

Setting up of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau

*168. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that wildlife crimes in the country are on the rise and the trade is spiralling out of control;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the number of skins of Indian tigers, leopards and other protected animals seized during each of the last three years and current year, till date;

(c) the routes identified by the Government through which the illegal trade of wildlife skins is being carried out;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to plug such routes; and

(e) the reasons for not setting up the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau so far and by when such a Bureau is expected to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government is aware of the incidents of poaching of tigers, leopards and other important animals and trade in their parts, products and derivatives, but no specific trend is discernible. The information regarding reports of poaching and seizure of articles related to tigers, leopards and three other protected animals is given in the enclosed Annexure I.

(c) and (d) Since the trade is illegal and clandestine it is difficult to identify the exact routes. The information collected through various sources indicates that most of the illegal trade in tigers and leopards is carried out through various international borders among North and North eastern Region. The steps taken by the Government to protect the wildlife and check the trade in their parts and derivatives are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

(e) The Ministry has already set up a Wildlife Crime Cell to collect and collate information on poaching and illegal trade of wildlife. No final decision has been taken regarding setting up of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

Annexure-I

S.No.	Year	Tiger	Leopard	Lion	Elephant	Rhino
1.	2001	47	86	2	43	11
2.	2002	5	10	Nil	15	5
3.	2003	Nil	Nil	1	25	6
4.	2004 (Till July 2004)	1	Nil	Nil	19	1

Annexure-II

Steps taken by the Government for protection and conservation of wildlife are as under:

- (i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Several rare and endangered species of wild animals have been included in the Schedules of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby giving it highest degree of protection.
- (iii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment in cases of offences has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.
- (iv) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(v) Government of India has set up Regional and Sub-regional Offices for wildlife preservation in major export and trade centres of the country to prevent smuggling of wild animals and their products.

(vi) Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Viz. Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

(vii) A National Wildlife Action Plan 2002-16 was adopted by the Indian Board for Wild Life under the chairmanship of Prime Minister in January 2002. The plan outlines the strategy for conservation and protection of wildlife in the country.

(viii) Government of India is a signatory to many international conventions concerning biodiversity conservation and control of illegal trade in wild flora and fauna.

(ix) Bilateral agreements have been signed with Nepal and Republic of China for controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife.

(x) A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister in his reply has accepted that he is aware of poaching of animals, and trade of their parts, products and derivatives, but he has made no mention of steps taken by the Government. He has also stated that this trade is illegal and is done secretly. Annexure-I contains year-wise details. It indicates decline in the said activities. I would like to know if the Government are not aware of route of said illegal trade then how it has obtained details in this regard? Further, he has stated that Wild Life Crime Cell has already been set up. I would like to know about its role and role played by it so far to check the said crimes? Please give details in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is for brief pointed answer.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, poaching of animals and their illegal trade is a global problem and we are also victim of it. Our neighbouring countries are also affected by it. Annexure-I contains steps taken by the Government to check such crimes and the legal provision in this regard. The Government have authorised CBI to check wild life crimes and their investigation. In addition, we have also set up regional offices. The Government have asked for setting up of Task Force under Project Tiger and Project Elephant on international borders. The Government have signed several conventions and Mous. We are going to hold a conference under CITESKISE in March, 2004, wherein a strategy would be evolved to minimise such crimes. We have also created a cell in my Ministry. He has asked about it. I, myself do agree that we have not taken adequate desired steps. The Government are considering it seriously. As far as his suggestion regarding creation of a bureau under Multi Disciplinary Narcotics Control Bureau to check wild life crimes is concerned, it is under consideration of the Government. But I cannot give him any commitment in this matter.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has made a mention of Annexure-I. I want to know about the steps taken by the Government under serial No. VI of the Annexure-II to the reply, he has stated that—Financial and Technical help is provided to the States under various centrally sponsored schemes viz, Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals. I would like to know as to how much money has been allocated to Bihar, including funds sought by the Government of Bihar out of the said pool of funds and how much of the allocated funds have actually been released. Under serial No. IV, he has stated that CBI has been authorised to deal with offenders. In this regard, I would like to know about number of criminals against whom CBI has taken action? Please give a detailed information in this regard.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have allocated Rs. 23 lakhs and 65 thousand to Bihar during 2003-04 for development of national parks and sanctuaries. We have allocated funds to Bihar in accordance with the proposal received from them. Under State-wise Reserve Fund for Reserve Tiger, Central Government have allocated Rs. 50 lakh to Bihar during 2003. Secondly, we have no other proposal. We would consider if any proposal from Bihar is received.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Please tell-how many cases have been detected by CBI?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over. I am deeply grateful to the hon. Members for their kind co-operation. We had a very effective Question Hour today. The co-operation received by the Chair is deeply appreciated. I also compliment many new hon. Members who have put their supplementary questions very well and the Ministers for their pointed replies.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Abolition of Child Labour

*163. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are implementing the policy formulated by the Union Government with regard to abolition of child labour and the verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed in this regard in 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to implement the policy with regard to abolition of child labour; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government of India enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act in 1986. The National Policy on Child Labour formulated by the Union Government in 1987 flows from this Act. The State Governments are implementing this policy as well as the verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 465/86 on 10.12.1996. The Hon'ble Court, in its judgment, had given directions regarding the manner in which the children working in the hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn from the work and rehabilitated as also the manner in which the working conditions of the children working in non-hazardous occupations are to be regulated and improved upon. The status of the implementation of Hon'ble Court's directions is periodically obtained from

State Governments and the compliance of the same is reported to the Hon'ble Court in the form of affidavits filed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The National Policy on Child Labour envisages a sequential action-oriented approach for the abolition of child labour starting with children working in most hazardous occupations to covering all forms of child labour. In keeping with this Policy, the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme was initiated in 12 districts with the objective of withdrawing & rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and processes. This Scheme was extended to cover 100 districts in 13 States by the end of the 9th Plan. This has now been expanded to cover 250 districts in 20 States in the 10th Plan. Besides this, the Government of India has also been increasing the number of hazardous occupations and processes listed under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to cover larger number of working children under its rehabilitation scheme.

The strategy in the 10th Plan would be to ensure that all working children below 9 years of age will be directly put into schools under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Older children in the age group of 9-14 years will be mainstreamed into formal schools after passing through the bridging school mechanism. Mid-day meal, Stipend, vocational training and health checks are essential components of the scheme. Under the 10th Plan, a greater emphasis is being laid upon convergence of NCLP scheme with the on-going developmental schemes of various Ministries/Departments for benefiting the working children and their families.

[English]

Improvement in FCI

*164. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to appoint the international consultancy M/s Mc Kinsey to draw restructure plan of Food Corporation of India (FCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the terms and conditions and expenses incurred;

(c) whether two study reports, one by Abhijit Sen Committee and other by Hyderabad based Administrative College are already pending with the Government;

(d) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(e) the current status of these reports?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Government has approved the appointment of M/s. Mc Kinsey & Co. by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to conduct a study with the objective of bringing about major improvements in the functioning of the FCI to control inefficiencies that increase the food subsidy burden.

(b) The study will be conducted in two phases of three months each at a total cost of Rs. 4.8 crore.

(c) to (e) The Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad (ASCI) submitted its Report in May 2001 while the High Level Committee on Long Term Grain Policy (HLC) chaired by Prof. Abhijit Sen submitted its Report in July, 2002.

The focus of the ASCI study was on the reduction in the cost of acquisition and distribution of foodgrains, while the terms of reference of the HLC was on the review of the existing Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime, functioning of the Public Distribution System (PDS), grain policy and allocation of foodgrains for rural development and other welfare programmes, etc.

The main recommendations made by the two studies are given at statement-I and II respectively.

The Government has examined all the recommendations of both the Reports and have taken appropriate decisions relating to them.

Statement-I

Main Recommendations made in the study report by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)

1. The FCI should not purchase paddy at all but rely on the levy route.

2. A High Level Committee should determine the future policy with reference to use of gunny bags or HDPE PP bags.
3. The procurement of paddy under relaxed specifications of paddy should not be FCI's job for disaster management.
4. MSP operations should be confined to quantity of foodgrains required for various schemes and buffer requirements.
5. The States should develop their own procurement system and depend on Government of India only for financial support.
6. The foodgrains storage system should be modernized and CAP storage should be discontinued.
7. The Government of India should allocate foodgrains instead of financial resources to State Governments for rural development.
8. Administrative cost of FCI should be reduced by rationalizing rules, regulations and use of IT.
9. Financing of buffer stocks should be done through Government of India grants rather than through borrowed funds from banks.
10. High cost departmental labour must be dispensed with.
11. There is need for FCI to take tough decisions on purchases at Minimum Support Prices, Central Issue Prices, size of procurement and domestic foodgrains surplus.
12. FCI operations should be unbundled and procurement, storage and distribution should be separated.
13. The FCI should only maintain warehouses and silos at strategic locations and hold the national buffer stocks.
14. The Arhtiya Commission should be discontinued.
15. The State Governments should be encouraged to do procurement at their respective States and fix procurement prices.
16. An MOU should be signed between Government of India and FCI providing for rigid cost budgeting and thereafter full operational autonomy should be allowed to the FCI.

17. The term of the Chairman as well as Managing Director, FCI should be for 5 years.
18. Special measures should be taken to diversify agriculture, especially in Punjab and Haryana.
19. The private sector and multinational corporations should be encouraged to participate in foodgrains market.

Statement II

Main Recommendations of the high level committee on long term grain policy

1. Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) should be fixed on the basis of C2 cost of production (i.e. all costs including imputed costs of family labour, owned capital and rental on land) in more efficient regions.
2. The Central Government should pay a maximum of 4% of taxes and levies on the MSP under MSP purchases.
3. FCI should withdraw from procurement in States like Punjab and Haryana and redeploy its manpower in East and Central India.
4. The scheme of decentralized procurement must be improved and made more attractive to the State Governments.
5. FAQ norms should be adhered to strictly in all purchases of grains by the FCI.
6. All levy orders on rice millers should be removed.
7. Along with MSP correction to the C2 level, the State Governments should be given a compensation package, which it could use for, inter alia, crop diversification.
8. There should be an immediate shift to unified PDS with Central Issue Prices being fixed on the basis of acquisition cost.
9. There is need for the FCI to change the way in which it conducts its business to enable faster commercially oriented decision making.
10. The Government should introduce a major food based employment programme.
11. There should be a stable and predictable policy regarding open market sales.

12. Exports of foodgrains should be entirely on private account. All subsidies should be at the point of export rather than at the point of sale from the public stocks.
13. All stocks of 3 years old grain bought under relaxed specifications should be sold immediately on commercial terms.

[Translation]

New National Environment Policy

*165. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has issued a draft report on New National Environment Policy;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether some States including Uttar Pradesh have raised certain objections on the issue;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether proper attention and care has been taken for Scheduled Tribes under the new policy;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the "National Environment Policy" effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has prepared a draft 'National Environment Policy' (NEP) and made it publicly available for comments in August, 2004.

(b) The draft NEP is a response to our national commitment to a clean environment, mandated in the Constitution. It recognizes that maintaining a healthy environment is not the State's responsibility alone, but also that of every citizen. The NEP is also intended to help realize sustainable development by mainstreaming environmental concerns in all development activities. It

briefly describes key environment challenges currently and prospectively facing the country, the objectives of environment policy, normative principles underlying policy action, strategic themes for intervention, broad indications of the legislative and institutional development needed to accomplish the strategic themes, and mechanisms for implementation and review.

(c) and (d) Responses on the draft NEP, both written and oral, have been received from several States including Uttar Pradesh. These are in the nature of suggestions and comments. The MoEF has had consultations with various stakeholders which include State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, Industry Associations, Voluntary Organizations, Research institutions etc., and would give due consideration to the comments/suggestions received while finalizing the NEP.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Some of the important measures envisaged in the draft policy for the benefit of local/tribal communities are as under:

- Legal recognition of the traditional community rights of the forest dwelling tribes;
- Promotion of site specific eco-development programmes in fringe areas of Protected Areas (PAs) to restore livelihood and access to forest produce;
- Formulation and adoption of an internationally recognized system of legally enforceable *sui-generis* intellectual property rights for ethnobiology knowledge, for the benefits of local communities;
- Multistakeholder partnerships for enhancing the forest cover of the country, and
- Multistakeholder partnerships for restoring degraded wildlife habitats and promotion of eco tourism with involvement of forest communities.

(g) Steps to implement the NEP will be taken only after it is finalized. The Draft NEP provides for annual review of implementation of the policy by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), and review and revision of the policy every three years.

*[English]***Boost to FPI**

*166. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating any scheme to promote the food and agro-processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be spent by the Government in this process;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to establish food and agro processing industries in some States of the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the survey reports thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e) Plan Schemes have already been formulated and implemented to provide financial assistance for establishment and modernization of food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support for R & D, human resource development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries.

The rate of assistance for establishment/modernization of food processing units is 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas and 33.33% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh in difficult areas. The other major scheme of food parks provides for assistance up to Rs. 4.00 crore, for specified common facilities at the rate of 25% and 33.33% of project cost in the general and difficult areas respectively. An amount of Rs. 110 crore has been allocated for expenditure under the said schemes during 2004-05. Recently, in order to give boost to growth FPI sector the Government of India has announced on 8th July 2004 in Parliament to allow under Income Tax Act, deduction of 100% of profit for five years and 25% of profits for the next five years in case of new agro processing industries set up to process, preserve and package fruits and vegetables. Present excise duty of 16% on dairy machinery has been fully

waived for promotion of dairy processing industries. Excise duty on meat, poultry and fish has been reduced from 16% to 8%. Excise duty on food grade hexane used in edible oil industry has been reduced from 32% to 16%.

State Governments have already been advised to undertake comprehensive surveys/studies so as to facilitate formulation of food processing policies and an action plan for development of food processing industries. Accordingly, the Government of U.P. had assigned a study. A report on the master action plan has been submitted.

*[Translation]***Minimum Support Price of Paddy**

*169. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers organizations in the country have demanded from the Union Government to take into account the cost price while fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy;

(b) if so, whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in this regard;

(c) the details of the MSP fixed for the paddy alongwith its cost price during 2004-05, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for fixing MSP of paddy at lower level than its cost price;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fix the MSP in conformity with cost price; and

(f) the details of target fixed for the procurement of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) In its exercise concerning price policy, the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) is guided by the Term of Reference laid down by the Government, which are given at statement I. According to the Terms of Reference, CACP is to advise on the price policy of crops covered

under MSP with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the products and consumers. While formulating the price policy for agriculture commodities, the CACP consults various States and stake holders, including farmers and their organizations.

(c) to (e) MSP of Paddy (common) has been fixed at Rs. 560 per quintal while for Paddy (Grade A) MSP has been fixed at Rs. 590 per quintal. State-wise projected cost of production for 2004-05 is given in statement II. As may be seen from the statement II, the MSP is lower than the weighted average C2 cost (actual expenses incurred in cash and kind, rent for leased-in land and imputed value of wages of family labour, rent for owned land and interest on fixed capital) in three States namely Haryana, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. As regards, A2 +FL cost (actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production + rent paid for leased-in-land + imputed value of family labour) MSP is higher in all States except Kerala. In regard to Kerala, the high cost mainly reflects the exceptionally high labour cost in that State.

The main objective of price policy for agricultural produce is to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce. With a view to encourage higher investment and production, and to safeguard the interests of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices, Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices for major agricultural commodities. The MSPs are uniform throughout the country. Since MSPs do not necessarily exceed the weighted average C2 cost in respect of all crops/States, the price policy seeks to ensure that the A2+FL cost is covered by MSP in high cost/less endowed States.

(f) No target for procurement of paddy is set. However, in the meeting of Food Secretaries of State Governments held by the Department of Food & Public Distribution on 18th August, 2004 it was tentatively estimated that the total procurement of rice in 2004-05 would be 22.5 million tonnes.

Statement-I

Terms of Reference of CACP

The Terms of Reference of the Commission were framed as under:

1. To advice on the price policy of paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, tur, moong, urad, sugarcane, groundnut,

soyabean, sunflower seed, rapeseed and mustard, cotton, jute, tobacco and such other commodities as the Government may indicate from time to time with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

2. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission may keep in view the following:
 - * The need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for developing a production pattern broadly in the light of national requirements;
 - * The need to ensure rational utilization of land, water and other production resources;
 - * The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc.
3. The Commission may also suggest such non-price measures as would facilitate the achievement of the objectives set out in 1 above.
4. To recommend from time to time, in respect of different agricultural commodities, measures necessary to make the price policy effective.
5. To take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.
6. To examine, where necessary, the prevailing methods and cost of marketing of agricultural commodities in different regions, suggest measures to reduce costs of marketing and recommend fair price margins for different stages of marketing.
7. To keep under review the developing price situation and to make appropriate recommendations, as and when necessary, within the framework of the overall price policy.
8. To undertake studies in respect of different crops as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.
9. To keep under review studies relating to the price policy and arrangements for collection of information regarding agricultural prices and other related data and suggest improvements in the

same, and to organize research studies in the field of price policy.

10. To advice on any problems relating to agricultural prices and production that may be referred to it by Government from time to time.

The Terms of Reference of the Commission given above were issued on 5th March, 1980 after modifying and expanding the Terms of Reference issued initially at the time of setting up Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) on 8th January 1965. From the year 1995-96 onwards, niger seed and sesamum were included under the Minimum Support Price (MSP), in addition to the edible oilseeds already covered by the Commission. Similarly, during 2001-02, the Government enhanced the Terms of Reference of the Commission by including one additional commodity, namely, lentil (masur).

Statement-II

State-wise Cost of production of paddy for 2004-05

(Rs. Per quintal)

State	C2 Cost	A2+FL Cost
Andhra Pradesh	557	378
Assam	542	416
Bihar	505	362
Haryana	631	430
Karnataka	551	412
Kerala	764	633
Madhya Pradesh	627	438
Orissa	544	413
Punjab	442	287
Tamil Nadu	589	442
Uttar Pradesh	462	328
West Bengal	556	425
Weighted Average	531	384

[English]

Under-utilisation of Storage Capacity

*170. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector godowns are being under-utilized resulting in huge losses;

(b) if so, the details of capacity utilisation of these godowns alongwith the losses incurred during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether under-utilization of these godowns have rendered a number of workers jobless;

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

(e) the steps taken to rehabilitate these workers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) own and manage godowns in the country.

The FCI's godowns are maintained for procurement of foodgrains, buffer stocking and for the Public Distribution System. The utilization of the godowns by the FCI varies according to the procurement pattern and lifting performance of various States. The capacity utilization of the FCI's godowns at present is 42 percent.

The CWC's godowns are used for both storing foodgrains and other commodities and are managed on commercial lines. The capacity utilization of the godowns of the CWC at present is 64 percent. The CWC has been consistently earning profits in the last three years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Conference on Inter-state Water Disputes

*171. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day Conference of Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries (Irrigation) and Command Area Authorities of States and Union Territories was held at New Delhi recently to discuss issues relating to inter-State water disputes;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held in the Conference alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any new strategy has been formulated to resolve the inter-State water disputes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) A two day Conference of Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries (Irrigation and Water Resources) and Command Area Development Authorities of States and Union Territories was held at New Delhi during August 2-3, 2004 to discuss various issues related to water resources development and management. The matter relating to inter-State water disputes was not on the agenda of the Conference.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Reduction in Transportation Cost

*172. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to reduce the cost of transportation of foodgrains from point of production to point of consumption;

(b) whether policy of food production according to local needs would be adopted to reduce the cost of transportation;

(c) if so, whether the Government has studied the food consumption pattern in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, whether food security would be henceforth calculated on regional rather than national level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) To reduce the cost of transportation of foodgrains, the Food Corporation of India has taken the following major steps:-

(i) Transportation of foodgrains to consuming States from the nearest procurement States.

(ii) Minimization of transit losses.

(iii) Reduction in handling expenses, both at the loading and unloading points.

(b) To encourage procurement in non-traditional States, the Government has introduced the system of decentralized procurement of foodgrains by State Governments in 1997. This system enables procurement of foodgrains varieties to suit local needs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government of India makes an assessment of the foodgrains requirement and availability at the national level, as there are no restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within the country. For food security and for meeting the requirements of Targeted Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes, the Government of India has fixed buffer norms for the country.

Payment of Transportation Charges

*173. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to provide transportation charges for transporting foodgrains from point of production to point of distribution;

(b) if so, the extent of additional expenditure likely to be incurred;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof;

(d) the details of persons likely to be benefited from this scheme; and

(e) steps taken to check the nexus between unscrupulous officers and middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India is already reimbursing the Food Corporation of India (FCI) for the transportation of foodgrains from procurement regions to all its base depots. In respect of the States undertaking 'decentralized

procurement also, transportation charges are being reimbursed as per actuals, from the procurement centres to the main distribution centres.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Over 90% of the transportation of foodgrains is undertaken through the Railways. The balance quantity is transported through road, which is done through handling and transport contractors of the FCI who are appointed on the basis of a transparent and open bidding system. The FCI also has in place an effective vigilance machinery to check malpractices.

[Translation]

Conversion of Barren Land Into Cultivable Land

*174. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to convert entire barren and waste land into cultivable land in the country;

(b) if so, the total targeted land to be converted into cultivable land during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(c) the total amount estimated to be required for the implementation of the scheme in its entirety; and

(d) the total allocation made for the scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Wasteland is described as "degraded land which can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable effort, and which is currently under-utilized or land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management". Barren land is one of the categories of the wastelands, which cannot be brought under cultivation economically.

As per 'Wastelands Atlas' published by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, an area of 63.852 million ha. is wasteland. Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes for development of degraded lands including wastelands, namely:

1. National Watershed Development Project for Rained Areas (NWDPA),
2. Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR),
3. Reclamation of Alkali Soil (RAS),
4. Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSA),
5. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP),
6. Desert Development Programme (DDP),
7. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP),
8. Reclamation of Waterlogged Areas (RWLA),
9. Integrated Afforestation & Eco-Development Project Schemes (IAEPS),
10. National Project on Development & Use of Bio-fertilizer (NPD&UB),
11. National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF).

(b) and (c) The Working Group on Watershed Development, Rainfed Farming and Natural Resources Management for Tenth Five year Plan, constituted by Panning Commission has suggested a perspective plan for development of 88.5 million ha. of degraded land in 20 years with an estimated cost of Rs. 72750.00 crore. Out of this an area of 15.00 million ha. of degraded land, including wasteland has been suggested for development during Tenth Five Year Pan with an estimated cost of Rs. 9000.00 crore.

(d) An amount of Rs. 6480.00 crore has been allocated for development of 21.43 million ha. of degraded land including wasteland through various watershed development schemes/programmes during Tenth Five Year Plan.

Policy on Milch Cattle

*175. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to import milch cattle of improved breed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a scheme has been formulated to distribute these cattle among the poor and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has made any policy regarding milch cattle; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) All the States have their own breeding policy for milch cattle as per the requirement of each State. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India has a scheme called National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding. The scheme is being implemented by the States since October 2000 for the development of milch cattle in the country with a major focus on genetic upgradation and the development of indigenous breeds.

Impact of Liberalised Imports of Agricultural Products

*176. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of liberalized imports of agricultural products on Indian agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps the Government proposes to take to safeguard the interests of Indian farmers; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the competitiveness of Indian farmers, so as to face the challenges of agricultural imports effectively?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) There has been no comprehensive study on the impact of liberalized imports of agricultural products on Indian Agriculture. However, some quick sectoral studies have

been conducted to analyse the likely impact of liberalized imports on edible oils. The studies suggest that formulation of policies in respect of calibration of import duties on edible oils, application of new technology to increase production and productivity in oil sector and provision of marketing support to oilseed farmers should be linked to the Indian proposals in the WTO Agriculture negotiations. Recently the Government has brought out a study entitled 'State of the Indian Farmer: A Millennium Study', as a part of which "Globalisation and Agricultural Liberalisation in India" has also been studied. Based on various measures of import and export competitiveness, the study concludes that most of the important agricultural commodities in India are competitive and that India can withstand competition from abroad with respect to the import of most of the crops, at the current levels of tariffs.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure that the farmers of the country are not put to any hardship, the Government has put in place a suitable mechanism for monitoring the import of sensitive items and is committed to providing adequate protection to the domestic producers by resorting to various WTO compatible measures which include appropriate calibration of applied tariffs within the bound levels and safeguard action under certain specified circumstances.

As a sequel to these measures, import duties on a number of items including edible oils (both crude and refined), tea, coffee, copra and coconut, wheat, rice, maize, edible oils, pulses, spices, arecanut and apple have been increased in the last 5 years. Further, the Government is also implementing a number of development programmes to increase the competitiveness of the Indian farmer. These include introduction of improved farming technology, improved availability of inputs including water, credit and fertilizer and price support through the Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS).

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

*177. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether execution of major and medium irrigation projects in States including Orissa are being taken up through externally aided schemes like Japan Bank for

International Cooperation (JBIC), World Bank and internal assisted schemes of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD):

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of additional irrigation potential increased during the current year from such external assistance;

(d) the details of projects completed by such agencies; and

(e) by when the remaining projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (e) Some of the major and medium irrigation projects are being implemented with assistance from external funding agencies like Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and World Bank. Central Loan Assistance is also provided to the various States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), for completion of on-going projects. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under the Ministry of Finance also provides financial assistance to State Governments to some extent in the irrigation sector.

The details in respect of assistance provided for major and medium irrigation project by various agencies and under programmes mentioned above with specific reference to projects in Orissa is as under:

Description	World Bank	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
(a) Number of Schemes supported				
(i) Total	42	5	181	452
(ii) Orissa	5	3	17	37
(b) Number of schemes completed:				
(i) Total	37	2	32	233
(ii) Orissa	5	2	Nil	25

The actual irrigation potential created through a specific project can be assessed only after completion of the project. Additional irrigation potential created by the project are not assessed on year to year basis as the projects are implemented during a period of many years.

The projects are to be executed as per the implementation schedule. However, completion of the projects depends upon the promptness with which the State Governments provide funds and priority to the project.

[*Translation*]

Research and Development Work in Agricultural Sector

*178. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income earned by the Government from the gross agricultural production in the country;

(b) the percentage out of that spent by the Government on the research and development work in the agricultural sector;

(c) the details of the last three years in this regard, year-wise;

(d) whether various committees have recommended to spend at least one percent of it; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Separate data on annual income from agriculture sector to the Government is not generated. However, the value of output from agriculture and allied sectors including fisheries and forestry is Rs. 622164 crore during 2002-03 at current prices. The agricultural GDP accounts for Rs. 509907 crore, whereas, the overall GDP is computed as Rs. 2249493 crore. The Agriculture and Allied sector contribute 22.67% to overall GDP. (Source: National Accounts Statistics 2004, CSO)

(b) and (c) During last three years i.e. 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 the total amount allocated to Department of Agricultural Research and Education works out to Rs. 4398.77 crore. The amount allocated on R & D during 2002-03 was Rs. 1498.80 crore which is 0.29% of the Agricultural GDP and 0.066% of overall GDP at current prices. The year-wise details are as under:

Year	% of Department of Agricultural Research and Education allocation w.r.t. AGDP at current prices
2000-01	0.30%
2001-02	0.27%
2002-03	0.29%

(d) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture and the X Plan Working Group on Agricultural Research and Education constituted by Planning Commission have recommended to allocate at least 1% of AGDP on agricultural research and education.

(e) The relevant recommendations of these Committees were sent to Planning Commission and

Ministry of Finance for their consideration, after which Department of Agricultural Research and Education has also pursued the matter with them.

[English]

Bonded Labourers

*179. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bonded Labour System still exists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any preventive measures have been taken to free bonded labourers from such slavery;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country w.e.f. 24.10.1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Though the incidence of bonded labour has been coming down steadily, however, instances of Bonded Labour have been reported from several States. The number of bonded labourers rehabilitated during 2001-02 to 2003-04 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of bonded labourers rehabilitated	Amount spent on rehabilitation (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	467	46.70
2.	Haryana	28	0.51
3.	Punjab	69	6.90
4.	Maharashtra	19	1.30
5.	Karnataka	1890	189.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	3844	384.40
7.	Chhattisgarh	124	12.40

1	2	3	4
8.	Uttaranchal	5	0.50
9.	Uttar Pradesh	398	30.80
10.	Orissa	39	3.31
11.	Rajasthan	10	1.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh	1699	169.90
Total		8592	855.72

(c) to (e) Sensitization workshops for authorities dealing with the bonded labour are being held regularly by the National Human Rights Commission in close collaboration with the Central and State Governments. Under the Act, the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties and responsibilities for taking punitive action against the offenders for violation of the provisions of the Act. As many as 2,65,905 bonded labourers have so far been freed from bondage and rehabilitated throughout the country since 1978 when the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour was launched. Prosecution has been launched in 5576 cases for violation of the provisions of the Act throughout the country.

Legislation to Regulate Ground Water

*180. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA":
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up any plan for conservation augmentation, exploration and regulation of ground water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact any legislation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the average ground water level gone down during the Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan period so far, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government, States and local bodies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a report entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water", which envisages recharge of 36453 Million cubic Meter volume of surplus monsoon runoff, through construction of 39.25 lakhs artificial recharge and roof top rain water harvesting structures. CGWB has implemented a Central Sector Scheme for Study of Recharge to Ground Water in the country during the VIII & IX Five Year Plans. The CGWB has also proposed a Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crores for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater and Rainwater Harvesting during the remaining part of the X Five Year Plan. The CGWB under its regular Annual Action Plan undertakes ground water exploration in various parts of the country. So far, it has drilled about 24000 wells for this purpose. As regards regulation of ground water in the country, the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has notified 11 critical areas on consideration of over-exploitation of ground water resources and 32 over-exploited areas for registration of ground water structures. In 673 over exploited and 425 dark/critical areas in the country, State Pollution Control Boards and Ministry of Environment & Forests obtain No Objection Certificate (NOC) from CGWA for any new industry/projects. A pre-condition for any permission is the mandatory adoption of rain water harvesting system by the industry/project for ground water recharge. On similar lines, other developmental projects located in Coastal Regulation Zone obtain NOC from CGWA as pre-requisite for environment clearance. The CGWA has issued directions to Group Housing Societies, Institutes, Hotels, Industries, Farm Houses etc., in the notified areas of Delhi, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad to adopt rain water harvesting system.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, suitable legislation to regulate utilisation of ground water has to be enacted by the State Governments/Union Territories. The Central Government has, however, circulated a Model Bill to regulate and control the development of ground water to all State Governments/Union Territories in 1970 and re-circulated it in 1992 and again 1996 for adoption. So far the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have enacted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.

(e) A long-term analysis of ground water levels by CGWB, during the years 1995-2004, indicates decline in

ground water levels in some parts of districts of various States of the country. The names of these States/districts having pockets of declining water level in the last 10 years (1995-2004) are given in the enclosed statement.

(f) The following steps have been taken by Union Government, States, Local bodies to remedy the situation:-

- (i) Circulation of Manual/Guidelines on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend of ground water levels.
- (ii) Central Ministries/Departments of Railways, Defence, Posts, Telecommunications, Central Public Works Department and National Highways Authority of India have been requested to provide roof top rain water harvesting structures in the buildings under their control.
- (iii) States/UTs have been requested to provide water harvesting structures in buildings under their administrative control.
- (iv) All the States/Union Territories have been requested for advising the local bodies in their respective States/Union Territories to allow rebate in property tax to persons, who adopt roof top rainwater harvesting in their premises.
- (v) CGWB has provided technical guidance on rain water harvesting to around 1800 agencies, including State Government agencies, educational institutions, private entrepreneurs and individuals.
- (vi) Launching of a website on Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (www.cgwbIndia.com) to make aware and educate the public about various techniques of harvesting rainwater and store it for future use.
- (vii) Organisation of mass awareness programmes and training courses on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water.
- (viii) Water conservation campaign has been launched keeping in view the various target groups like youth and children, women, farmers and villagers, policy and opinion makers. Publicity through print media, telecasting of spots on the television, broadcasting messages on radio, holding of seminars, workshops, conferences etc., have been undertaken for the purpose.
- (ix) The Government of Gujarat has banned new tubewells in 54 talukas where there is over-exploitation of ground water. Metropolitan areas have notified rules under which no new building plan is approved without corresponding rain water harvesting structure and Department of Roads & Buildings has been directed to ensure that all major Government constructions have adequate rain water harvesting facilities.
- (x) The Government of Maharashtra has adopted a resolution to promote the scheme on rain water harvesting which provides that all houses should have provision for rain water harvesting without which house construction plan should not be sanctioned.
- (xi) The Government of Tamil Nadu has launched the implementation of rain water harvesting scheme on a massive scale in all Government buildings, private houses/Institutions and commercial buildings in urban and rural areas.
- (xii) The Government of Nagaland has made provision of roof top rain water harvesting compulsory for all new Government buildings.
- (xiii) The Government of NCT of Delhi has issued instructions for setting up rain water harvesting systems in Government buildings. Moreover, the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has amended Building Bye-laws, 1983, making provision for water harvesting through storing of water run-off including rain water in all new buildings on plots of 100 square meters and above in Delhi mandatory.
- (xiv) The Government of Rajasthan has made it compulsory for all State buildings on plots measuring more than 500 sq.mts. to adopt rain water harvesting for recharging the ground water aquifers.
- (xv) The Government of Karnataka has initiated action to amend building bye-laws in major cities having population of more than 20 lakh to make rain water harvesting mandatory.
- (xvi) The Government of Haryana has amended the Haryana Municipal Building Bye-laws 1982. to incorporate the provision of roof top rain water harvesting compulsory.
- (xvii) The Government of Kerala has enacted legislation making roof top rain water harvesting

mandatory in all new constructions in municipal areas.

(xviii) The Government of West Bengal has taken up promotion of roof top rain water harvesting in Government buildings in seven priority districts.

(xix) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has issued circular to all local bodies making roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in all new constructions in municipal areas.

(xx) The Government of Meghalaya has instructed the concerned Department to provide funds under their respective annual plan for construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures in Government buildings.

(xxi) The Administration of Daman & Diu has issued instruction to the local PWD for construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures and accordingly, PWD has initiated action. It has also advised the local bodies such as Municipality and District Panchayat to make provision for construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures.

(xxii) The Administration of Lakshadweep has already taken active steps for construction of rain water harvesting structures. The Administration has already constructed 1786 rain water harvesting structures in different islands.

Statement

Names of Districts showing fall of water level (in parts) in last 10 years (1995-2004) during Pre-Monsoon period

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Districts showing declining trends (more than 20 cm per year)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kumool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Strikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari
2.	Assam	Jorhat, Nagaon, Sonitpur
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur, East Champaran, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Navada, Saharsa, Saran
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir-champa, Kanker, Kawardah, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja
5.	Delhi	New Delhi, North West, South, South West
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Valsad
7.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kamal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Sirmur, Solan, Una
9.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad, Dumka, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Paschim Singhbhum, Palamu, Purvi Singhbhum, Ranchi
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu, Kathua, Rajouri, Udhampur

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dakshin Kannada, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada
12.	Kerala	Idduki, Kanoor, Kasargod, Kollam, Kottayam, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindhori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Morena, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, West Nimar
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
15.	Orissa	Angul, Baleshwar, Bargarh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jaipur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Kendujhaar, Mayurbhanj, Nawapara, Phulbani, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh
16.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Nawashahar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur
17.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawaimadhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karaikal, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiri, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Vellore, Vellupuram, Virudhanagar
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Ballia, Bijnor, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Deoria, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakshimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Saharanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Unnao
20.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun, Haridwar
21.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Haora, Hugli, East Medinipur, Malda, Murshidabad, Puruliya, South Twenty four Parganas, West Medinipur
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry

[*Translation*]

Factories Polluting Water

1814. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of factories which have affected the quality of water in the country, State-wise;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government for providing potable water;

(c) whether the water of 10 (ten) villages has become unpotable because of the liquor factories situated in village Hamira of Jalandhar district in Punjab;

(d) if so, the number of persons who became sick as a result thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) About 916 water polluting industries have been identified in the country, out of which 250 units are closed and 645 units have provided adequate pollution control facilities. The remaining 21 units have been directed to install or improve the pollution control facilities. A State-wise list of water polluting industries is enclosed as statement.

(c) to (e) There have been reports of contamination of water in five villages including Hamira of Kapurthala district. However, as per the Civil Medical Officer of Kapurthala, no cases of sickness have been detected.

Statement

Status of Pollution Control in Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) discharging Effluents into Rivers and Lakes (As On June 2004)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Total GPI	No. Closed	No. Adequate PCF	No. inadequate PCF
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60	18	42	0
2.	Assam	7	6	1	0
3.	Bihar	14	4	10	0
4.	Gujarat	17	3	14	0
5.	Haryana	21	9	12	0
6.	Karnataka	20	2	18	0
7.	Kerala	36	4	32	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0	1
9.	Maharashtra	6	3	3	0
10.	Orissa	21	0	15	6
11.	Pondicherry	4	0	4	0
12.	Punjab	35	4	22	9
13.	Tamil Nadu	366	118	248	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	241	59	181	1
15.	West Bengal	66	19	43	4
Total		916	250	645	21

*PCF : Pollution Control Facilities.

N.D.S.I. Scheme

1815. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government bears the entire expenditure incurred on National Discipline Scheme of Instructors (NDSI) and house keeping staff in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Rajasthan has spent Rs. 43.36 crores on the said scheme till March, 2004;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from Government of Rajasthan for reimbursement of said amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Consequent upon transfer of the National Discipline Scheme (NDS) to the State Governments/UT Administrations in the year 1972, the Union Government had undertaken to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the State Governments and UT Administrations on account of pay and allowances of the National Discipline Scheme Instructors and House keeping staff. As such, the State Government of Rajasthan is eligible for reimbursement of such expenses.

(b) to (d) The State Government of Rajasthan had sent a proposal for reimbursement of Rs. 43.35 crores towards pay & allowances of NDS Instructors incurred by them up to March, 2004. The proposal, being incomplete, was referred back to the State Government with a request

to furnish a revised Expenditure Statement correctly reflecting the position of grants released by the Ministry as well as a Utilization Certificate as on 31.3.2004.

[English]

Relaxation in Procurement Standard

1816. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for relaxation in Food Acquisition Quality (FAQ) specification without value cuts for procurement of paddy and levy rice in view of damage caused by the cyclone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh not requested any relaxation in uniform specifications of paddy and rice during Kharif Marketing Season 2004-05. However, the State Government had sought the relaxations in uniform specifications of paddy and rice during Kharif Marketing Season 2003-04 due to cyclone and heavy rain in selected districts. In order to reduce the hardship of the farmers and to avoid distress sale of paddy, Government of India allowed the relaxations in uniform specifications in paddy and rice for kharif marketing season 2003-04 with nominal value cut. Details of relaxations granted are given in statement enclosed.

Statement

Relaxation allowed in Uniform Specifications of Paddy & Rice in Andhra Pradesh during Kharif Marketing Season 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Commodity	Refractions	Uniform Specifications (max limit %)	Relaxed granted %	Value cut	Name of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paddy	Damaged Discoloured sprouted &	3.0	Damaged 4.0 Discoloured 10.0	@ Rs. 48 per quintal for common	For West Godavari, Krishna,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		weevilled grain Immature, Shrunken & Shriveled grains Moisture	3.0 17.0	Sprouted 10.0 6.0 18.0	varieties of paddy & Rs. 51 per quintal in respect of Gr.'A' varieties. Out turn ratio of rice obtained from the paddy procured under relaxed specification has also been reduced by 2%	Guntur, Khammam w.e.f. 19.1.04 and East Godavari w.e.f. 29.1.04
		Damaged Discoloured, sprouted & weevilled grains	3.0	Discoloured 10.0	@ Rs. 10.00 per quintal for common & Grade 'A' variety of paddy.	For Vizianagaram & Srikakulam districts w.e.f 29.1.04
2.	Rice	Brokens	Raw Rice Gr. 'A' & Common 25% Par-boiled Gr. 'A' & Common 16%	30.0 18.0		For West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Khammam w.e.f. 19.1.04 and East Godavari w.e.f. 29.1.04
		Discoloured grains	Raw Rice Gr.'A' & Common 3% Par-boiled Gr. 'A' & Common 5%	5.0 8.0		
		Damaged grains	Raw Rice Gr.'A' & Common 2% Par-boiled Gr. 'A' & Common 4%	3.0 4.5		
		Discoloured grains	Raw Rice Gr. 'A' & Common 3% Par-boiled Gr. 'A' & Common 5%	5.0 8.0		For Vizianagaram & Srikakulam Distt. w.e.f. 29.1.04.
		Discoloured grains	Raw Rice Gr. 'A' & Common 3% Par-boiled Gr. 'A' & Common 5%	10.0 10.0	1/4th value cut above 3% in respect of rice. 1/4th value cut above 5% in respect of Parboiled rice	For Krishna, Guntur w.e.f. 29.1.04 and Srikakulam & Vizianagama w.e.f. 1.3.04.

Medicinal Plants in Orissa

1817. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope to grow medicinal plants in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to give subsidies to farmers in the State to increase areas under medicinal plants;

(c) if so, the details of proposals received from the State Government in this regard; and

(d) the assistance extended/proposed to be extended by the Union Government to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) During the current financial year (2004-05), so far National Medicinal Plants Board has received 45 Project proposals on Contractual Farming through State Medicinal Plants Board, Orissa.

(d) Total amount of Rs. 52.64 lakhs is proposed to be provided as subsidy towards 41 projects as recommended by the Project Screening Committee and approved by the Standing Finance Committee of the Board. Besides, an amount of Rs 32.14 lakhs has been provided to State Government of Orissa during first two years and current financial year in X Plan against the target of Rs. 49.55 lakhs during the Plan period under the component of Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management for Agriculture implemented by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture.

Water Map

1818. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing a 'Water Map' for the country: and

(b) if so, by when the said map will be prepared and released for public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources, has prepared user friendly ground water maps for 500 districts in the country. The CGWB has also prepared hydrogeological maps for the country. These maps depict ground water situation and ground water quality. The CGWB proposes to sell these maps to various user departments of the State and Central Government and also to public subject to confirmation of the Ministry of Defence through Survey of India that the maps fall under the unrestricted category.

Bio Farming Products

1819. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Government proposes to take to make the farmers aware about bio-farming products and its huge market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States which are involved in bio-farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) A new scheme, "National Project on Organic Farming" has been taken up by the Government recently with an outlay of Rs. 57.05 crores for production, promotion, certification and market development of organic farming (also known as bio-farming) in the country during the remaining period of X Plan. The main components of the scheme are:-

(i) Putting in place a system of certification of organic produce.

(ii) Capacity building through service providers.

(iii) Financial support for commercial production units for production of organic inputs like fruits & vegetable waste compost, bio-fertilizer production, and hatcheries for vermiculture.

(iv) Training, field demonstration, Promotion & market development.

Besides Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has taken many initiatives for enhancing export of organic produce.

(c) Most of the State Governments are promoting organic farming including Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, North Eastern States, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Orissa.

[Translation]

Development of Youth Affairs and Sports

1820. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the respective contributions made by the Central/ State/Non-Governmental Organisations to each and every scheme of the Ministry meant for youth affairs and for the betterment of sports during the last three years and current year; and

(b) the total grants approved and released to each State so far during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The total contribution received from other Ministries/ Departments of Central Government and International Organisations for various schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is as under:

2001-02	Rs. 12,21,00,000/-
2002-03	Rs. 3,65,00,000/-
2003-04	Rs. 2,34,54,000/-
2004-05	Rs. 78,12,000/-

(b) These grants are utilised by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and National Service Scheme in youth welfare programmes, being conducted throughout the country. There are no State specific releases in this regard.

Private Participation in Water Harvesting

1821. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to encourage private participation in water harvesting;

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

(c) the number of proposals received by the Government from the State Governments alongwith action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting" for implementation with active involvement of the beneficiaries including Local Bodies/ Panchayats/Water User Association/Communities/Non Government Organisations/Voluntary Organisations has been conceived.

(c) The proposals for increasing the activities in water conservation from the State Governments would depend upon the approval of the proposed Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

[English]

Production of Kapas

1822. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that India is one of the largest Kapas producing and processing country in the world;

(b) if, so whether the Government is aware that in Maharashtra due to closure of Sutgiris about 10 lakhs people have lost their jobs;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to open Sutgiris so that people get back their employment;

(d) the reasons for closure of these Sutgiris;

(e) whether the Government can chalk out a plan to make these Sutgiris operational; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (f) As on 31st October, 2004 a total of 33 spinning mills having 23592 workers on rolls are reported to be closed in the State of Maharashtra due to reasons

like financial difficulties, strike/labour problems etc. These Sutigiris being in the private sector, prime responsibility regarding making them operational rests with the management of these mills. The Government of India has no existing scheme for reopening of closed textile mills in the private/cooperative sector.

Dwindling Population of Neelgai

1823. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the dwindling population of Neelgai in the country especially in Haryana;

(b) if so, whether any census of the Neelgai has been conducted to determine that the forests in the State are capable of supporting their population;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to allow regulated hunting of the animal in order to save the crops of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The census of wild animals is periodically done by the State Governments to know the status, distribution and numbers of the wild animals. The census of Neelgai has been done in Uttar Pradesh which has shown an increasing trend as under-

Year of Census	Number of Animals
2000-01	92,983
2002-03	1,23,378

In Haryana no census of Neelgai has been done as yet and therefore no inference can be drawn about any trend in the population of Neelgai.

(d) The Chief Wildlife Wardens are empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to permit hunting of wild animals that become dangerous to human life or property, including standing crop.

Damage to Assam and Meghalaya due to Floods

1824. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam and Meghalaya were ravaged by flash floods in October this year;

(b) if so, the extent of damage of lives, crops and property both public and private including the railways; and

(c) the assistance given to the State Governments during the current year to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of damage due to floods are detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Items	Assam	Meghalaya
1.	Human lives lost (Nos.)	251	13
2.	Crop area affected (In million hectare)	1.258	0.029
3.	Value of public property damaged (Rupees in crore)	570	130.87

Due to flash floods, certain stretches of Railway line and bridges were damaged on New Bongaigaon-Goalpara-Kamakhya section. Approximately, Rs. 2.00 crore expenditure was incurred by Railways for repair of railway line, bridges and restoration of traffic on this section.

(c) The Central Assistance given to Assam and Meghalaya during the current year is detailed below:-

Assam:

- (1) Rs. 92.52 crore released as Central share under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF).
- (2) Taking into account the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group and norms of assistance, the High Level Committee (HLC) approved Rs. 345.37 crore for flood relief subject to adjustment

of fund available under CRF. Accordingly Rs. 171.87 crore was released.

- (3) The HLC has also approved the following:-
- (i) Additional Assistance of 1 lakh Metric tonne rice (costing Rs. 120.00 crore).
 - (ii) Rs. 13.45 crore from special component of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).
 - (iii) The cost of transportation of fodder, animal feed and medicine by the Railways and the cost of deployment of IAF helicopters to be released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to the State on actual basis.
- (4) The HLC recommended assistance on aspects which were not admissible under CRF/NCCF to the State through the respective Ministries/ Departments:-
- (i) Rs. 20.00 crore for National Highways.
 - (ii) Rs. 11.23 crore for Kaziranga National Park.
 - (iii) Rs. 3.02 crore for Secondary Education.
- (5) On receipt of supplementary memorandum from State Govt. and based on the report of Central Team and recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group, the following further amount has been approved:-
- (i) Rs. 39.68 crore from NCCF.
 - (ii) Rs. 6.02 crore from ARWSP.
- (6) Rs. 10.91 crore spent by Brahmaputra Board for flood control drainage development and anti erosion schemes upto November, 2004.
- (7) A scheme approved to take up critical flood control and anti erosion schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak valley for Assam and other North-Eastern States for Rs. 150.00 crore (share of Assam Rs. 81.00 crore) during 10th Plan.

Meghalaya :

- (i) Rs. 3.59 crore allocated as Central share under CRF.
- (ii) Based on the report of Central Team and recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group, Rs. 6.16 crore released under NCCF taking into account the fund available in the State CRF.

(iii) Rs. 1.92 crore from ARWSP and release of 3116 metric tonne foodgrains.

(iv) A scheme approved to take up critical flood control and anti erosion schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak valley for Assam and other North-Eastern States for Rs. 150.00 crore (share of Meghalaya Rs. 4.50 crore) during 10th Plan.

Funds to Maharashtra for Development of Animal Husbandry

1825. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra to release funds for the development of animal husbandry;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA):(a) to (c) Yes Sir. Based on the viable proposals received, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 97.00 lakh, Rs. 75.78 lakh, Rs. 1135.48 lakh and Rs. 882.65 lakh has been released during the last three years and current year (till date) respectively to the State of Maharashtra.

Dairy Development Project

1826. SHRI A.F.G. OSMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Dairy Development Project the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has sanctioned perspective plans for 125 co-operative dairy unions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the co-operative dairy unions;

(d) the amount of funds sanctioned for the purpose;

(e) whether the funds have not been released to the unions;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) by when it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) NDDB has sanctioned perspective plans for 88 Co-operative Dairy Unions.

(b) The perspective plan covers activities in processing and manufacturing facilities, quality assurance,

productivity enhancement, institutional building & society organization, national information network and market development etc.

(c) and (d) The name of the unions and funds sanctioned to them are enclosed as statement.

(e) to (g) The total sanctioned amount could not be released to unions due to non-completion of general/ security documentation and delay in approving plans etc. The balance of funds will be released to the unions on completion of these formalities.

Statement

Amount Sanctioned and fund released under Perspective Plan upto 8 December, 2004

(Rs. In Lakhs)

State	S.No.	Name of the Union	Amount Sanctioned*	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	Guntur Milk Union	2,021.45	581.30
	2.	Krishna Milk Union	1,691.40	262.00
	3.	Nalgonda Milk Union	922.96	5.49
	4.	Nellore Milk Union	791.40	-
	5.	Vishaka Milk Union	2,636.92	780.02
Bihar	6.	Barauni Milk Union	815.75	1.67
	7.	Mithila Milk Union	1,269.78	0.30
	8.	Patna Milk Union	1,080.28	3.23
	9.	Shahabad Milk Union	867.74	-
	10.	Tirhut Milk Union	742.59	1.84
Goa	11.	Goa Milk Union	703.83	69.13
Gujarat	12.	Ahmedabad Milk Union	1,971.74	675.03
	13.	Banas Milk Union#	3,548.41	10,458.00
	14.	Baroda Milk Union	2,928.68	444.33
	15.	Gandhinagar Milk Union	991.77	527.50
	16.	Kaira Milk Union	1,212.62	1.97

1	2	3	4	5
	17.	Mehsana Milk Union	1,531.94	132.59
	18.	Panchmahal Milk Union	4,344.99	760.57
	19.	Rajkot Milk Union	448.86	46.67
	20.	Surat Milk Union	2,462.35	1,137.15
	21.	Valsad Milk Union	2,943.23	916.94
Haryana	22.	Ambala Milk Union	737.66	2.00
	23.	Gurgaon Rohtak Milk Union	758.72	-
	24.	Jind-Hissar Milk Union	824.41	1.90
	25.	Sirsa Milk Union	714.86	2.00
Karnataka	26.	Bangalore Milk Union#	2,618.28	4,145.43
	27.	Bijapur Milk Union	120.46	1.58
	28.	Dakshin-Kannada Milk Union	1,144.02	516.46
	29.	Gulbarga Milk Union	64.29	3.32
	30.	Hassan Milk Union	694.34	123.07
	31.	Karnataka Federation#	1,046.29	1,115.14
	32.	Kolar Milk Union	2,272.56	1,129.84
	33.	Mandya Milk Union	1,370.16	167.06
	34.	Mysore Milk Union	1,399.45	247.57
	35.	Raichur Milk Union	687.67	68.27
	36.	Shimoga Milk Union	2,649.29	189.66
	37.	Tumkur Milk Union	914.24	205.61
Kerala	38.	Emakulam Milk Union	145.02	8.90
	39.	Kerala Federation	728.65	333.27
	40.	Malabar Milk Union	1,399.74	-
	41.	Trivandrum Milk Union	1,599.21	577.61
Madhya Pradesh	42.	Bhopal Milk Union	672.56	3.03
Maharashtra	43.	Akola Milk Union	410.18	102.84
	44.	Aurangabad Milk Union	486.21	-
	45.	Indapur Milk Union	289.67	-
	46.	Kothapur Milk Union	3,772.07	129.87

1	2	3	4	5
	47.	Koyna-Karad Milk Union	205.04	17.13
	48.	Nasik Milk Union	225.40	-
	49.	Osmanabad Milk Union	224.97	-
	50.	Pune Milk union	353.02	112.65
	51.	Sangamer Milk Union	1,154.07	-
	52.	Satara Milk Union	281.04	42.02
	53.	Sholapur Milk Union	1,716.63	67.07
	54.	Walva Milk Union	1,139.23	762.83
	55.	Warna Milk Union	1,633.79	534.72
Orissa	56.	Cuttak Milk Union	378.07	-
	57.	Puri Milk Union	209.93	-
	58.	Samleshwari Milk Union	344.69	-
Punjab	59.	Amritsar Milk Union	656.61	67.61
	60.	Bhatinda Milk Union	579.64	84.02
	61.	Faridkot Milk union	472.27	15.92
	62.	Gurdaspur Milk Union	538.66	54.11
	63.	Hosiarpur Milk Union	396.28	28.20
	64.	Jalandhar Milk Union	434.36	50.14
	65.	Ludhiana Milk Union	2,389.18	153.91
	66.	Patiala Milk Union	497.12	69.06
	67.	Ropar Milk Union	1,279.59	140.59
	68.	Sangrur Milk Union	600.96	0.13
Rajasthan	69.	Ahwar Milk Union	1,006.47	139.43
	70.	Bhilwara Milk Union	906.89	434.83
	71.	Bikaner Milk Union	689.59	133.94
	72.	Ganganagar Milk Union	650.82	160.27
	73.	Jaipur Milk Union	2,886.39	813.45
	74.	Jalore-Sirohi Milk Union	244.00	78.32
	75.	Jodhpur Milk union	749.27	95.55
	76.	Kota Milk Union	1,057.62	0.83

1	2	3	4	5
	77.	Pali Milk Union	461.37	146.77
	78.	Udaipur Milk Union	1,211.14	279.70
Tamil Nadu	79.	Erode Milk Union	192.07	0.61
	80.	Madurai Milk Union	436.40	1.22
	81.	Salem Milk Union	800.83	1.29
	82.	Trichy Milk Union	646.90	1.33
	83.	Vellore Milk Union	620.83	-
	84.	Villupuram Milk Union	186.01	-
West Bengal	85.	Bhagirathi Milk Union	656.73	-
	86.	Burdhwan Milk union	168.97	-
	87.	Damodar Milk Union	186.73	-
	88.	Kishan Milk Union	452.71	-

This includes amount sanctioned under Post Of but released with Perspective Plan Terms.

* Amount sanctioned includes union contribution also.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Felling of Trees

1827. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of unabated felling of trees under the patronage of police in various parts of the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir, No such cases have come to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Impact of Vehicular Pollution on Taj Mahal

1828. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Taj Mahal is turning yellow due to pollution from diesel/petrol run vehicles;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to ensure regular supply of CNG in Agra to combat the situation;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas thereto; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The deposition of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) on the marble surface of the Taj Mahal imparts yellowish appearance on the areas, which are not rain-washed. Diesel or petrol run vehicles are amongst many contributing sources for SPM.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has started regular supply of natural gas to all foundry units in Agra.

WADA Agreement

1829. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sign World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main features of the agreement; and

(c) the aims and objectives of signing the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) to (c) No, Sir, There is no such agreement.

However, the matter regarding signing of the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sports by India is under active consideration of the Government of India.

[English]

Protection of Mannar Marine National Park

1830. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gulf of Mannar Division was constituted in 1991 in the Forest Department;

(b) if so, the details of the objectives and purpose envisaged for the same;

(c) whether the said Division is on the verge of being defunct;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of actions taken, if any, to protect the Mannar Marine National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In the year 1986, the Government of Tamil Nadu under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 notified the intention to declare 21 Islands as Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park.

(b) The objective and purpose indicated in the Notification is to protect wildlife therein and its environment.

(c) No, Sir. As reported by the State Government, this Division is one of the most active divisions in the State. The field staff is working very hard to conserve marine wildlife and its habitat and the Division has detected number of cases regarding cora maining and illegal fishing.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Steps taken by Government to protect the Manner Marine National Park are as follows-

- * Regular patrolling is conducted by the Forest Field staff for protection of Gulf of Mannar Marine National park.
- * Suspected locations on tip off are being raided.
- * Number of cases of poaching of Sea Cucumber, illegal trade and possession of Dugong meat, Seashell, Sea horse and Sa turtle have been detected during this year in Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park and cases are filed in the Courts.
- * Efforts are underway to involve the local fishermen for protection of biodiversity in Gulf of Mannar by forming Eco-Development Committee, already a large number of fishermen youth are being engaged by Forest Department for protection work in Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park.

[Translation]

Medical facilities for Animals by CZA

1831. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) proposes to initiate an ambitious project for medical care and health investigation facilities to 56 large, medium and small zoos and 100 mini zoos;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Since the year 2000-2001, the Central Zoo Authority has initiated a programme for strengthening of the existing disease diagnostic facility at 6 Veterinary Institutions/universities in the country on Zonal basis viz., Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly (Northern), Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar (Eastern), Tamil Nadu University of Veterinary Sciences, Chennai (Southern), Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture and Technology, Jammu (North-West), Assam Agriculture University, Guwahati (North-East) and Gujarat Agricultural University/Veterinary College, Anand (Western) to help the Indian Zoos as well as Wildlife Wing of the State Governments. A total amount of Rs. 194.23 lakhs has already been provided to the institutes/universities for strengthening the existing diagnostic facilities, which includes procurement of necessary diagnostic equipment as well as operational cost.

Transfer of FCI Office

1832. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the reasons for shifting Food Corporation of India office from Dakshin Dinajpur to Malda Town (West Bengal)?

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): At present, there is no proposal to shift the District Office of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) from Dakshin Dinajpur to Malda Town.

Food Parks

1833. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food parks situated near Amousi airport in Lucknow has not started functioning so far;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has held any discussion in this regard with the Uttar Pradesh Government;

(c) if so, the result of the discussion; and

(d) the reasons for non-commencement of the park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has approved five food parks for financial assistance in Uttar Pradesh, out of which, one food park has been sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (UPSIDC) at Kursi Road, Dist. Barabanki, near Lucknow. Food Parks are infrastructure projects with long gestation periods. The progress of the food parks near Lucknow has been last reviewed by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in July 2004. UPSIDC have informed that an expenditure of Rs. 11.66 crores out of total project cost of Rs. 15.43 crores has been incurred on the project and 32 plots have been allotted to entrepreneurs.

Funds to Metro Dairy Kolkata by NDDB

1834. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds given as grant/loan by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to the Metro Dairy Kolkata;

(b) the reasons for sale of 10 per cent shares of Metro Dairy to the ICICI Bank;

(c) the procedure adopted by NDDB in this regard;

(d) whether NDDB offers its shares to a co-operative dairy other than West Bengal Dairy Federation and the ICICI; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The funds released to Metro Dairy Kolkata are as under:-

Loan:-	Rs. 33.86 crores
Grant:-	Rs. 14.48 crores

(b) Metro Dairy Kolkata was a Joint Venture Company formed between West Bengal Milk Federation, NDDB and Keventer Agro Ltd.—a private company. NDDB felt that

in the liberalized environment, the arrangement made in Metro Dairy would be treated as a precedent by other State Dairy Federations to form Joint Venture with private companies to seek financial assistance from NDDB. It was therefore decided to sell the share of NDDB in the Metro Dairy.

(c) to (e) NDDB sold its share to a financial institution in accordance with the provisions of the share holder's agreement.

Amount Spent on Sports Authority of India

1835. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government on Sports Authority of India (SAI) during the last three years;

(b) the details of sports administrators and technical specialists included in management of SAI; and

(c) the number of members from non-technical areas amongst the total number of members in SAI?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The amount spent by the Government on Sports Authority of India (SAI) during last three years is as under:

		(Rs. in lacs)
Plan		
2001-2002	-	Rs. 9700.70
2002-2003	-	Rs. 8768.40
2003-2004	-	Rs. 11635.00
Non-Plan		
2001-2002	-	Rs. 3763.78
2002-2003	-	Rs. 3826.01
2003-2004	-	Rs. 3970.43

(b) and (c) SAI has 162 Group 'A' Officers which includes 38 sports scientists in various disciplines who provide scientific feedback to trainees/national campers/teams. Remaining 124 Group 'A' officers comprises 48 outstanding sportspersons, which include Olympians, Arjuna Awardees, International/National/State and Inter-University level sports persons.

Again there are 1864 Group B, C & D employees consisting of engineers, accounts cadres, catering and technical cadres etc.

In addition to above, SAI has 1487 coaches in different sports disciplines imparting coaching and training to sportspersons.

Supply of Spurious Seed and Fertilizers

1836. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI KHIREN RIJJU:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to supply of spurious seeds, fertilizers and pesticides by the multi-national seeds companies the farmers in the country are incurring losses;

(b) if so, the details of companies/agencies supplying spurious seeds, fertilizers and pesticides during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the cases filed against spurious seeds, fertilizers and pesticides suppliers in the country particularly in West Bengal and the value of confiscated seeds, fertilizers and pesticides during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the aforesaid guilty companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) State Governments are mainly responsible for implementing the enforcement provisions of Seeds Act, 1966, Seeds Rules, 1968, Seeds (Control) Order, 1983, Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985, 1985 and Insecticides Act, 1968. Inspectors notified under these legal instruments are empowered to draw the samples, seize the stock, issue stop sale order in case the commodities under reference contravene these Acts, Rules and Orders. The status of the enforcement under these legal instruments for three years are enclosed as statement.

*Statement**Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2001-02*

S. No.	State	No. of notified Inspector	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples drawn per Inspector	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of seed dealers sold sub-standard seed	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by Court of Law fine/ imprisonment awarded	No. of cases pending Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1160	10601	-	577	352	-	35	73	7	66	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Andaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1403	-	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Gujarat	74	3089	-	84	84	63	-	30	7	21	-
12.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	81	4834	-	286	114	102	12	1	1	23	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	150	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	725	-	26	80	1	43	6	16	8	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	489	6624	-	118	66	86	45	32	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4980	4876	-	594	102	102	102	4	2	2	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	10	298	-	7	8	1	8	7	-	-	-
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Gujarat	76	3,103	-	67	67	26	3	31	-	-	1
12.	Goa	10	91	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	81	2,900	-	102	82	87	8	2	-	5	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8	227	-	1		1		-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	973	-	55	33	-	106	33	23	10	-
16.	Jharkhand	22	721	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	1,232	6,777	-	96	46	75	56	21	-	-	-
18.	Kerala*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,980	3,058	-	377	102	102	102	4	2	2	-
21.	Meghalaya*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Maharashtra	874	11,323	-	384	184	309	369	753	45	496	-
23.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Mizoram	8	22	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Orissa*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Punjab	1,190	4,125	-	313	313	313	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Pondicherry	14	153	-	9	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	352	4,254	-	62	62	19	23	27	1	26	-
30.	Sikkim	8	5,005	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	59	20,775	-	1,085	875	706	985	84	76	8	2
32.	Tripura	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	487	1,803	-	78	64	48	16	4	4	-	-
34.	Uttaranchal	20	56	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	West Bengal*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		10,643	76,588	-	3,999	1,982	1,695	1,704	1,017	169	682	6

*Yet not furnished information.

Progress Report of Seed Law Enforcement during 2003-04

S. No.	State	No. of notified Inspector	Total No. of samples drawn	No. of samples drawn per Inspector	No. of samples found sub-standard	No. of seed dealers sold sub-standard seed	No. of cases in which warning issued	No. of cases stop sale order issued	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law	No. of cases decided by Court of Law/ fine/ imprisonment awarded	No. of cases pending Court of Law	No. of cases where seed forfeited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh*											
2.	Assam	474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Andaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1029	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar**											
6.	Chandigarh UT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh*											
8.	Delhi											
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Gujarat	-	3332	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Goa	10	1170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	81	3281	-	65	65	59	4	2	-	5	-

* Information yet to be received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	225	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu & Kashmir*											
16.	Jharkhand*											
17.	Karnataka	1232	6107	-	61	44	50	36	10	-	-	-
18.	Kerala*											
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4980	3360	-	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Meghalaya*											
22.	Maharashtra	884	10902	-	408	409	365	400	753	52	469	-
23.	Manipur*											
24.	Mizoram	8	1000	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland*											
26.	Orissa*											
27.	Punjab*											
28.	Pondicherry*											
29.	Rajasthan*											
30.	Sikkim	-	1304	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu*											
32.	Tripura*											
33.	Uttar Pradesh*											
34.	Uttaranchal	-	56	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	West Bengal*											
Total		7894	29216	-	1326	518	474	440	765	52	469	-

Note: * Information yet to be received.

—Information is Nil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	59	5,166	-	20,775	5	-	2	-	-	-
32.	Tripura	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	690	7,711	-	1,803	-	-	-	4	4	-
34.	Uttaranchal*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	West Bengal*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		10,275	36,072	71	58,847	40	113	50	23	9	Nil

Progress report of Seeds (Control) Order during 2003-2004

S.No.	State	No. of inspectors appointed	No. of seed dealers to whom licence issued	No. of cases to whom licence refused	No. of samples drawn	No. of cases where documents seized	No. of cases prosecution launched under Essential Commodities Act	No. of cases where seed seized	Detail of appeals by seed dealers during the period	No. of cases filed in the Court of Law for appeal	No. of cases pending before authority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh*										
2.	Assam*										
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar*										
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh*										
8.	Delhi*										
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Gujarat*										
12.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	81	5722	-	3281	-	2	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	225	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu & Kashmir*										
16.	Jharkhand*										
17.	Karnataka	1232	4931	10	-	21	-	8	-	-	-
18.	Kerala*										
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh*										
21.	Meghalaya*										
22.	Maharashtra	884	28527	-	10902	-	-	13	-	-	-
23.	Manipur*										
24.	Mizoram*										
25.	Nagaland*										
26.	Orissa*										
27.	Punjab*										
28.	Pondicherry*										
29.	Rajasthan*										
30.	Sikkim	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu*										
32.	Tripura*										
33.	Uttar Pradesh*										
34.	Uttaranchal*										
35.	West Bengal*										
Total		2430	39758	10	14183	21	2	21	-	-	-

Note: * Information yet to be received.

-Information is Nil.

Statewise number of fertiliser samples analysed and found non-standard during 2001-02

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Labs.	Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of samples		% Capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non standard
				Analysed	Non-Std.		
1.	Assam	1	250	70	Nil	28.0	0.0
2.	Mizoram	1	250	25	0	10.0	0.0
3.	Jharkhand	1	1500	462	5	30.8	1.1
4.	Bihar*	1	2000	482	29	24.1	6.0
5.	Orissa	2	3500	2807	323	80.2	11.5
6.	West Bengal	3	3500	2414	381	69.0	15.8
	Total East & NER	10	11000	6260	738	56.9	11.8
7.	Gujarat	3	7500	7118	119	94.9	1.7
8.	M.P.	4	9150	4475	1336	48.9	29.9
9.	Chhattisgarh	1	2270	1763	80	77.7	4.5
10.	Maharashtra	4	12000	12680	727	105.7	5.7
11.	Rajasthan	3	6000	4696	76	78.3	1.6
	Total West Zone	15	36920	30732	2338	83.2	7.6
12.	Haryana	2	3490	2878	241	82.5	8.4
13.	H.P.	2	2000	1208	1	60.4	0.1
14.	J & K	2	1200	968	17	80.7	1.8
15.	Punjab	2	3500	3557	132	101.6	3.7
16.	U.P.	3	6000	10490	1247	174.8	11.9
	Total North Zone	11	16190	19101	1638	118.0	8.6
17.	A.P.	5	14785	12935	97	87.5	0.7
18.	Karnataka	4	9100	8504	264	93.5	3.1
19.	Kerala	2	5000	3973	94	79.5	2.4
20.	Pondicherry	1	700	553	0	79.0	0.0
21.	Tamil Nadu	14	17220	17264	470	100.3	2.7
	Total South Zone	26	46805	43229	925	92.4	2.1
22.	Govt. of India	4	8500	9103	632	107.1	6.9
	Total All India	65	119415	108425	6271	90.8	5.8

Updated on 31.1.2003.

* Laboratory at Muzaffarpur is reported to be closed.

Statewise details of follow up action on non standard samples during 2001-02

S. No.	Name of State	Non Std. Samples	Charging higher price	Administrative action			Seizure of stock/ stop sale	Disposal allowed under Cl. 23	Prosecution launched	Conviction awarded	Cases pending in court	Cases pending for action	No. of cases other violation of FCO
				DRC Cancelled	DRC suspended	Other action							
1.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	29	N.A.	32	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Jharkhand	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Orissa	323	0	7	2	89	7	0	0	0	0	14	8
5.	West Bengal	381	0	0	0	Warning Issued	0	3167.5 mt	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	119	0	71	0	0	31	0	23	0	270	59	0
8.	M.P.	1336	0	75	63	381	10	79	11	52	10	24	428
9.	Chhattisgarh	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	727	0	0	0	561	0	13	0	0	0	242	0
11.	Rajasthan	76	0	4	0	104	4	0	27	0	26	21	0
12.	Haryana	241	0	3	0	117	0	120	1	0	1	0	0
13.	H.P.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	J & K	17	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	7	3	10
15.	Punjab	132	0	13	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	67	0
16.	U.P.	1247	0	477	522	Warning Issued	267.2 mt	35	14	0	147	0	133
17.	A.P.	97	0	0	17	18	3	0	23	2	23	73	1
18.	Karnataka	264	0	0	4	240	0	14	6	0	0	0	0
19.	Kerala	94	0	0	0	Warning Issued	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	470	0	14	307	0	1	2	19	1	60	120	502
Total		5639	0	696	917	2129	57	295	133	55	546	623	1082

Total 6271-5639 = 632

Analysed: State Central Team sample.

Statewise Number of Fertiliser samples analysed and found non-standard during 2002-03

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Labs	Annual Analysing Capacity	No. of samples		% Capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non standard
				Analysed	Non-Std.		
1.	Assam	1	250	91	Nil	36.4	0.0
2.	Mizoram	1	250	15	0	6.0	0.0
3.	Jharkhand	1	1500	335	2	22.3	0.6
4.	Bihar	1	2000	263	42	13.2	16.0
5.	Orissa	2	3500	2802	117	80.1	4.2
6.	West Bengal	3	3500	2257	271	64.5	12.0
	Total East & NER	9	11000	5763	432	52.4	7.5
7.	Gujarat	3	7500	6834	89	91.1	1.3
8.	M.P.	4	9150	5452	1450	59.6	26.6
9.	Chhattisgarh	1	2545	1623	68	63.8	4.2
10.	Maharashtra	4	12340	13015	1172	105.5	9.0
11.	Rajasthan	3	6000	5562	121	92.7	2.2
	Total West Zone	15	37535	32486	2900	36.5	8.9
12.	Haryana	2	3490	2587	145	74.1	5.6
13.	H.P.	2	2000	1263	1	63.2	0.1
14.	J & K	2	1200	1177	27	98.1	2.3
15.	Punjab	2	3500	3522	34	100.6	1.0
16.	U.P.	3	10000	8249	953	82.5	11.6
17.	Uttaranchal ^s	2	400	279	10	69.8	3.6
	Total North Zone	13	20590	17077	1170	82.9	6.9
18.	A.P.	5	14785	17679	145	119.6	0.8
19.	Karnataka	4	9650	7593	330	78.7	4.3
20.	Kerala	2	5000	3587	141	71.7	3.9
21.	Pondicherry	1	700	490	0	70.0	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	14	17720	17601	450	99.3	2.6
	Total South Zone	26	47855	46950	1066	98.1	2.3
23.	Govt. of India	4	8500	7226	366	85.0	5.1
	Total All India	67	125480	109504	6934	87.3	5.4

Statewise details of follow up action on non standard samples during 2002-03

S. No.	Name of State	Non Std. Samples	Charging higher price	Administrative action			Seizure of stock/ stop sale	Disposal allowed under Cl. 23	Prosecution launched	Conviction awarded	Cases pending in court	Cases pending for action	No. of cases other violation of FCO
				DRC Cancelled	DRC suspended	Other action							
1.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Orissa	117	0	12	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
5.	West Bengal	271	0	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	89	1	6	0	0	10	3	16	1	0	0	4
8.	M.P.	683	0	179	0	19	108	0	46	33	0	0	0
9.	Chhattisgarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Maharashtra	1172	0	17	0	879	0	59.2 MT	7	0	0	0	6
11.	Rajasthan	121	0	5	0	167	3	0	36	0	30	34	0
12.	Haryana	145	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
13.	H.P.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	J & K	27	10	0	28	1	0	0	45	0	7	3	0
15.	Punjab	34	0	25	0	0	2	0	1	0	12	13	0
16.	U.P.	953	0	487	0	0	801 mt	0	38	0	31	0	120
17.	Uttaranchal	10	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
18.	A.P.	145	0	3	0	0	1	0	8	0	8	102	0
19.	Karnataka	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	155	0
20.	Kerala	141	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	450	0	27	0	343	4	2	15	4	0	61	85
Total		4695	13	769	28	1868	128	5	217	38	93	397	215

Statewise number of fertilizer samples analysed and found non-standard during 2003-04

S.No.	Name of State	No. Std. Labs.	Annual Analysing Capacity	No of samples Analysed	Non Standard			% capacity Utilisation	% Samples Non-standard
					Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total		
1.	Assam	1	250	76	1	0	1	30.4	1.3
2.	Mizoram	1	250	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
3.	Jharkhand	1	1500	432	2	0	2	28.8	0.5
4.	Bihar	1	2000	861	43	13	56	43.1	6.5
5.	Orissa	2	3500	2594	112	27	139	72.4	5.5
6.	West Bengal	3	4500	3180	249	92	341	70.7	10.6
	Total East & NER	9	12000	7083	407	132	539	59.0	6.9
7.	Gujarat	3	7750	8267	102	5	107	106.7	20.1
8.	M.P.	4	9150	5060	872	143	1015	55.3	NA
9.	Chhattisgarh	1	2843	2007	92	0	92	70.6	4.6
10.	Maharashtra	4	12000	12145	719	350	1069	101.2	8.8
11.	Rajasthan	3	6000	4671	106	10	116	77.9	2.5
	Total West Zone	15	37743	32150	1891	508	2399	85.2	5.2
12.	Haryana	2	3305	3082	91	0	91	93.3	3.0
13.	H.P.	2	2000	1335	9	0	9	66.8	0.7
14.	J & K	2	1280	1268	2	1	3	99.1	0.2
15.	Punjab	2	3500	3525	65	0	65	100.7	1.8
16.	U.P.	3	10000	11098	1061	0	1061	111.0	9.6
17.	Uttaranchal	2	800	396	12	0	12	49.5	3.0
	Total North Zone	13	20885	20704	1240	1	1241	99.1	6.2
18.	A.P.	5	15000	9207	183	28	211	61.4	1.1
19.	Karnataka	4	8150	5872	177	170	347	72.0	5.9
20.	Kerala	2	5000	4355	249	6	255	87.1	5.9
21.	Pondicherry	1	700	519	0	0	0	74.1	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	14	16800	17028	285	231	516	101.4	3.0
	Total South Zone	26	45650	36981	894	435	1329	81.0	3.4
23.	Govt. of India	4	8500	7729	191	86	277	90.9	3.6
	Total All India	67	124778	104647	4623	1162	5785	83.9	5.5

Statewise details of follow up action on non standard samples during 2003-04

S.No.	Name of State	Non Std. Samples	Charging higher price	Administrative action			Seizure of stock/ stop sale	Disposal allowed under Cl. 23	Prosecution launched	Conviction awarded	Cases pending in court	Cases pending for action	No. of cases other violation of FCO
				DRC Cancelled	DRC suspended	Other action							
1.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	56											
3.	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Orissa	139		9		138							13
5.	West Bengal	341	0	1	-	341	-	-	1		-	-	-
6.	Mizoram	0											
7.	Gujarat	107	1	4	0	92	14	0	20	0	293	28	4
8.	M.P.	1015		271		670	56	31	8	-	8	-	-
9.	Chhattiagarh	92											
10.	Maharashtra	1069	-	2		635	2	-	-	-	-	125	-
11.	Rajasthan	116				116	2		3		3		
12.	Haryana	91	0	3	0	2	0	0	6	0	2	2	0
13.	H.P.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14.	J & K	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	11				11
15.	Punjab	65	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
16.	U.P.	1061	0	750	0	0	12.7 mt	0	43	0	32	0	105
17.	Uttaranchal	12		8		3	2				1		
18.	A.P.	211	0	4	0	96	2	0	22	0	0	85	2
19.	Karnataka	347	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	303	0
20.	Kerala	255											
21.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	516	4	31	10	19			3	1		240	150
Total		5508	8	1106	10	2156	79	31	117	1	339	648	285

Statistics of the Analysis of pesticide samples for Quality Control in State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLs) during 1999-2004 (As on 31.07.2004)

Name of the States/UTs	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
	Sample Analysed	Substandard %	Sample Analysed	Substandard %	Sample Analysed	Substandard %	Sample Analysed	Substandard %	Sample Analysed	Substandard %
Andhra Pradesh	9026	88 (0.97)	6112	133(2.18)	4972	125 (2.51)	4277	68 (1.59)	NR	NR (-)
Assam	76	4 (5.26)	26	0 (0.00)	6	0 (0.00)	19	0 (0.00)	7	-(-)
Bihar	3	0 (0)	5	2 (40.00)	10	1 (10.00)	-	-(-)	NR	NR (-)
Gujarat	2079	131 (6.30)	2148	117 (5.45)	2398	141 (5.88)	2271	117 (5.15)	1593	81 (5.08)
Haryana	1932	194 (10.04)	1623	144 (8.87)	428	32 (7.48)	1785	157 (8.89)	1231	103 (8.37)
Himachal Pradesh	-	-(-)	-	-(-)	-	-(-)	26	0 (0.00)	51	0 (0.00)
Jammu & Kashmir	455	22 (4.83)	465	37 (7.96)	-	-(-)	380	26 (6.84)	NR	NR(-)
Karnataka	3211	113 (3.25)	3966	97 (2.45)	2956	91 (3.08)	4496	95 (2.11)	3056	58 (1.89)
Kerala	1780	7 (0.37)	1777	0 (0.00)	1591	3 (0.19)	1235	2 (0.16)	382	0 (0.00)
Madhya Pradesh	531	96 (18.08)	634	106 (16.72)	395	139 (35.19)	718	93 (12.95)	NR	NR (-)
Maharashtra	3928	106 (2.70)	2534	79 (3.12)	3286	92 (2.80)	3386	181 (5.35)	4269	161 (3.77)
Manipur	1	0 (0)	19	0 (0.00)	-	-(-)	-	-(-)	7	0 (0.00)
Orissa	769	1 (0.13)	857	1 (0.12)	630	0 (0.00)	763	0 (0.00)	578	0 (0.00)
Pondicherry	500	3 (0.6)	500	9 (1.80)	405	6 (1.48)	450	4 (0.89)	265	3 (1.13)
Punjab	3850	95 (2.47)	3822	81 (2.07)	3302	124 (3.76)	4005	150 (3.75)	2983	182 (6.14)
Rajasthan	1345	87 (6.47)	1682	80 (4.76)	1604	88 (5.49)	1411	113 (8.00)	1306	85 (6.50)
Tamil Nadu	13586	181 (1.33)	16848	121 (0.73)	18296	55 (0.34)	16260	71 (0.44)	12917	78 (0.60)
Uttar Pradesh	2025	103 (5.09)	2305	108 (4.69)	1740	154 (8.85)	2578	474 (18.36)	1156	171 (14.79)
West Bengal	222	2 (0.91)	306	12 (3.92)	-	-(-)	264	7 (2.65)	172	21 (12.20)
Grand Total	48319	1233 (2.72)	45829	1127 (2.46)	40019	1051 (2.63)	44304	1858 (3.52)	29963	843 (3.16)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	
Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Orissa	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	
Punjab	-	81	12	-	1	95	81	75	150	47	82	44	18	60	47	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
Rajasthan	-	-	14	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	79	63	48	-	60	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Sikkim	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Tamil Nadu	158	92	28	46	52	-	-	-	-	-	23	29	8	11	5	23	29	20	8	6	21	26	2	5	2	
Tripura	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	NR	NR
Uttar Pradesh	-	1	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	39	94	117	246	125	8	25	-	-	132	60	-	1	-	-	
Uttaranchal	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	
West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	2	1	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	4	15	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Delhi & Nager Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Lakshadweep	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	
Pondichery	3	9	6	4	3	52	11	16	2	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*Information based on the reports received from states/UTs. NR=Not received.

Fisheries Training and Extension Units

1837. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Fisheries Training and Extension Units sanctioned by the Union Government since 2003, State-wise;

(b) the total amount released for the purpose during the last one year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for sanction of such unit in the State; and

(d) if so, the number of such units sanctioned to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) State-wise details of Fish Farmers Training Centres sanctioned since 2003 and funds released to these States during the last one year are as under:

Name of State	Funds Released (Rs. in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	27.52
Chhattisgarh	9.43
Tripura	14.00
Uttaranchal	12.00

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Three Fish Farmers Training Centres were sanctioned to the Government of Karnataka during 2000-01.

Rehabilitation of Labourers

1838. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Birla Alloy Steel Ltd. and Indo Steel Ltd. in Jharkhand have closed down;

(b) if so, whether as a result thousands of workers have been unemployed;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to consider to revive the above two companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water Management

1839. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create an integrated institutional framework for water management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of Fruits

1840. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of production in MT of apple, orange, sweet lime, grape, cashew nut, coconut, pomegranate, almond litchi, chicko during the last one year, fruit-wise;

(b) the details of fruits exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the said period;

(c) the fruits imported and amount spent thereon during the said period, fruit-wise;

(d) the percentage of export to production and the measures taken by the Government to increase the export;

(e) whether the Government is planning to double the present level of production in next 8-10 years;

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(g) whether the plantation will be covered under E.G.S. scheme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The available data on production of fruits during the year 2002-03 is as under:-

Commodity	Production in 000'MT
Apple	1348.4
Orange	1136.6
Sweet lime	785.3
Grapes	1247.8
Cashewnut	480.0
Coconut	12141 (Million nut)
Pomegranate	500.84
Almond	11.9
Litchi	476.4
Chikoo	913.1

(b) The export of fruits during last year was 243047.39 MT with the value of Rs. 489.1 crores.

(c) The fruits imported and amount spent thereon during the last year (2003-04) is as under:-

Commodity	Amount Rs. in lakhs
Apple	5368.44
Almond	24723.31
Cashewnut	362.3
Coconut	4.85
Grapes	254.85
Orange	110.70
Other fruits	50.23

(d) Percentage of export of production was 0.56 during last year. The measures taken up by the Government to increase the export by providing financial assistance for development of market, infrastructure, quality development and extending transport assistance to exporters and setting up of Agri Export Zones (AEZ) for various horticulture produce through Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

(e) and (f) The Government is planning to launch a National Horticulture Mission during the 10th Plan with the main objective of doubling the horticulture production by 2011-12.

(g) and (h) There is no proposal to cover the plantation under E.G.S. scheme.

Assistance to Karnataka for Tourism Development

1841. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has embarked on an aggressive drive to promote the State as tourism destination;

(b) if so, whether part of this initiative, around Rs. 20 crore will be invested on developing "Biological Park" in Bannerghatta National Park in Bangalore;

(c) if so, whether the Government has agreed to provide assistance to the State Government to develop the tourist spots in the State; and

(d) if so, the funds provided during 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of places of tourist spots/interest is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations themselves. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides funds for development of different tourist places on the basis of field visits/consultation with the States/UT Administrations concerned. During 2003-04, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a central financial project under its Large Revenue Generating Scheme for Rs. 500.00 lakh for development of Bannerghatta Biological Park in Karnataka.

(d) During the year 2004-05, four project proposals for an amount of Rs. 83.07 lakhs have been sanctioned till 30th Nov. 2004.

JVC between Mother Dairy and MILMA Foods Limited

1842. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Joint Venture Company (JVC) formed between Mother Dairy and MILMA Foods Limited;

(b) the reasons for withdrawal by Mother Dairy (a subsidiary of NDDB) from the JVC;

(c) the amount of loss incurred by Mother Dairy and MILMA Foods Limited as a result thereof;

(d) whether JVC has been formed and proposed to be formed with other States by Mother Dairy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) A Joint Venture Company known as MILMA Foods Limited was formed between Mother Dairy Foods Limited and Kerala Milk Marketing Federation (MILMA) on 17-3-2003.

(b) Mother Dairy Foods Limited and MILMA have mutually decided to terminate the Joint Venture agreement.

(c) MILMA Foods Limited has earned profit during the year ending March, 2004.

(d) and (e) Mother Dairy Foods Limited, a subsidiary of NDDB has entered into Joint Venture agreements with State Dairy Federations of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

[Translation]

Strategy for Welfare of Farmers

1843. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has prepared a long term strategy for Andhra Pradesh farmers;

(b) if so, whether the Government is also intending to undertake various measures including precision farming techniques besides developing storage, food processing and packaging facilities;

(c) the extent to which these measures have helped the Andhra Pradesh farmers;

(d) whether the Union Government has agreed to provide all financing help and assistance to the State to implement these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Environmental Impact of Bhopal Disaster

1844. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Fact Finding Mission study on the environmental impact of the Bhopal disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fact Finding Mission on Bhopal had published their report "Surviving Bhopal Toxic Present-Toxic Future" on human and environmental contamination around the Bhopal disaster site. As per the study, all media, soil, ground water, vegetables, breast milk were found contaminated by heavy metals and pesticides to various degrees.

(c) The Government has asked M/s Engineers India Limited to prepare a plan for removal of toxic wastes lying in and around the former Union Carbide plant. It has submitted a technical proposal for the work.

Upgradation of Post

1845. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Central Commissioner of EPFO was upgraded in 1981;

(b) if so, whether the Chief Executive of ESIC, a sister organisation under the same Ministry, is of the rank of Additional Secretary;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the post of Central Commissioner in the EPFO to the level of a Special Secretary in view of the increased work load, powers and responsibilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

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

Deep Sea Fishing

1846. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and functions of Fishing Development Fund Committee;

(b) the steps taken to harness the deep sea fishing resources in the country;

(c) the points of code of conduct for responsible fisheries and the measures taken by the Government to propagate this code among the fishermen in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the fishermen from the possible adverse impact of global fishing which is emerging faster in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No Fishing Development Fund Committee has been set up by the Government.

(b) The steps taken to harness the deep sea fishery resources in the country include (i) issues of guidelines for deep sea fishing; (ii) encouraging deep sea fishing by Indian enterprises; (iii) regulation of fishing by foreign vessels through legislative measures; (iv) Monitoring of the Exclusive Economic Zone by Coast Guard to prevent poaching and unauthorised fishing; and (v) restricting the number of deep sea fishing vessels in tune with the resource potential.

(c) The main points of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries is ensuring sustainability of fishing, fisheries, post harvest operations and aquaculture. This is sought to be achieved through stakeholder participation. The measures taken by Government include setting up of a committee at Centre to oversee the implementation of the code, translating the code and the technical manuals thereunder into vernacular for easy undertaking of the code by stakeholders and organising workshops and seminars to sensitize the State Governments and other non-governmental functionaries about the reference of this code.

(d) The Government has promulgated a Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy recently. The coastal States have promulgated Marine Fishing Regulation Act. An Empowered Committee has also been set up at Centre to look into matters of deep sea fishing.

Vehicular Pollution

1847. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that vehicular pollution in the country has increased many folds during the last five years particularly in Gujarat;

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

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to control the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) On the basis of the ambient air quality data, Central Pollution Control Board has identified 53 non-attainment cities all over India. In the State of Gujarat, there are six non-attainment cities, namely, Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Ankleshwar, Rajkot and Vapi. In these cities, air pollution is due to industrial and vehicular emissions. As per the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, an Action Plan for city of

Ahmedabad has been prepared with a scheme for compulsory switch over to Liquefied Petroleum Gas/Compressed Natural Gas as automotive fuel.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to control the pollution, which include the following:

- Notification of general and source specific emission standards.
- Enforcement of auto exhaust emission standards for new vehicles at manufacturing stage.
- Improved fuel quality.
- Use of beneficiated coal in the thermal power stations.
- Regular monitoring for compliance of environmental standards in 17 categories of industries.
- A road map up to 2010 has been developed to control vehicular pollution for both the new and in-use vehicles.
- New emission norms for in-use vehicles have been implemented from October, 2004.

P.F. not deposited by Oswal Paper Mills Ltd.

1848. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oswal Paper Mill Limited, Hoshiarpur, Punjab has not been depositing provident fund both of employees and employers in EPF office since 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount which had to be deposited (share of both employees and employer) with EPF Authority during the last three years and thereafter;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the company;

(e) the steps taken to pay the legitimate dues to the employees of the said company in time;

(f) whether the Government proposes to make EPF laws more stringent against the employer in order to save hard-earned money of employees and to curb such economic offences; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) The establishment is in default from March 2002 and in arrears of Rs. 59.81 lakhs.

(d) and (e) FIR under Indian Penal Code 406/409 has been filed for criminal breach of trust for not depositing employees' share deducted from the wages of the employees.

(f) and (g) Action is taken against the defaulting employers under the relevant provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; and under IPC 406/409.

[English]

Cultural Festival at Hampi In Karnataka

1849. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that tourists from all over the country and abroad have witnessed a three day mega cultural festival of dance, drama and music during the first week of November 2004 in Hampi, Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has a major plan to make Hampi a most attractive international tourist centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Hampi Utsav was held from 3rd to 5th November 2004. Noted artists from all over India and local artists performed in dance, drama, vocal, instrumental and folk art.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 1078.01 lakh during the last three years for the development of Hampi as a major tourist centre.

Employment to Unemployed Persons

1850. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the number of educated and uneducated persons registered in employment exchanges provided employment during the last three years, till-date, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): Placements effected by the employment exchanges in respect of the educated and uneducated Job seekers taken together during 2002, 2003 and 2004 (January-September) were 1.43, 1.55 and 1.03 lakh respectively.

Modernisation of Employment Exchanges

1851. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the steps taken to modernize employment exchanges with facilities of counselling, collecting vacancies information from all Government departments, PSUs and private and corporate sector and informing the unemployed persons?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): The Employment Exchanges are under the Administrative and financial control of the State Governments/UT administrations and these are being modernized within the financial resources available with the State/UT Governments.

Construction of Stadium

1852. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the construction of Stadium at Bathu Basti Senior Secondary School at Garacharma-I Village;

(b) if so, the action the Government proposes to take in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Two tier Agriculture Scheme

1853. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated or sanctioned any new scheme for the welfare of farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have sanctioned the two tier agriculture scheme, foodgrain export subsidy and export insurance account as proposed in the past;

(e) if so, the scheme-wise amounts sanctioned; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) A number of schemes are being formulated & implemented by the Department to ensure maximum benefits in terms of increased agricultural productivity and production and consequent increased prosperity of farmers. Assistance is given to farmers under various schemes.

Under Risk Management, Department is implementing National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Farm Income Insurance Scheme (FIIS), Minimum Support Price (MSP), Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), as a safety nets for farmers.

A number of schemes like Macro Management of Agriculture, On Farm Water Management for increasing Crop Production in Eastern India, Technology Mission on Cotton, Technology Mission on Coconut, Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal and Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM) are being implemented, under which assistance given to farmers for various component.

Horticulture has been identified as thrust area for focused attention. Department has proposed to launch National Horticulture Mission (NHM) & National Bamboo Mission for augmentation of horticultural production & to generate employment opportunities to improve livelihood of farmers and Micro Irrigation for Promotion of drip & sprinkler irrigation for increasing the water use efficiency in dryland areas.

Some of the recently approved schemes are as follows:-

1. Gramin Bhandaran Yojana.
2. Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation.
3. Extension Support to Central Institute.
4. National Project on Organic Farming.

(d) to (f) A new foodgrain export policy is being formulated. It is at an advanced stage of consideration in the Government of India. The details and incentives under the scheme are yet to be finalized.

[English]

Jetty in Gujarat affected Industrial Development and Cargo Movement

1854. SHRI BHARATSINH MADHAVSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that though Gujarat has 25 percent of the country's coastal line, but the development of Jetty has not been in consonance with the international norms which has adversely affected the industrial development and cargo movement in the State;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to rectify the situation; and

(c) the details of the schemes/projects for the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State of Gujarat has a long coast line of about 1600 kms which is about 19.71% of the country's total coast length of about 8118 kms.

(b) and (c) Development of major ports lies with the Government of India and development of such ports including jetties/berths therein is an ongoing process to cope up with the demands of maritime trade. An amount of Rs. 416.71 crores has been provided for development of the major port at Kandla during the Tenth Five Year Plan and important components proposed for development under this include (i) construction of new berths/jetties, (ii) modernization/mechanization of the existing berths/jetties (iii) deepening of navigational/approach channels, (iv) provision of railway network in the port and (v) procurement of cargo handling equipments & Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS). Besides, the Government of India has also been providing financial assistance to the State for development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and two new fishing harbours, one at Dholai and other at Okha have been approved during the current financial year (2004-05).

The Government of Gujarat has declared a Port Policy in 1995 focusing on an integrated strategy, incorporating port development, industrial development, power generation and road and rail network. Besides 19 captive jetties which are operational, three out of ten modern minor ports, one each at Mundra, Pipavav and Dahej, have been developed and put to use.

Foreign Job Providing Agencies

1855. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed laws to book such fake recruitment agencies which dupe people for providing job abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such agencies booked so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Unregistered recruiting agents are proceeded against for violation of Section 10 of the Emigration Act, 1983. The offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

(c) During the last three years, 108 complaints were filed with the Police authorities for filing of FIRs against the unregistered Recruiting Agents for violations of Section 10 of the Emigration Act, 1983. On the request of concerned police authorities, the competent authority accorded prosecution sanction in sixty cases under Section 27 of the Emigration Act, 1983.

[*Translation*]

Loan for Dairy and Animal Husbandry Sectors

1856. SHRI MUNSHI RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to double the loan amount and also increase rate of interest for dairy and animal husbandry sectors;

(b) if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of other sectors related to agriculture for which the Government proposes to increase the loan amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a number of schemes, mainly aiming at strengthening the infrastructure of State Governments for the development of animal husbandry, dairy and fishery sectors. However, as the schemes implemented by the Department are not directly beneficiary-oriented, no loan is being provided through any scheme for these sectors.

[*English*]

Amendment in EPF Investment

1857. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make amendment in Employees Provident Fund investment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) Investment is made by the Employees' Provident Fund

Organisation in accordance with the investment pattern, notified by the Central Government under Para 52 of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952; as modified from time to time.

Change of Course of Rivers

1858. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rivers in North Eastern Region (NER) showing change of course as revealed by Remote Sensing and other data sources;

(b) the action plan contemplated for de-siltation, dredging and erosion control of rivers; and

(c) the extent of sandy deposits by rivers of NER and measures taken to prevent such deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The Department of Space on the request of Brahmaputra Board has undertaken a comprehensive project on "River Channel Changes in North Eastern Region" based on multi date satellite data. Main stem to the Brahmaputra river and its major tributaries namely Beki Manas, Puthimari, Pagladia, Jia Bharelli, Jia Dhol and Buri Dihing are being studied for their dynamic aspects from the multi date satellite data.

(b) Erosion and Flood Control measures are taken by the State Governments as per their requirements.

Ministry of Water Resources has set up a Task Force on Flood Management/Erosion Control under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission to look into the problem of floods in Assam and neighbouring States, West Bengal, Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Task Force has been asked to submit its report by 31st December, 2004.

(c) As per information supplied by Department of Space, the stability of islands in the Brahmaputra river channel in Assam, using satellite data acquired in 1990, 1998, 2002 was studied. The study showed that there are 182 stable patches of river islands with vegetation covering an area of 16,685 hectare and 1,333 sandbars having an extent of 48,403 hectare of area.

Embankments have been constructed along the banks of the tributaries of Brahmaputra to prevent spilling of flood waters and deposition of sand and shingles on the agricultural land during floods.

Expansion of Crops Coverage Under NAIS

1859. SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:
SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1693 dated July 19, 2004 and state:

(a) whether the Government has received recommendations from the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Economic and Statistical Adviser (ESA) to suggest methodology for crop yield estimation for coverage of perennial horticultural crops under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the Committee it was decided to extend insurance coverage to selected perennial crops on experimental/pilot basis. Following States/Crops were identified for pilot implementation:-

S.No.	State	Crops
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mango
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Apple
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Mango
4.	Maharashtra	Orange
5.	Meghalaya	Pineapple
6.	Tamil Nadu	Banana

The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) which is the implementing agency of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) carried out the pilot implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra in Rabi 2002-03. However, this Pilot Project could not do well.

Statement

Recommendations of the Committee to examine and suggest suitable methodology for Crops Yield Estimation of the Perennial Horticultural Crops for the coverage under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

- (i) In horticulture crops, although variability is more but risk is low. Insurance of horticulture crops may therefore be initiated on Pilot basis in some districts of some States and in consultation with concerned States.
- (ii) As district level estimates in case of selected fruits and vegetables are available in the States where pilot schemes namely, crop estimation survey on fruits and vegetables is being implemented, small area approach may be adopted for covering selected horticulture crops under NAIS.
- (iii) The small area approach may be tried on pilot basis in one district of each of the participating State to understand the intricacies of the existing system of States and test the methodology.
- (iv) The Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI) may finalize the instructions for field staff and also for tabulation and estimation.
- (v) The survey exercise may be carried out by an independent agency. However, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) may be entrusted the job of training, supervision, tabulation, compilation and analysis.

Harassment of Foreign Tourists

1860. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of harassment of foreign tourists by touts at entry points;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases reported during the last three years; and

(c) the preventive steps taken to check such menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism is generally aware of some cases of harassment of foreign tourists by touts at entry points. However, details of such cases reported to the local law enforcement agencies are not maintained in the Ministry of Tourism.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has taken the following steps to provide a better experience to foreign tourists:-

- (i) Organizing of Tourism Awareness Programmes for Immigration and Customs officials, Taxi Drivers, Porters, etc., under the Capacity Building Scheme for Service Providers.
- (ii) Setting up of a Complaint Cell in the Ministry of Tourism.
- (iii) Distribution of "DOs and DON'Ts" brochures to tourists.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Daman, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, J & K, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have already deployed Tourist Police Force to check possible harassment of tourists.

[*Translation*]

Declaration of Sport as National Game

1861. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted for declaring a sport as National Game;
- (b) whether Judo & Karate are National Games;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken to promote the said sports?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) There is no scheme of Government of India for declaring a sport as National Game.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) To encourage a particular sports discipline, the concerned National Sports Federation is primarily responsible. However, Government also supplements their efforts in this regard. Insofar as "Judo" is concerned, it falls under "General Category" and Government provides assistance for coaching camps under Indian and foreign coaches with required scientific input & equipment support; provides financial assistance for holding National/International Championships & competition/training abroad; and gives incentive to meritorious sports persons. As regards "Karate", it falls under "Others" category and Government provides financial assistance for holding the National Championships.

Death of Birds in Keoladeo Sanctuary

1862. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of birds have died and their nests have been destroyed recently due to shortage of water in the Keoladeo Sanctuary in Bharatpur of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether similar incidents have occurred in other sanctuaries of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government, the nests of a few birds were damaged due to shortage of water in the Keoladeo National Park. The shortage of water lead to abandoning of the nests by parent birds and predation by natural predators.

(c) To improve the water availability in the Park, four pumps are operating to maintain the habitat for winter migratory birds.

(d) No such incidents have been reported from any other sanctuary of the country.

(e) Does not arise.

Assistance to States Under AIBP

1863. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down to provide assistance to backward States under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme;

(b) whether this criteria is different from that which is applicable to the hilly States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As per existing norms of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) Central Loan Assistance is provided for completion of approved ongoing major and medium irrigation projects of Special Category States and non-special category States. Central Loan Assistance under AIBP is also provided to minor irrigation schemes of North-eastern States and hilly States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. There is no classification of States as backward States for providing Central Loan Assistance under AIBP.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Management of Catchment Areas in Madhya Pradesh

1864. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 68 proposals of Madhya Pradesh Government pertaining to management of catchment areas are pending with the Union Government for which Rs. 465.61 lakhs are to be released besides eleven proposals under the IWRDP scheme are also pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to clear the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) No project proposal for management of catchment areas in Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Ministry of Agriculture. However, a programme of "Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded land in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood

Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR)" is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture under which funds are released for all programmes including RVP & FPR of Macro Management of Agriculture. During 2004-05, a total amount of Rs. 45.00 crore has been allocated under Macro Management of Agriculture for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWRDP) Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent 14 proposals for the sanction of new projects during the current financial year to the Ministry of Rural Development. All the 14 proposals have been approved.

[English]

Nimati-Hatisal Project of Assam

1865. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nimati-Hatisal Project of Assam commissioned in 1996, is going on in a slow pace;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the work have suffered immense damage due to floods this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for expeditious completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Project "Protection of Dainigaon and its adjoining areas (Hatisal-Neamati) against the erosion of river Brahmaputra" was started in February, 1996 at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.89 crore. The Project is under execution and about 50% of the progress has been achieved. As reported by the State Government, the slow progress of the works is due to inadequate flow of funds to the Project.

(c) and (d) The progress of the Project suffered due to floods in the Brahmaputra river during July, 2004 thereby causing some damages to the works. The State Government is taking initiative for the speedy completion of the Project.

Minimum Wages to Workers

1866. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Rolling Mill and Iron Sponge Mill located in the district of Giridih in Jharkhand are not paying minimum wages to its workmen;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) The subject matter of the question pertains to the State Government of Jharkhand. The required information is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

[*Translation*]

Development of Gwalior

1867. SHRI RAMSEVAK SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop Gwalior as a tourist destination in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the name of places proposed to be developed as tourist centres; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the State Government during the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of places of tourist spots/ interest is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ UT Administrations including the State of Madhya Pradesh. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides funds for development of different tourist places on the basis of field visits/consultation with the States/UT Administrations concerned.

The following projects for development of Gwalior have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Refurbishment of monuments (2000-01)	49.00
2. Refurbishment of monuments are Rani Luxmibai Samadhi (2000-01)	10.83
3. Expansion of tourist complex Tansen (1998-99)	20.00

(c) During the year 2004-05, five project proposals for an amount of Rs. 892.33 lakh have been sanctioned.

[*English*]

Development and Modernisation of Jetties in Gujarat

1868. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where Jetty facilities are available in the coastal areas of Gujarat;

(b) the funds released for the development and modernization of jetties in the State during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the funds released have been fully utilised during the above period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Details of the places where the jetties are available in the coastal area is enclosed as statement.

(b) to (d) No Central financial assistance has been provided to the Government of Gujarat for development and modernization of only jetties in the coastal areas during the last three years.

However, during the current financial year (2004-05), first instalment of Central share amounting to Rs. 200 lakhs has been released in the month of July 2004 to the Government of Gujarat for construction of fishing harbour facilities including jetty at Dholai in Navasari District and the State Government is in the process to take up the construction work of this fishing harbour.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Place	District	Facilities available
1	2	3	4
1.	Kolak	Valsad	Jetty
2.	Umarsadi	Valsad	Jetty

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	1	39	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	2	101	1	750
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	7	403	1	48	2	20	1	36
Gujarat	43	1,353	37	1,585	39	3,199	16	880
Haryana	1	20	4	207	2	92	3	41
H.P.	5	255	6	203	-	-	1	11
J & K	-	-	-	-	3	141	1	25
Jharkhand	-	-	4	171	6	393	3	84
Karnataka	7	220	10	530	6	183	7	325
Kerala	9	695	8	215	5	1,547	2	215
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1	29	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	3	213	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	1	392	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	2	130	4	111	3	200	1	12
Punjab	1	91	1	54	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1	49	5	323	3	497	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	7	417	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	7	199	25	319	22	228	68	487
Uttar Pradesh	39	7,127	93	4,793	15	958	11	6,189
Uttaranchal	5	437	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	1	136	3	505	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	10	150	1	12	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	1	17	3	40	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	6	14	4	75	6	99	-	-
Grand Total	151	11,599	213	10,025	123	8,673	114	9,100

A = Number of Units Closed.

B = Number of Workers. Affected

- = Nil.

.. = Not available.

(P) = Provisional.

Source—Labour Bureau, Shimla.

[Translation]

Improvement of Economic Condition of Farmers in Bihar

1870. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state facilities provided to flood affected farmers in North Bihar by the Union Government to improve their economic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Ministry of Agriculture is concerned with matters relating to management of drought situation in the country only. Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with matters relating to management of all other natural calamities including floods and necessary information is being collected from that Ministry.

[English]

Production of Dairy Products

1871. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been laying greater emphasis on increasing the production and export of the dairy products;

(b) if so, the projection made thereon during 2004-05;

(c) the incentives granted to the States to promote the production and export of dairy products; and

(d) the contribution of each State on export of dairy products during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The projection for export of Dairy Products during the year 2004-05 is Rs. 165.00 crores.

(c) APEDA has been operating various schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the exporters of APEDA scheduled products including Dairy Products. The details of the schemes are as under:

- (i) Scheme for Market Development
- (ii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development
- (iii) Scheme for Quality Development
- (iv) Scheme for Research and Development
- (v) Scheme for Transport Assistance

(d) The State-wise data on export of Dairy Products are not maintained by the Ministry of Commerce.

[*Translation*]

Pollution by Bihar Caustic and Chemical Industry

1872. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Bihar Caustic and Chemical Industry set up in village Rehala in Palamu district of Jharkhand is polluting Rehala and other nearby villages rendering hundreds of acres of land infertile and causing death of hundreds of animals alongwith adverse effects on the health of the people living there due to consumption of caustic contaminated water; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) M/s Bihar Caustic Soda and Chemicals Industry is producing caustic, soda, chlorine and hydrochloric acid based on mercury cell process. The Central Pollution Control Board during monitoring of the unit have found that the industry is not complying with the norms of liquid effluent standards for Mercury (Hg) and stack emission standards for Chlorine (Cl). It was also observed that ground water and ambient air quality exceeds the stipulated standards.

(b) Based on the monitoring report, the Central Pollution Control Board has directed the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board to take necessary action for non-compliance of environmental standards by the industry.

Abolition of the Contract Labour System

1873. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to abolish the contract labour system in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 provides for abolition of contract labour system in certain

circumstances such as perennial nature of jobs etc. and regulates the employment of contract labour, if it is not feasible to abolish the contract labour system. It does not envisage total abolition of contract labour system. At present, there is no proposal to abolish the contract labour system in the country.

[*English*]

New Tourism Policy

1874. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have prepared and sent to the Union Government any new tourism policy to develop tourist spots and to attract more foreign tourists in their States;

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

(c) whether the Government has since accorded approval to the said policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided to the State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Starvation Deaths

1875. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the incidents of starvation deaths in various parts of the country between August and October 2004;

(b) if so, the number of starvation deaths reported during the last three years till date, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the central team visited the States from where such cases were reported;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the findings of the team;

(e) the action taken against those held responsible; and

(f) the further steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents?

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): (a) No incidents of starvation deaths have been brought to the notice of Central Government by any State Government/Union Territory between August and October, 2004.

(b) No starvation death has been reported by any of the State Governments/Union Territories during the last three years.

(c) and (d) Since September, 2002, 5 Task Force Teams have been deputed by the Central Government to the following places where press and electronic media highlighted about alleged starvation deaths:

1. Rayagada and Keonjhar Districts of Orissa.
2. Baran District of Rajasthan.
3. Vidhisha and Shivpuri Districts of Madhya Pradesh.
4. Banswara District of Rajasthan.
5. Madhepura District of Bihar.

The main findings of the teams are enclosed as statement.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement

Teams Deputed for Checking Alleged Starvation Deaths

Five teams had been deputed to the places where the press and electronic media have highlighted about alleged starvation deaths. The outcome of the Reports is as under:-

(i) Rayagada and Keonjhar Districts of Orissa

A Task Force Team visited Muniguda and Ghatagaon Blocks of Rayagada and Keonjhar Districts (Orissa) in early September 2002 for an on the spot assessment of alleged "starvation deaths". The shortcomings in the Public Distribution System (PDS) as pointed out in the Report, were brought to the attention of the Government of Orissa for remedial action. The State Government, in turn, instructed all the Collectors to sensitize the field functionaries, in general and the staff of F.S. & C.W Department, in particular, to conduct regular checks on the dealers and to take action against unscrupulous traders/dealers.

(ii) Baran District of Rajasthan

Consequent upon reports appearing in sections of the Press about alleged starvation deaths in Baran District (Rajasthan), a Task Force Team was sent to the area in October, 2002 for an one-the-spot assessment of the situation and the working of the PDS.

As per the Report of the Task Force, the deaths in Survans and Gangapur villages of Baran District could have been due to malnutrition and lack of timely medical attention. The team observed wide-spread hardship, hunger and malnutrition in remote areas due, mainly, to the failure of the Public Distribution System and the absence of employment opportunities.

The matter had been taken up with the State Government to put in place a fully functional Public Distribution System in the vulnerable areas and to provide interrupted supply and distribution of food grains to them. It has also been stressed that employment generation programmes ought to be implemented vigorously and that the State authorities have to ensure requisite measures to combat starvation and extreme hardship at the earliest.

The State Government in their letter to the Minister CAF & PD had, however, denied any starvation deaths in Baran District or failure or deficiency in the functioning of the PDS. Chief Minister, Rajasthan was of the view that the purchasing power to the local people has gone down because of unemployment and the State Government is trying to provide wage employment to the affected population.

(iii) Vidisha and Shivpuri Districts of Madhya Pradesh

One Task Force Team was deputed to Vidisha and Shivpuri Districts of MP to examine certain reports in media etc. regarding alleged starvation deaths in these areas. The team was of the opinion that the deaths were due to illness, malnutrition, lack of timely medical attention etc. and not due to starvation. There was lack of adequate employment opportunities due to closure of illegal mines and drought. The PDS was found to be working satisfactorily.

(iv) Banswara District of Rajasthan

It was reported that one Shri Phulia S/o Shri Kalia, aged about 65 years died of starvation in village Khanpura of Banswara District of Rajasthan State on 11th May, 2003. The Task Force Team which visited Rajasthan on 10th-11th July, 2003 reported after necessary inquiries in association with the District Collector (Relief), Banswara that Shri Phulia was physically weak and died of prolonged illness and not because of starvation. It was also noted that as per Land Revenue Records, the deceased was a owner of 16 Bighas of agriculture land and few cattles at the time of his death.

(v) Madhepura District of Bihar

On receipt of information that 3 people had died of starvation in Madhepura District of Bihar, a Task Force Team visited Bihar in October, 2003. It was found that deaths had taken place due to diarrhoea. During the inquiry, it was revealed that the family though poor, was never so hard pressed for food. Task Force Team confirmed this while interacting with the villagers. It was also reported that because of 48 hours of continuous rains, no medical assistance could be given to the deceased.

Incentives under TPDS

1876. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some incentives to strengthen Targeted Public Distribution System were announced after the Conference of State Food Ministers held in October, 2004;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the details of incentives granted/recommended to Fair Price Shops;

(d) the number of Fair Price Shops in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the identification of BPL families;

(f) if so, the criteria to be adopted in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken to strengthen village level societies involved in procurement of foodgrains?

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): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS), the functioning of the PDS has been reviewed in the Conference of the State Food Secretaries held on 17th September, 2004 and thereafter in the Conference of State Food Ministers held on 28th October, 2004. As per the recommendations of these Conferences all the State Governments/Union Territory Administration have been instructed to ensure that all families at the risk of hunger including migrant labour/displaced persons/homeless population are issued ration entitlement authority slips; to take steps to improve the economic viability of ration shops and have been encouraged to increase procurement under decentralized procurement of foodgrains so as to make the PDS more cost effective as well as to cater to the local tastes. These incentives include:

- (i) Reimbursement of transportation costs incurred by the State Governments for the transportation of paddy from the procurement centre to the storage point and from the storage point to rice mills for milling.
- (ii) Increase in the milling rate of parboiled paddy from Rs. 15 per quintal to Rs. 20 per quintal.
- (iii) Providing commission of 1% of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) to all societies engaged by the State Governments for procurement of foodgrains.
- (iv) Reimbursement of full cost of freight, including transportation of foodgrains from the rail head to the procurement centres.

(c) The above Conference has *inter alia* recommended a number of steps to improve the economic viability of the Fair Price Shops in the country.

(d) Statement showing the State-wise number of Fair Price Shops is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), identification of families below the poverty line and issue of Ration Cards to them is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, provides for review of lists of BPL families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families.

(g) As regards, strengthening of the village level societies involved in procurement of foodgrains the Government has provided for commission to such societies (where arthia charges do not exist) at 1% of the MSP.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No. of Fair Price Shops
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40691
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1444
3.	Assam	33229
4.	Bihar	41818
5.	Chhattisgarh	7869
6.	Delhi	3114
7.	Goa	523
8.	Gujarat	14325
9.	Haryana	7373
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4085
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3927
12.	Jharkhand	14395
13.	Karnataka	20681
14.	Kerala	14137
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18688
16.	Maharashtra	49921

1	2	3
17.	Manipur	2551
18.	Meghalaya	4302
19.	Mizoram	1019
20.	Nagaland	401
21.	Orissa	23579
22.	Punjab	13874
23.	Rajasthan	20861
24.	Sikkim	1071
25.	Tamil Nadu	27995
26.	Tripura	1434
27.	Uttar Pradesh	74788
28.	Uttaranchal	7332
29.	West Bengal	20430
30.	A & N Islands	488
31.	Chandigarh	56
32.	D & N Haveli	78
33.	Daman & Diu	51
34.	Lakshadweep	35
35.	Pondicherry	408
Total		476973

Israeli Experts

1877. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts from Israel have been visiting to assist various States particularly the State of Andhra Pradesh in the field of agriculture and allied areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Nutritious Food for BPL Families

1878. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing nutritious food to all the people living below poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of the total food available to women and children separately;

(c) whether the Government proposes to cover more people living below poverty line;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any urban-rural imbalance exists in the availability of nutritious foodgrains;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to remove this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Government is allocating foodgrains (wheat & rice) to all the people living below poverty line (BPL) in the country on the basis of population projections of the Registrar General of India as on 1.3.2000 and poverty ratio determined by Planning Commission.

(b) 35 kg of foodgrains per month is provided for each BPL family irrespective of age and sex.

(c) and (d) The foodgrains is allocated for the BPL population as per Planning Commission's estimates.

(e) to (g) No. Sir.

[Translation]

Agricultural Scientists

1879. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Agricultural Scientists and Researchers are leaving the country due to the lack of basic facilities;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any remedial steps to check this brain drain;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the new breakthrough made by the agricultural research institutes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

(e) As per the statement attached.

Statement

The new Breakthrough Made by the Agricultural Research Institutes during the last three years

Cutting Edge Research

- Simple ready-to-use kit developed to differentiate transgenic Bt cotton from non-transgenics on the spot.
- In the 10 Nations' global rice genome project, completed the sequencing ahead of time.
- A cytoplasmic-genic male sterility system along with restorer perfected for hybrid seed production in Indian mustard.
- 1400 varieties of different crops DNA fingerprinted.
- Micro-satellite DNA markers from Rohu genome developed.
- Serum immunoglobulin (IGC) from Indian major carps characterized.
- A kit for rapid detection of food pathogens in dairy products developed.

- Fire-retardant jute composite developed using *Euphorbia latex*.
- Breakthrough in Foot and Mouth Disease virus (Asia-I) studies-complete CDNA constructed and nucleotide data deduced.
- Early pregnancy diagnosis kit developed for equines through Serum-based sandwich ELISA.
- Diagnostic kits for the PPR (*Pestae des Petits Ruminants*) virus diseases of small ruminants have been developed for commercialization.

User-Friendly Technologies Developed

- Over 250 improved varieties/hybrids of various crops developed including quality protein maize hybrids Shaktiman - 1 and Shaktiman -2; super fine rice hybrid Pusa RH-10 and two scented varieties - Pusa Sugandh -2 and Pusa Sugandh -3, etc.
- Cultivation technology of medicinal mushroom (*rashi*) standardized for the first time in the country.
- Soil map of India on 1:1 million scale prepared and published.
- Soil resource atlas of Bhopal, Guna, Betul, Dhar and Ratlam districts of MP brought out.
- Soil erosion maps for Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat, WB, UP, HP and Tripura printed.
- Perfected resource conserving technology, saved 20-30% of water and nitrogen, in addition to energy.
- Watershed management technology developed, increased cropping intensity up to 175% and productivity by 20-40%.
- The low cost effluent treatment technology for the detoxification of starch and sago factories effluents was developed and successfully transferred.
- Integrated Farming Systems involving crops, livestock, horticulture and agroforestry have been developed.
- Bio-solution found for removing lead and other heavy metals from soil.
- Self-supported edible plastic films from maize starch developed.
- Information system on Animal Genetic Resource (AGRI-IS) containing breed wise information on habitat, characteristics and management practices for various species of livestock was developed.
- Seven strains namely Cari, Nirbheek, Cari, Shyama, Hiltcari, Upcari, Vanaraja, Gramapriya (white), Gramariya (Multicoloured) specially suitable for backyard poultry farming have been released to poultry farms of Govt. of India and 4 SAUs for further testing the performance.
- Five breeds of Sheep (Gaddi, Malpura, Jaisalmeri, Karna and Gurez), four breeds of Goats (Chegu, Black Bengal, Parbatsari and Gaddi), two breeds of Horse (Spiti and Marwari) were fully characterized.
- More than 40 non-conventional feeds identified and technology for use in complete feeds have been developed. More than 100 complete feeds have been developed for feeding growing and milch animals.
- Area specific mineral mixture recommended to improve productive and reproductive efficiency of livestock and poultry. At the farmers field, the supplementation increased milk yield by 0.50.6 kg/animal/day, reduced breeding problems and improved breeding efficiency.
- For management of fractures in large animals, a newly designed linear skeletal fixator provided better and stable fixation in fracture management than the conventional fixator.
- Nutrient deficiencies in feed and fodder mapped for whole of the country.
- Successfully bred sand lobster, *Kuruma* shrimp and Giant freshwater shrimp in captivity.
- A Nucleus making machine for pearl culture which has hitherto been imported has been indigenously developed.
- The breakthrough has been achieved in the seed production and larvae rearing of sea cucumber- *Holothuria spinifera* for first time in hatchery.
- Fibreglass reinforced plastic fishing boat with improved design operationalized for coastal fishing.
- Technology for ready-to-consume fried mussel in flexible retortable pouch commercialized.

- Tractor mounted till planter developed which performs two operations simultaneously i.e. tilling and sowing.
- Animal operated zero-till drill, power tiller operated multi-crop planter, flail type-power-cum-chopper, harvester for fodder crops, straw chopper, power tiller operated self propelled sprayer, evaporatively cooled hut type structure for fruits & vegetables, green chickpea shelling machine, fluidized bed drier, drier of 3,000 coconuts/batch capacity, machine for production of snowball from tender coconuts, power-operated mechanical seed extractor for pomegranate, demand feeder and i.e. Aqua filter system have been developed.

Managing Pests and Diseases

- A kit for differential diagnosis of Pestis-de-Pestitis Ruminants (PPR) and rinderpest using cELISA developed.
- A vaccine for control of the PPR in sheep and goats released for commercial use.
- An ELISA-based diagnostic kit for Equine Herpes Virus developed.
- DNA vaccine against Rabies and Inclusion Body Hepatitis in Poultry ready developed.
- Diagnostic test developed for Bovine Immuno-deficiency virus in cattle and buffaloes.
- A recombinant competitive ELISA kit for rinderpest sero-surveillance was developed for the first time in the country.
- India-admas Epitrack software module has been developed for surveillance of diseases.
- Software developed for forecasting downy mildew disease in grapes and powdery mildew disease in ber and grapes.
- Protocols for tagging gene-imparting resistance to coconut root wilt standardized.
- IPM module using neem-based products and NPV for controlling pod-borer in chickpea and pigeonpea developed.
- Eco-friendly IPM modules standardized for cotton, rice, chickpea, pigeonpea, mustard, cabbage and tomato.

- Latex agglutination test kit for detection of white spot virus in shrimp commercialized.
- DOT-ELISA and sport agglutination for diagnosis of bacterial gill disease of Indian major carps developed.
- A PCR kit for detection of pathogenic bacteria *Vibrio cholerae* in fish developed.
- A chemical formulation (CIFELOSTRESS) to reduce stress and mortality of fish seed during transportation perfected.

Technology Transfer

- Zero Tillage Technology spread to one million hectares resulting in a net annual saving of Rs. 250 crores.
- 4.033 Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) documented, in various thematic areas.
- Mussel and edible oyster farming technology transferred to coastal women farmers. Also, 20 Lakh seed of improved Rohu and 1.3 Lakh eggs/chicks distributed to farmers.
- More than 2,000 prototypes of agricultural implements provided to farmers and entrepreneurs.
- Strengthened 53 Zonal Agricultural Research Stations (ZARS) to take up additional functions of KVKs.

[English]

Environmental Awareness Campaign

1880. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmental awareness campaign has been undertaken by the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of success achieved in this regard;

(c) the outlay for the programme during the current financial year;

(d) the steps taken to create public awareness about environment and nature conservation; and

(e) the action taken/to be taken to start nature information centres and the conservation education centres in metro cities besides Eco Clubs for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The nation-wide environmental awareness campaign called National Environment Awareness Campaign, which is conducted every year, was also conducted during the last three years. About 6000-8000 organisations participated in this campaign in each of the three years by organizing various kinds of awareness activities.

(c) The current year's outlay for this programme is Rs. 5.0 crores.

(d) The steps taken to create public awareness about environment and nature conservation include the following:

- The National Green Crops programme has been launched by establishing Eco-clubs in 100 Schools in each district of the country.
- Production and telecast of half hour weekly Environmental Magazine Programme titled BHOOMI on Doordarshan, as well as TV spots and films.
- Supporting a festival of environment films known as 'VATAVARAN'.
- Publishing news regarding environment matters in the natural and regional press.
- Providing assistance for organizing workshops, seminars, symposia and conferences on environmental issues.
- Organisation of training programmes and awareness activities by the two Centres of Excellence, namely, the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad and the C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre, Chennai.

(e) The National Museum for Natural History, Delhi with the three regional museums at Mysore, Bhubaneshwar and Bhopal provides information on nature and its conservation. There is no proposal for establishment of nature information centres and conservation education centres in metro cities.

Agricultural and Horticultural Crops Affected by Drought in Maharashtra

1881. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural and horticultural crops have been affected due to drought conditions in the entire Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether water sources have dried up and water level has also declined; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Agricultural crops have been affected due to dry spell in Kharif in Maharashtra specially in Vidharbha and Marathwada. No incidence of drying of orchards have been reported, however, depletion in water table is critical for horticultural crops.

(b) State Government has informed that as per the report prepared by Ground Water Survey and Development Agency, the level of ground water in September 2004, as compared to the average of last five years, has depleted in 191 talukas, whereas it has increased in 161 talukas.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management of Agriculture, State Government is implementing programmes like National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas and River Valley Project, which help in recharging the ground water.

Tourism Development in Andhra Pradesh

1882. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to give a boost to tourism in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the areas identified for development as tourist destinations;

(c) whether the State Government has also submitted proposals to the Union Government for development to attract tourist; and

(d) if so, the action taken on these proposals alongwith assistance provided to the State Government during the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Development and promotion of places of tourist spots/interest is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India provides funds for development of different tourist places on the basis of field visits/consultation with the States/UT Administrations concerned.

(c) and (d) On the basis of proposal received, complete in all respects from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, projects worth Rs. 1019.50 lakh have been sanctioned during the year 2004-05.

[Translation]

Monthly Reports of Pollution Check

1883. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether level of pollution is being checked regularly in States;

(b) if so, the mechanism applied for monitoring the pollution level;

(c) whether monthly reports are prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board in coordination with the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees, is monitoring ambient air quality and water quality at different locations. For the ambient air quality, 295 stations are set up covering 92 cities and towns of the country. Similarly, for the assessment of water quality, 784 locations have been identified for undertaking regular water quality monitoring of rivers, lakes, streams and ground water. Based on the

monitoring reports provided by the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees, Central Pollution Control Board brings out air and water quality status reports periodically.

(English)

Creation of Forest Based Employment

1884. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage and the number of tribals still depending on the forests;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the natural production of valuable herbs of the forests by tribals;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to use different kinds of forest land for creating employment as 30 percent of the land is covered by forests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government for increasing forest based employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Large number of tribal population is dependent on forests. However estimates of percentage the number are not available at the macro level.

(b) The Government of India have set up National Medicinal Plants Board to encourage natural production of valuable herbs in the form of *in-situ* conservation and cultivation of such plants in the country. During the last three years more than 1500 projects, have been sanctioned to various Government Organizations, individuals, Non Government Organizations etc. for conservation and production of medicinal plants in the country including tribal areas also.

(c) to (e) The Government have provided employment and livelihood opportunities, through the Joint Forest Management programme and by implementing National Afforestation Programme through Forest Development Agencies, in the States which is targeting 104 million mandays wage employment during 10th Five Year Plan.

**India as Global Brand in International
Tourism Market**

1885. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to position India as a global brand in the international tourism market;

(b) if so, whether the Government has earmarked Rs. 90 crore to increase visibility of India abroad both through advertising and opening new offices overseas; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take for improvement and expansion of infrastructure like hotel accommodation, air seat capacity and ground transport system for foreign and domestic tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The primary marketing objective of the Department of Tourism is to position India as a global brand overseas and this objective is realized through a range of promotional activities undertaken by India Tourism offices located in tourism generating markets overseas. A multi-pronged marketing campaign in the print and electronic media has also been launched by the Tourism Department in all key markets across the world under the brand of '*Incredible India*'.

(b) Rs. 90 crore have been earmarked for overseas promotion and publicity through India Tourism offices overseas and for a centralized media campaign in the international print and electronic media.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Civil Aviation for taking appropriate measures to improve the air seat capacity on international sectors and with the Ministry of Railways for improving connectivity to important tourist destinations. Meetings are held on a regular basis at official and inter-ministerial levels. To increase the accommodation in budget category hotels, the Ministry has introduced a scheme "Incentives to accommodation infrastructure during the 10th Five Year Plan" to provide incentive to new approved hotel projects in 1 to 3 star category hotels all over the country except in the four metropolitan cities.

Areca Nut Trees affected with Disease

1886. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether areca nut trees have been affected with a disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total loss suffered by the farmers as a result thereof;

(c) whether areca nut Research Institute has been entrusted to ascertain the cause of the disease; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the remedial action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Major diseases affecting areca nut is fruit rot (Kole Roga).

(b) Fruit rot (Kole Roga) caused by *Phytophthora meadii* causes crop loss from 10-90 percent.

(c) and (d) ICAR does not have an Institute exclusively for areca nut research. However, the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute carries out some research in areca nut. At its Regional Station at Vittal, the causal agent of the disease has been ascertained and control measures have been suggested.

Assistance to States for construction of Dams

1887. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for construction of dams in various States, especially from Government of Karnataka are lying pending due to paucity of funds as a result of which the States are unable to execute these schemes; and

(b) if so, assistance provided to the State Governments during the last three years for implementation of schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

*[English]***Rice Scam in Karnataka**

1889. SHRI D.V. SADANANDGOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has detected a rice scam in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the quantity of rice released to the Government of Karnataka during the last two years;

(c) whether utilisation certificate was submitted by the Government of Karnataka; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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): (a) The Government of Karnataka has detected a rice scam in Mangalore where an attempt was made to export rice, meant for Food for Work Programme.

(b) In the special component of Sampooma Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), under the programme referred to above, the allocation of rice was 5.30 lakh MTs and 6.79 lakh MTs during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government of Karnataka has furnished utilisation certificates against the quantity so far lifted during the last two years.

Utilization of Funds Meant for Eco-Development Scheme

1890. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount has been spent on eco-development scheme on Gir Range in Gujarat under National Park and Sanctuary Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the last three years together with utilization of funds;

(c) whether a World Bank Team visited Sasan (Gir Forest) to make an assessment of utilization of its aid; and

(d) if so, the details of observations of the World Bank in this regard and Government's reaction thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The extremely aided India Eco-development Project, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests was implemented at the Gir Sanctuary and National Park with a total cost of Rs. 33.79 Crores during 1997-98 to 2004-05 till June, 2004.

(b) Details of funds utilized during the last three years are given as under:

Component	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)			
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Total
Improved PA Management	113.93	51.20	42.25	207.38
Village Eco-development	236.55	424.34	621.41	1282.30
Environment Education & Awareness	13.51	6.42	3.67	23.60
Impact Monitoring & Research	43.15	30.04	1.67	77.86
Total	407.14	512.00	689.00	1591.14

(c) The World Bank Supervision Mission visited the Gir National Park during June 18-21, 2004 to supervise the progress of India Eco-development Project Gir National Park.

(d) The World Bank Supervision Mission has circulated its Aide Memoire dated July 15, 2004, with the following salient observations of World Bank are "PA management has made good use of project funding and

(b) Irrigation being a State subject the irrigation projects are planned formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources and as per their priorities. The Central Government is providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to such on going approved major/medium irrigation projects which are in an advanced stage of completion. During the last three years CLA of Rs. 8792.18 crore has been released to various States including Karnataka.

[*Translation*]

**Development of Agriculture Market
and Marketing System**

1888. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide a package for the regularization of competitive agriculture market, private and co-operative sectors and to develop a marketing system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures being adopted by the Government to safeguard the interest of small farmers keeping in view the importance of marketing business of agricultural products;

(d) whether the said scheme is likely to be applicable to the small farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) Under the existing APMC Act, State Government alone is empowered to initiate the process of setting up of markets for agricultural commodities in notified areas. Processing industry can not buy directly from the farmers. The farmer is restricted from entering into direct contract with any manufacturer as the produce is required to be

canalized through regulated markets. These restrictions are acting as a disincentive to farmers, trade and industries. The State Governments have, therefore, been advised to amend the APMC Act to allow direct marketing and contract farming and to permit setting up of competitive markets in private and cooperative sectors. A Model APMC Act has also been circulated by this Ministry to all the States to guide them in implementation of the suggested reforms. The Model Act enable any person, grower and local authority to establish new market in any area, removes compulsion on growers to sell their produce through existing regulated markets, allows establishment of direct purchase centres and farmers markets for direct sale, promote public private partnership in management and development of markets, establish special markets for commodities like onion, fruits, vegetables, flowers etc. This matter was further discussed at the national conference of State Ministers on 19.11.2004. The State Governments have been requested to complete the process of amending their APMC Act within a period of three months in overall national/State interest and more so in the interest of farmers.

The Ministry has also approved a new Central Sector Scheme on 20.10.2004 for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization. Under this Scheme, credit linked investment subsidy shall be provided on the capital cost of general or commodity specific infrastructure for marketing of agricultural commodities and for strengthening and modernization of existing agricultural markets, wholesale, rural periodic or in tribal areas. The Scheme is reform linked and assistance for development of infrastructure projects will be provided in those States/ Union Territories which permit setting up of agricultural markets in private and cooperative sectors and allow direct marketing and contract farming. Small farmers can also set up projects under this scheme.

The introduction of direct marketing, setting up of markets in the private and cooperative sector, rationalization of market fee, single window service, removal of commission agents, and integration of prices with future markets as envisaged in the model act circulated by this Ministry would provide an opportunity to the farmer to sell his agricultural produce in a market of his choice and realize better price.

related processes to strengthen protected area management, village eco-development, implementation of conservation education programmes, visitor management, adaptive research for better understanding of issues for informed decision making and participatory impact monitoring Forest Department is to be commended for continuous updating of good quality documentation materials for each visit of the missions including status report and special notes on topical subjects. Most of the actions agreed with the earlier mission have been accomplished". The Government of India concurs with these observations.

Interest on Loans to Sugar Mills

1891. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to reduce the interest rates on the loan provided to sugar mills by the Sugar Development Fund for revival of sick sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the said proposal;

(c) whether the sugar industry has demanded a reduction in the bank rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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): (a) and (b) The Government has revised the interest rate on the loans provided to sugar undertakings from the Sugar Development Fund to 2% less than the Bank rate prevailing on the date of disbursement of the instalment of loan w.e.f. 21.10.2004. A Gazette Notification has been issued vide GSR 687 (E) dated 21.10.2004 to this effect.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Punjab

1892. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that tourists are visiting Golden Temple and Durgiyana Temple in a large number;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance for the development of tourist spots in Amritsar has been provided to the Government of Punjab during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the financial assistance, if granted, was completely utilized during the said period; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the last 3 years, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 81.00 lakh has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, for development of tourist infrastructure in and around Amritsar during 2003-04.

(d) and (e) Utilisation Certificate for the first instalment of Rs. 23.30 lakh released for the project is awaited from the Department of Tourism, Government of Punjab.

[Translation]

Funds Spent on Training of Players

1893. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of players sent to foreign countries for training by the Government during the last three years;

(b) the criteria laid down for the selection;

(c) the number of functionaries of National Sports Federations with proven track record in sports who are representing the federations;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the annual expenditure incurred under various head on sports; and

(f) the percentage of sports budget spent on the training of players?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The number of players sent to foreign countries for training with Government assistance under different schemes of the Ministry is given below:

Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Assistance to National Sports Federation (NSF)	150	116	87
Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training	8	13	25
National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	-	5	8

(b) Under the scheme of assistance to national sports federations, selection of players/teams for training and participation in international events abroad is made by the Selection Committee constituted by the concerned NSFs based on the performance in national level championships/selection trials or ranking at the national level.

Under the scheme relating to Talent Search & Training, the proposals of sportspersons who fulfil the eligibility criteria *i.e.* who have acquitted or excelled the existing record or is Gold medallist of the last National Championship or is medallist of Asian/Commonwealth Games/Afro-Asian Games/Olympic Games/World Championship in the relevant category, *i.e.* Senior/Junior/Sub-junior, are considered by a Selection Committee under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Sports) in this Ministry.

Under the scheme of NSDF, the performance/excellence and chances of winning medals in major international events are among the criteria for selecting sportspersons for assistance from the Fund. The proposals received under NSDF are considered by the Executive Committee of the NSDF under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Youth Affairs and Sports.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected from all the National Sports Federations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The details of annual expenditure under various heads/schemes of Sports, during the last three years, is given in the enclosed statement.

(f) The percentage of expenses on training by this Ministry against Revised Estimates of Sports during the last 3 years have ranged from 3.36%-5.02%. The Sports Authority of India autonomous body of the Ministry is spending funds on training of players ranging from 80-95% of its budget on training under plan schemes and 29-44.8% under non plan schemes.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name	2001-02		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sports Authority of India	103.16	15.70	88.23	15.97	97.00	15.97
2.	Assistance to National Sports Federation	27.81	1.94	37.68	2.00	29.00	1.76
3.	Grants for Promotion of Sports & Universities & Colleges	6.76	-	6.15	-	10.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	4.00	2.70	3.00	2.70	4.07	2.90
5.	Grants for creation of Sports infrastructure including Rural Schools	12.11	-	11.62	-	18.60	-
6.	Grants for installation of Synthetic plying surfaces	3.85	-	1.21	-	2.00	-
7.	Incentive for promotion of Sports Activities	3.51	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Sports Scholarships scheme	4.00	-	3.44	-	3.97	-
9.	Rural Sports Programme	1.16	-	0.62	-	-	-
10.	National Sports Championship for Women	-	0.36	-	0.36	-	0.36
11.	National Welfare Fund for Sports persons	-	0.03	-	0.25	-	0.36
12.	Arjuna Awards	-	0.50	-	0.52	-	0.755
13.	National Physical Fitness Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Dronacharya Awards	-	0.13	-	0.17	-	0.15
15.	Exchange of Sports & Physical Education team Experts	-	-	-	-	0.0027	-
16.	Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training	2.33	-	0.04	-	0.10	-
17.	Afro-Asian Games	10.00	-	-	-	-	63.00
18.	National Sports Development Fund	0.25	-	-	-	0.20	-
19.	Grants NCC Jr. Division troops in Public/Residential Central Schools	-	0.10	-	0.04	-	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	-	-	0.05	-	0.06	-
21.	Pension to Meritorious Sports persons	-	-	0.20	-	6.90	-
22.	Promotion of Sports & Games in School	-	-	0.45	-	0.13	-
23.	All India Council of Physical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Promotion of Sports among disabled	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	State Sports Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Scheme for Dope Test	-	-	1.50	-	4.15	-
27.	Payment to CPWD for Arbitration award	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Evolution of Sports Scheme	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Special Award to winner international sports event	-	-	7.63	-	24.24	-
30.	North Eastern States	-	-	15.24	-	22.33	-
Total		178.96	21.46	177.06	22.01	222.7527	85.335

[English]

Promotion of Dairy and Horticulture in States by NDDB

1894. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has taken steps to promote dairy and horticulture in some States;

(b) if so, whether NDDB has made agreement with those States also;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NDDB proposes to make any agreement with Orissa in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The necessary Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) were executed for implementation of Dairy Development/Horticulture Project with some of the State Governments. Details of Agreements/MoUs signed by NDDB are enclosed as statement.

(d) and (e) No proposal, for assistance for Dairy Development/Horticulture Development, has been received from Government of Orissa.

Statement**Details of Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**

Name of the State	Agreement/ MoU Executed on	Activities to be undertaken
Karnataka	February 28, 2000	Dairy development, Herd improvement, FMD/brucellosis free zone, Horticulture terminal market, Rehabilitation of Karnataka Oil Federation Waste land development etc.
Karnataka	November 10, 2004	Dairy Development Productivity enhancement, Establishment of two dairy plants, Horticulture FMD control project etc.
Andhra Pradesh	July 24, 2004	Dairying Horticulture Revegetation of degraded waste land etc.
Kerala	March 27, 2004	Animal disease control project
Chhattisgarh	October 25, 2004	NDDDB will assist in Dairying, Milch animal distribution, Training, Establishment of R & D centre, Horticulture, Waste land development, Establishing infrastructure for dairying etc.

*[Translation]***Tree Plantation in Gram Panchayats**

1895. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to plant 20 lakh trees yearly in every gram panchayat of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of trees planted during the last three years and current year in every district and panchayat and the number out of them surviving at present alongwith the number which have got destroyed so far;

(d) whether any effective measures have been taken to make afforestation programme effective and for the conservation of trees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Under the Twenty Point Programme 1986, afforestation/tree planting activities are undertaken annually throughout the country, including in gram panchayats.

(c) The total number of trees planted during the last 3 years in the country are as under:

Year	Tree Plantation on Private Lands, No. of trees planted (in lakhs)	Area covered Public and Forests Lands (in Hectares)
2001-02	8613.39	919624
2002-03	8200.77	725910
2003-04	7611.33	844399

The Sample check of 1 year old plantations of 2002-03 commissioned in 50 sample districts of the country by the Ministry of Environment and Forests revealed average survival percentage between 54.45 percent and 92.76 percent due to varied factors, including biotic pressure, and climatic and edaphic conditions.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) to make it effective, the NAP is monitored in the following manner:-

- (i) The State-Level Coordination Committee of NAP monitors the implementation of projects under the Scheme at the State level.
- (ii) Mid-Term Evaluation of Forest Development Agency (FDA) projects through independent evaluators/institutions/organisations are undertaken at the level of FDA.
- (iii) Independent Mid-Term Evaluation of selected FDA projects are commissioned by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (iv) Senior officers of the State Forest Departments and the Ministry also undertake regular inspections of the projects area under NAP.

Promotion of FPI

1896. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to promote the food processing industries for the development of Northern and North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the measures being taken for the development of industries in this region;

(d) the details of schemes for Bihar and Jharkhand and the different shapes in which each of them is being implemented by the Government; and

(e) the details of schemes related to Food Processing Industries (FPI), State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e) Several Plan Schemes have been implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for promotion of food processing sector in the States including Bihar, Jharkhand and North Eastern States. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided for establishment and modernization of food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support for R & D, human resource development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries. These schemes are project-specific not State, area or sector specific. However, North Eastern Region is treated as difficult areas and therefore rate of assistance extended for the FPI projects/units is 33.33% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh as against 25% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas. Assistance at higher rate i.e. up to 50% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 4.00 crore is provided to the units engaged in processing of horticulture produce under the scheme of Mini Mission-IV which is applicable to North Eastern States, J & K, H.P. & Uttaranchal.

[English]

Non-Utilisation of Drought Relief Amount

1897. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaint regarding misutilisation of funds granted for drought relief works by the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith actual amount given, utilized and lapsed during the last three years; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with

administration of schemes for providing relief assistance for natural calamities. viz. Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and necessary information is being collected from that Ministry.

[Translation]

Enforcement of Environmental Laws

1898. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to vest power of enforcing environmental laws with the district magistrates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Certain powers and duties have already been entrusted to the District Magistrate/District Collector for enforcing appropriate provisions of environmental laws specifically under the Rules notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Presently, there is no such new proposal in this regard.

[English]

Construction of Hotels for Commonwealth Games

1899. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN:
SHRI HARISH NAGPAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct Five Star Hotels for the ensuing Commonwealth Games; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has no proposal to construct Five Star Hotels.

Sale of Bottled Water at High Premium in Hotels

1900. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some star category hotels and other establishments are selling bottled water at very high premium;

(b) if so, the average price being charged by them;

(c) whether the Government has constituted a Sub-Committee which has recommended fines on hotels and other establishments selling bottled water at high premium;

(d) if so, the recommendations of the said committee;

(e) whether the Government has penalised some hotels for overcharging the customers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (f) Sale of commodities in packaged form at or within MRP declared on the package at retail premises is regulated under the provisions of Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977. When action was taken by State enforcement authorities against Hotels and Restaurants for selling bottled water at a price higher than MRP, writs were filed by the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India and the National Restaurant Associations of India in Delhi High Court against such enforcement. The Hon'ble Delhi High court has granted stay to the members of the associations against any legal action under the said Rules in Civil Writ Petitions No. 6517/2003 and 9528/2003. The matter is therefore sub-judice.

Export of Raw Sugar

1901. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to export at least one million tonnes of white and raw sugar during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether this is more than the export during the previous year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a huge surplus stock of white sugar in the country;

(e) if so, the efforts being made to increase the export of sugar; and

(f) the details of the major buyers of sugar from India?

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): (a) to (c) Sugar is a freely exportable commodity and its exports are undertaken by the sugar factories as per their commercial prudence after assessment of position with regard to stock of sugar held by them, prospects of sugar production and requirement of sugar for consumption in the country, domestic and International price of sugar and other relevant factors including the provisions of the Exim policy.

(d) and (e) The stock of white sugar available in the country is sufficient to meet the consumption requirement for the sugar year 2004-2005.

(f) The details of major buyers of sugar from India are enclosed as statement.

Statement

Details of Major Buyers of Sugar from India

Sl.No.	Country
1	2
1.	Aden
2.	Afghanistan
3.	Bangladesh
4.	Belgium
5.	C.I.S.

1	2
6.	Dubai
7.	Ealman
8.	Egypt
9.	Eritrea
10.	France
11.	Georgia
12.	Indonesia
13.	Iraq
14.	Italy
15.	Jordan
16.	Kenya
17.	Korea
18.	Maldives
19.	Malaysia
20.	Myanmar
21.	Netherlands
22.	Philippines
23.	Pakistan
24.	Portugal
25.	Romania
26.	Singapore
27.	Somalia
28.	Spain
29.	Srilanka
30.	Tanzania
31.	Uganda
32.	U.A.E.
33.	U.S.A.
34.	Yemen
35.	Rwanda
36.	Senegal
37.	U.K.

Source: Coop. Sugar Journal Vol. 36 Sep. 2004 (No.1) Published by National Federation of Coop. Sugar Factories Ltd.

Progress of National Lake Conservation Plan

1902. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the progress of the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) meant for the revival of major lakes in the country is hampered due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the demands made by the each State and funds provided to them under NLCP; and

(c) the steps being proposed by the Government to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The conservation and management of lakes under National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) was initiated from June, 2001. Since then projects for conservation of 28 lakes in 6 States have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 146 crore. The details of the projects sanctioned are as follows:-

S.No.	Lakes	Approved cost	State
1.	Powai Lake (Mumbai)	Rs. 6.62 crore	Maharashtra
2.	9 lakes in Thane (Thane)	Rs. 2.53 crore	-do-
3.	Ooty Lake	Rs. 1.95 crore	Tamil Nadu
4.	Kodaikanal	Rs. 6.33 crore	-do-
5.	4 lakes of Bangalore namely, Vengalahnkere, Kamakshipalya Nagavara and Jarganahalli	Rs. 12.32 crore	Karnataka
6.	Bellandur Lake (Bangalore)	Rs. 5.542 crore	-do-
7.	Kotekere Lake (Bangalore)	Rs. 5.64 crore	-do-
8.	Bhishma (Gadag)	Rs. 2.50 crore	-do-
9.	Lal Bagh (Bangalore)	Rs. 1.66 crore	-do-
10.	Mansagar (Jaipur)	Rs. 24.72 crore	Rajasthan
11.	Rabindra Sarovar (Kolkata)	Rs. 6.96 crore	West Bengal
12.	Mirik (Darjeeling)	Rs. 4.00 crore	-do-
13.	4 lakes of Nainital District namely, Bhimtal, Sattal, Khurpatal, Naukuchiatal	Rs. 16.85 crore	Uttaranchal
14.	Naini Lake (Nainital)	Rs. 47.97 crore	-do-

A number of proposals other than those sanctioned have also been received from States for consideration under NLCP. The State Governments have been requested to provide prioritisation of lakes.

An outlay of Rs. 220 crore has been earmarked for NLCP, during the X Plan. The matter has been taken up, further for enhancement of the outlay keeping in view the requirement of funds during the X Plan.

Amendments to CRZ Notification, 1991

1903. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Governments have opposed the Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to re-examine the Coastal Regulatory Zone Notification, 1991;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether any expert committee has been set up in this regard: and

(e) if so, the composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Government has constituted an Expert Committee to carry out a quick but comprehensive review of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 in the light of findings and recommendations of all previous Committees, judicial pronouncements, representations of various stakeholders and suggest suitable amendments, if necessary, to make regulatory framework consistent with well established scientific principles of coastal zone management. The composition of the Committee is as follows:-

1.	Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai.	Chairman
2.	Prof. Bharat H. Desai, Associate Professor, International Legal Studies Division, School of International Studies, JNU New Delhi (Legal Expert on CRZ).	Member
3.	Prof. S. Ramachandran, Director Institute for Ocean Management Koodal Building, Anna University, Chennai (Marine Biologist/Biodiversity issues)	Member
4.	Dr. M. Baba, Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS), Post Box No. 7250, Akkulam, Thiruvananthapuram (Marine Geologist).	Member
5.	Prof. U. Sankar, Madras School of Economics, Anna University, Chennai (Environmental Economics).	Member
6.	Dr. Ms Janki B. Andharia, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (Socio-economic aspects).	Member
7.	Dr. Shailesh B. Nayak, Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad (Remote Sensing and GIS).	Member
8.	Shri P. Sunder, Department of Coastal Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai (Shore line change).	Member
9.	Prof. A.K. Maitra, Ex-Director, SPA & HOD, Deptt. of Environmental Planning, New Delhi (Regional Planning).	Member
10.	Dr. Mohan Joseph, Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Kochi.	Member
11.	Secretary, Department of Ocean Development, New Delhi.	Special Invitee
12.	Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi.	Special Invitee
13.	Additional/Joint Director, Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi.	Member Secretary

Development of Himalayas as Tourist Destinations

1904. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any growth in inbound tourists to India;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to help industry to sustain its growth;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote Himalayas as a tourist destination;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to promote tourism in Himalayas with China and Nepal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) There has been an estimated growth of 24% in foreign tourists arrivals to India during the year 2004 (January-November) as compared to same period of the year 2003.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to sustain the growth of tourism in India and the matter has been taken up with concerned agencies for liberalization of visa regime; augmenting air seat capacity and air connectivity; setting up of budget hotels; security to the tourist, etc. besides providing assistance to State Governments for infrastructure and project development.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism through its overseas offices undertakes various promotional activities for promoting the tourism products and tourist destinations in the country, including the Himalayan Region. Himalayas are being promoted through publicity and collateral material including brochures, CD etc.

(d) and (e) An agreement on co-operation in the field of Tourism had been signed between India and China during the year 2002, which *inter-alia* includes promoting the development of tourism between the two countries.

[*Translation*]

Participation of Female In National Games

1905. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing female coaches for various games in the country;

(b) the percentage of participation of female community at national level in the games; and

(c) the special projects being implemented by the Government to encourage games among the girls?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has employed 195 female coaches.

(b) The Government of India is implementing, through SAI, the following schemes specifically for participation of women sportspersons:-

(i) To promote sports among women, the National Sports Festival for Women is conducted from the grass root level to National level involving only Women sports-persons in 12 sports discipline. During 2003-04 in the National level festival, a total of 2366 women sports-persons participated from various States.

(ii) The women sports-persons also participated in the All India Rural Sports Tournament and North East Sports Festival, the percentage of women participation in these competitions during 2003-04 were 36.94% and 37.89% respectively.

(iii) Under the Sports Scholarship Scheme, 3261 women sportspersons were awarded scholarships to recognize their outstanding performance at National and State level and also to assist them for pursuing a career in sports and physical education.

(iv) With a view to arouse sports consciousness and encouragement of sports amongst women, the Government is implementing the scheme entitled "National Sports Championship for Women". Under the scheme, sports championships, involving women sports-persons are organised at block, district, State and National levels.

(c) The following sports promotional schemes to scout & nurture the talented sportspersons, male and female in the age group ranging from 8-25 years, are being implemented in the country by Sports Authority of India.

(i) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) (Male & Female)

- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC) (Male)
- (iii) Special Area Games (SAG) (Male & Female)
- (iv) SAI Training Centre (STC) (Male & Female)
- (v) Centre of Excellence (COX) (Male & Female)

Under the schemes, SAI annually conducts talent scouting through its Regional Centres, Sub-Centres and Units to select the best talent both in male and female category and admit them on residential and non-residential basis in 28 sports disciplines to impart systematic and scientific training helping them to achieve excellence at the national and international level.

Except Army Boys Sports Company Schemes (ABSC) which is meant exclusively for male trainees, a total of 9344 trainees were trained during 2003-04 in 28 disciplines, of which, 2754 were female trainees. The scheme-wise percentage of female trainees during 2003-04 is given as below:-

Name of Scheme	Males	Females	Total	% of Female
NSTC	1615	0515	2130	24.18
STC	3712	1753	5465	32.08
SAG	1015	0363	1378	26.34
COX	0248	0123	0371	33.15

Declining of Sugarcane Cultivation

1906. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gradual decline in the total land under sugarcane cultivation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps the Government proposes to take to increase the land under sugarcane cultivation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Area under sugarcane reached an all time record level of 4.41 million hectares in 2001-02 and then declined over subsequent years. The area under sugarcane declined to 4.36 million hectare and 4.00 million hectare in 2003-03 and 2003-04 respectively.

(b) to (e) The Government has no plan to increase area under sugarcane cultivation. An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted in 2003 in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution to address the problems faced by sugar industry. The IMG recommended crop diversification in line with the soil conditions and irrigation facilities and elimination of mismatch between sugarcane and sugar prices, as also between domestic and international sugar prices, taking into account the interests of the sugarcane growers and consumers. The Government advised the sugarcane growing States accordingly.

[English]

Ban on Poaching of Gigantic Dolphins

1907. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any drive to conserve endangered gigantic dolphins or shukshuks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of gigantic dolphins cited so far;

(c) whether the Government plans to declare it a protective specie and impose complete ban on their poaching;

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

(e) the other measures likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) For conservation of Dolphins following steps have been taken-

- * River Dolphin is included in the Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby getting the highest protection.

- * Export-Import Policy of Government of India puts total ban on the export of all species of wild animals and their products.
- * The trade of dolphin is regulated by the provisions of Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of flora and fauna (CITES) to which India is a signatory.
- * State Governments have notified important habitats of dolphin as National Parks and Sanctuaries.

The information about census and citings of Dolphins are maintained at the level of concerned State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Dolphins are already included in the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby giving them the highest degree of protection. There is a complete ban on their killing.

(e) The responsibility of protection and management of wildlife and their habitats lies with the State Governments. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to the States for conservation of Dolphins in the areas notified as protected areas.

Changes in Indian Easements Act

1908. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to bring changes in Indian Easements Act to protect the depleting ground water reserves;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to ban extraction of ground water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under the Environment (Protection)

Act, 1986 has taken following steps to regulate and control the development of ground water:-

- (i) It has notified 11 critical areas namely, South district of NCT of Delhi, South West District of NCT of Delhi, Yamuna Flood Plain Area of NCT of Delhi, Municipal Corporation area of Faridabad and Ballabgarh, Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad, Ludhiana City in Punjab, Union Territory of Diu, Jhotwara block of Jaipur district of Rajasthan, Haldia Industrial Complex in Medinipur District of West Bengal, Gandhinagar Taluk of Gujarat and Gurgaon Town and adjoining industrial area of Haryana on consideration of over exploitation of ground water resources.
- (ii) It has also notified 32 over-exploited areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for registration of ground water structures.
- (iii) In 673 over-exploited and 425 dark/critical area in the country, State Pollution Control Boards and Ministry of Environment & Forests obtain No Objection Certificate (NOC) from CGWA for any new industry/projects. A pre-condition for any permission is the mandatory adoption of rain water harvesting system by the industry/project for ground water recharge.
- (iv) On similar lines, other developmental projects located in Coastal Regulation Zone obtain NOC from CGWA as pre-requisite for environment clearance.
- (v) The CGWA has issued directions to Group Housing Societies, Institutes, Hotels, Industries, Farm Houses etc., in the notified areas of Delhi, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad to adopt rain water harvesting system.

Besides, a Model Bill has also been circulated to all States/Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have enacted and implemented the ground water legislation.

ILO Convention 182

1909. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has not ratified the ILO Convention 182 on child labour;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of countries that have ratified the same; and

(d) by when the convention is likely to be ratified by India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. India ratifies ILO Conventions only when the relevant national laws and practice are in conformity with the provisions of the Conventions. Convention 182 on Child Labour requires that a ratified member country will take immediate and effective measures to prohibit and eliminate worst forms of child labour. Inter Ministerial and tripartite consultations were held for evolving a consensus on the issues involved in deciding upon the ratification of the Convention 182. Ratification would follow the consensus building exercise and the necessary amendment to National laws & practice.

A total of 150 countries have ratified the ILO convention 182.

[Translation]

Setting up of Water Testing Laboratories

1910. **SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to set up water testing laboratory in each district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from certain States regarding setting up of water testing laboratory in each district;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking

Water Mission set up under the Ministry of Rural Development envisages setting up of one water testing laboratory in each district in the country for water quality testing and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4 lakh for district laboratory in each district is provided under the above scheme. So far, the Government of India has sanctioned 430 district level laboratories for water testing under this programme. Proposals for setting up district water quality testing laboratories where the same are not available, have been received by the Ministry of Rural Development from Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

[English]

Poultry Processing Plants

1911. **SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:**
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Poultry Processing Plants set up in various parts of the country during each of the last three years and thereafter; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to set up more Poultry Processing Plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not itself set up Food Processing Plants including Poultry Processing Plants. However it does provide financial assistance for setting up/expansion/modernization of food processing plants including Poultry Processing Plants. The number of Poultry Processing Plants assisted by the Ministry during the last three years and thereafter are given as under:-

Year	Number of Plants
2001-02	4 (including 2 expansion projects)
2002-03	1
2003-04	2 (including 1 for modernization of existing plant)
2004-05 (till date)	1

**Inclusion of Additional Crops Under Price
Stabilization Fund**

1912. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the Government of Kerala to include additional crops like pepper, ginger, cashew, turmeric, arecanut, coco, clove, vanilla, cardamom etc. to the list of price stabilization fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved the setting up of a Price Stabilization Fund in the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, for the benefit of the growers of Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Tobacco. No representation has been received by the Department of Commerce from the Government of Kerala to include additional crops like pepper, ginger, cashew, turmeric, arecanut, coco, clove, vanilla, cardamom etc. under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF). However, a request to widen the scope and dimension of the Price Stabilization Fund was made in a note submitted by the Government of Kerala to a multidisciplinary Central Team headed by Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, deputed by Government of India to assess the agriculture situation in Kerala. The multi-disciplinary Team has recommended review of the PSF scheme to make it more effective for helping the farmers in times of distress. An Expert Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Adviser, Planning Commission to review the Price Stabilization Fund Scheme and make it more useful and attractive to the growers. The report of the Committee is awaited. The Terms of Reference of this Committee do not cover widening the PSF Scheme to include other commodities.

[Translation]

Possibilities of Food Processing Industries

1913. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
PATIL:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to find out possibilities of food processing industries in the States;

(b) if so, the name of States and the food items in which such possibilities are there;

(c) the average production of this produce used in these items are being produced in these States;

(d) the details of assistance or steps taken by the Government to set up food processing industries in these States after finding out the possibilities in this regard; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e) In the country, there exists possibilities for food processing sector due to availability of large quantity of agricultural raw material base. Keeping this fact in view, several Plan Schemes have been implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for promotion of food processing sector. These schemes are project specific not State, area or sector specific. Under these schemes financial assistance is provided for establishment and modernization of the food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support for R & D, human resource development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of food processing industries. The rate of assistance for establishment/modernization of food processing units is 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas and 33.33% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh in difficult areas. The other major scheme of food parks provides for assistance up to Rs. 4.00 crore, for specified common facilities at the rate of 25% and 33.33% of project cost in the general and difficult areas respectively. An amount of Rs. 110 crore has been allocated for expenditure under the said schemes during 2004-05. Besides assistance to HRD/R&D institutions and establishments/modernization of FPI units, 47 food parks in different parts of the country have been approved. State Governments have been advised to undertake comprehensive surveys/studies so as to facilitate formulation of food processing policies and an action plan for development of food processing industries. Accordingly, the Government of U.P. had undertaken a study and got prepared a master action plan.

Promotion of Sports in Jharkhand

1914. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for promoting sports in Jharkhand and the name of academies established for the purpose: and

(b) the details of remarkable achievements made in this field during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) 'Sports' is a State subject and promotion of sports is the responsibility of respective States. However, the Government of India through its various schemes and the schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI), augments the efforts of the State Govt. in promotion of sports all over the country. Under the Scheme for 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure', the Ministry has sanctioned four projects in Jharkhand as on 01.12.2004. Details are placed at

statement enclosed. Under the Scheme for 'Grant for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces', the Ministry has assisted the Installation of Synthetic Athletic Track at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. However no proposal for setting up of a State Sports Academy has been received by the Ministry from Jharkhand.

In order to select the talented sports persons in various sports disciplines from the State of Jharkhand, SAI is implementing the following schemes:-

(a) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)

(b) Special Area Games Scheme (SAG)

Under the above schemes, SAI has adopted/ established five schools at Gumla, Ranchi, Dhanbad, Khunti and Mesra and a SAG Centre at Ranchi.

The Sports Promotional Schemes implemented by SAI in the State of Jharkhand has produced a number of talented sportspersons who have excelled at National and International level in the disciplines like Hockey, Archery and volleyball.

Statement*Scheme For Grant For Creation of Sports Infrastructure*

Jharkhand (Approved projects pending for completion) Status as on 1.12.2004

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.I. No.	Name of the project/location with implementing Agency	Amount approved in principle with date	Amount released with date	Balance payable	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Additional facilities in the District Sports Complex, Hazaribagh by State Government No. F. 103-1/2001-SP.I	35.452 (7.5.2002)	30.00 4.10.2004	70.00	UC/CC awaited
2.	Swimming Pool category-III and Indoor Stadium category-II in the District Sports Complex, Hazaribagh by State Government No. F. 103-2/2002-SP.I	64.548 24.9.2003			-do-
3.	Indoor Stadium category-II at Barhi, Distt. Hazaribagh by State Government No. F. 103-3/2002-SP.I	42.85 31.3.2003	-	42.85	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Indoor Stadium at Ramgarh, Distt. at Hazaribagh by State Government No. F. 103-4/2002-SP.I	60.00 24.9.2003	-	60.00	-do-

List of NGOs Assisted Under the Scheme of Grant For Installation of Synthetic playing Surfaces

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Purpose	Amount released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Instalment	Remarks
2002-2003					
	Nil				
2003-2004					
	Tata Steel Sports Foundation, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Installation of Synthetic Athletic Track	100.00	1st instalment of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs on 8.8.2003 and 2nd instalment of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs on 19.3.2004	UC received and project completed.

[English]

Tourism Development in Karnataka

1915. SHRI NARSINGRAO H. SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of tourism potential in Karnataka particularly in Bidar District; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided to the State Government during the current year for the development of such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development and promotion of places of tourist spots/interest is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations including the State of Karnataka. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides funds for development of different tourist places on the

basis of field visits/consultation with the States/UT Administrations concerned.

During the year 2004-05, four project proposals for an amount of Rs. 83.07 lakh have been sanctioned till 30.11.2004.

Cultivable Land

1916. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of farmers in the country and the number out of them having less than 2 acres of cultivable land, State-wise, particularly in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to provide electricity, irrigation facilities, manure and seeds free of cost to these poor farmers;

(c) if so, the details of the same, State-wise, particularly in Karnataka;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) According to the Agricultural Census, 1995-96, the total number of farmers (operational holdings) in the country was 115.58 million. The number of farmers with operational holdings of less than one hectare of land (2.471 acres) in Karnataka was 2.61 million. State-wise figures on this are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (e) Farmers in different States derive benefit of input subsidy under various schemes. Studies have shown that small and marginal farmers also derive benefits from farm subsidy. According to one study, the combined share of marginal and small farmers in total subsidy in Indian agriculture in 1999-2000 was 36%, which is the same as their share in total operated land area. The study also found that the per hectare subsidy was the lowest in large farms, implying that there was no discrimination between farmers according to size classes in regard to agriculture subsidy.

Statement

*State-wise Number of holdings, below 1.00 ha.
(marginal holders as per Agricultural Census 1995-96)*

(in '000)

S.No.	States/UTs	Marginal
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21
3.	Assam	1669
4.	Bihar	11344
5.	Goa	57
6.	Gujarat	1034
7.	Haryana	815
8.	Himachal Pradesh	556

1	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1041
10.	Karnataka	2610
11.	Kerala	5918
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3878
13.	Maharashtra	4266
14.	Manipur	69
15.	Meghalaya	72
16.	Mizoram	28
17.	Nagaland	9
18.	Orissa	2145
19.	Punjab	204
20.	Rajasthan	1611
21.	Sikkim	24
22.	Tamil Nadu	5951
23.	Tripura	247
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16237
25.	West Bengal	5003
26.	A & N Islands	2
27.	Chandigarh	1
28.	D & N Haveli	7
29.	Daman & Diu	3
30.	Delhi	21
31.	Lakshadweep	9
32.	Pondicherry	26
All India		71179

Condition of ESI Dispensaries

1917. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the pathetic condition of Employees State Insurance Dispensaries;

(b) if so, whether any policy has been formulated to revamp all dispensaries in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) The condition of ESI dispensaries and their working is generally satisfactory.

(b) and (c) The ESI Corporation has provided the basic equipments to the dispensaries under the Action Plans, on the request of various State Governments and has requested all the State Governments to rationalize the network of State run dispensaries and hospitals to make them more service-oriented and viable.

(d) Does not arise.

Transit and Storage Shortages

1918. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the norms of FCI transit and storage shortages above 0.5 percent are to be treated as dereliction of duty and responsibility is to be fixed and recoveries effected and action taken in this regard is to be reported every month;

(b) if so, the reasons for not reporting the same on monthly basis;

(c) the details of cases where the transit loss was above 0.5 percent and the huge amount towards such losses was regularised without recovering the same from 1982-83 to 1990-2000;

(d) whether there is any proposal to recover the amount from officials concerned; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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): (a) and (b) No norms and fixed by the FCI for

storage and transit losses. As per existing instructions each case of storage and transit losses is to be investigated considering the factors responsible, including dereliction of duty by the officials, for fixing accountability.

(c) to (e) During the years 1982-83 to 1999-2000 storage and transit losses were regularized after investigation, as per the extant instructions. Regularization of operational losses is a continuous process. Recoveries are effected from the persons found responsible for losses, apart from appropriate disciplinary action, as per the Staff Regulations/Vigilance procedures.

[Translation]

Scheme to Promote Tourism

1919. SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase is expected in tourism world wide;

(b) if so, the schemes being prepared by the Government to take the advantage of this increase;

(c) whether the Government is considering any project to popularise such games/sports which are related to ancient culture and religion to attract tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) World Tourism Organisation in their bulletin titled "WTO World Tourism Barometer" released in October, 2004 has estimated a growth of 12% in international tourist arrivals during the first eight months of the current year.

(b) An extensive internet campaign launched by the Government coinciding with the mass media exercise in International press and International TV besides organizing road shows for marketing and promoting India as a favoured destination in the tourist generating markets overseas has resulted in an estimated increase of 24.0% and 36.9% in tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings in India respectively during the year 2004 (January-November) as compared to the same period of the previous year.

(c) and (d) Development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

extends financial assistance for tourism related projects, which are identified in consultation with the State Governments. No projects have been received from the State Governments to popularize any games/sports, which are related to ancient culture and religion.

[English]

Scheme for Promotion of Sports and Welfare of Youth in U.P.

1920. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted the proposals for construction of athletics tracks, indoor stadium and sports academy in the State;

(b) if so, the date on which the said proposals submitted;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(e) the details of the schemes for promotion of sports and welfare of youth implemented in the State at present;

(f) the amount spent thereon during the last three years and current year; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to promote said activities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government

of Uttar Pradesh has submitted proposals for creation of athletic tracks and indoor stadium under the schemes of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure and Grants for installation of Synthetic Surfaces.

(c) and (d) The scheme-wise and year-wise status of the proposals under the above two schemes is as given in the statement-I.

(e) to (g) The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is operating in 61 districts in Uttar Pradesh for Promotion of Youth welfare and development. The amounts spent by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan during last 3 years in Uttar Pradesh is enclosed as statement-II.

The National Service Scheme is operating in Uttar Pradesh for welfare and development of student youth. The expenditure incurred by National Service Scheme in Uttar Pradesh is enclosed as statement III.

For promotion of sports, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has three SAI training centres, one National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), one Centre of Excellence (COX) and two centres for Special Area Games (SAG). The expenditure incurred on sports promotional activities is as under:

Year	Amount
2001-02	Rs. 2,94,88,299/-
2002-03	Rs. 6,96,09,660/-
2003-04	Rs. 8,89,84,652/-

Statement-I

Status of proposals received under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 30.11.2004)

S.No.	Proposal	Status
1	2	3
2001-2002		
1.	Indoor Stadium (Cat.III) at Vill. Chillupur, Azamgarh	Central assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs approved on 24.12.2003 with estimated cost of Rs. 43.49 lakhs

1	2	3
2.	Indoor Stadium (Cat.III) at Gudha Village, Lalitpur	Central assistance of Rs. 14.415 lakhs approved on 11.2.2003 with estimated cost of Rs. 28.83 lakh
3.	Indoor Stadium (Cat.III) at Vill. Pahargaow, Distt. Jaloun	Central assistance of Rs. 15.57 lakhs approved on 11.2.2003 with estimated cost of Rs. 31.14 lakh
4.	Outdoor Stadium (Cat.I) at Acharya Raghuber Nagar, Kanpur	Central assistance of Rs. 18.00 lakhs approved on 8.1.2002 with estimated cost of Rs. 62.22 lakhs
2002-2003		
5.	Indoor Hall for Volleyball at sports College, Lucknow.	Deficiencies conveyed to the State Government on 23.7.2004.
6.	Indoor Hall for Judo at Sports College, Lucknow.	Deficiencies conveyed to the State Government on 3.1.2003.
7.	Outdoor Stadium (Cat.I) at Kalhatt, Distt. Mirzapur	Central assistance of Rs. 15.215 lakhs on 30.9.2003 with estimated cost of Rs. 30.43 lakhs
8.	Indoor Stadium (Cat.III) at Vill Pijokhere, Distt. Muzaffarnagar.	Central assistance of Rs. 15.215 lakhs on 30.9.2003 with estimated cost of Rs. 39.04 lakhs
9.	Outdoor Stadium (Cat.II) at Bhisikuri, Distt. Mirzapur	Central assistance of Rs. 15.00 lakhs approved on 29.7.2004 with estimated cost of Rs. 44.36 lakhs.
10.	Indoor Stadium at Lucknow by U.P. Badminton Association.	Rejected on 26.7.2004
2003-2004		
11.	Indoor Stadium at Akkha Mathura by Gram Vikas Kalyan Sanstha	Deficiencies conveyed on 19.8.2004
12.	Indoor Stadium (Cat.III) at Vill. Simraboripur Bareilly	To be placed before the GIA Committee's meeting.
13.	Indoor Stadium (Cat.I) at Ghaziabad	Central assistance of Rs. 60.00 lakhs approved on 20.2.2004 with estimated cost of Rs. 127.00 lakh
14.	Indoor Stadium (cat. I) at Safai, Etawah	Central assistance of Rs. 60.00 lakhs approved on 17.12.2003 with estimated cost of Rs. 124.00 lakhs

1	2	3
15.	Outdoor stadium cat. I at Safai, Etawah	Central assistance of Rs. 18.00 lakhs approved on 17.12.2003 with estimated cost of Rs. 37.60 lakhs.
16.	Multipurpose Indoor Stadium at Mathura	Deficiencies conveyed to the State Government on 1.9.2004.
2004-2005		
17.	Indoor Stadium at Etah by Sumer Memorial Rural Welfare Society	To be placed before the GIA Committee meeting.

Status of proposals received under the Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Surfaces from 2001-2002 to 2004-2005 (as on 30.11.2004.)

S.No.	Proposals	Status
2001-2002		
	Nil	
2002-2003		
	Nil	
2003-2004		
1.	Synthetic Athletic Track at Safai, Etawah	Rs. 1.00 crore approved in Principle on 20.1.2004 with estimated cost of Rs. 3.82 crores.
2004-05		
	Nil	

Statement II

Amount spent by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan in Uttar Pradesh during last 3 years

Year	Amount
2001-02	Rs. 2,97,60,005/-
2002-03	Rs. 3,44,21,551/-
2003-04	Rs. 5,77,80,161/-

Statement III

Expenditure incurred by National Service Scheme in Uttar Pradesh during last 3 years

Year	Amount
2001-02	Rs. 2,44,12,500/-
2002-03	Rs. 2,03,43,750/-
2003-04	Rs. 2,08,86,250/-

Arrears of Payment to Hospital by ESIC

1921. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy arrears of payment to the Hospitals by the ESI Corporation in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per Agreement entered between the ESI Corporation and State Governments under Section 58 (3) of the ESI Act, ESI Corporation pays 90% of its share of expenditure for providing medical benefit to the State Governments in advance in four quarterly instalments and full and final payment is paid on receipt of audited certificates of Accounts by AG from the respective State Governments.

The State Government of Kerala has been paid the first three quarters of Advance on Account Payment for the financial year 2004-2005 and fourth quarter instalment will become due in the month of January 2005 only. The full and final payments for the financial year 1993-94, 1995-96, 1996-97, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003 & 2003-2004 could not be finalized due to non-receipt of audited certificate/clarification on audit certificate from the Government of Kerala.

[Translation]

Development of New Variety of Cotton

1922. SHRI KHIREN RIJJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research have developed a new variety of insect free non-transgenic cotton; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Polluting Industries in Uttar Pradesh

1923. SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the industries in Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh are running without observing environmental norms;

(b) if so, whether State Pollution Control Board has conducted any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any Central Pollution Control Committee has visited or proposed to visit Kanpur to assess the factual position; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Some of the Tanneries and Chemical units of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh are not complying with the prescribed environmental norms.

(b) and (c) The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) has been regularly monitoring the performance of pollution control facilities of industries in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh and has also conducted random surprise inspections. UPPCB has issued show-case notices and contemplating action against 18 tanneries and five chemical units in Kanpur.

(d) and (e) In Kanpur, the Central Pollution Control Board has taken up several studies such as inventorisation of Tanneries, studies on status of pollution measures taken by the chemical industries, performance evaluation of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), water quality monitoring in river Ganga and ground water monitoring in identified areas.

Promotion of Bamboo

1924. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States including Madhya Pradesh have sent any proposals/projects regarding promotion of bamboo and its growth etc. to the Union Government for clearance during the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations to be covered thereunder, State-wise; and

(c) by when the Union Government proposes to clear schemes and release funds for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal for rehabilitation and plantation of bamboo covering an area of 2,46,112 hectare over a period of five years at a total cost of Rs. 183.05 crore was received from Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) There is no scheme in the Ministry of Environment and Forests whereunder the proposed project could be funded. However, project proposal received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for consideration.

[English]

Hospitals for Beedi Workers

1925. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned establishment of hospitals for beedi workers in the country including West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the establishments sanctioned till date, State-wise;

(c) whether all these hospitals have been made functional; and

(d) if not, the present status of each sanctioned hospital project?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Government has so far sanctioned 6 hospitals for beedi workers under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in the country. Of these, three hospitals at Mysore (Karnataka), Gurusaijanj (Uttar Pradesh) and Dhuliyani (West Bengal) became functional in years 1978, 1989 and 2001 respectively. Remaining three hospitals i.e. at Biharsharif (Bihar), sanctioned in April 2001, Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) and Mukkudal (Tamil Nadu), sanctioned by the Committee for Non-plan Expenditure (CNE) in September 2001 are

at advanced stages of construction. Out Patient Departments (OPDs) have started working in hospitals at Bihar Sharif and Mukkudal. In addition to above one T.B. hospital at Karma, which was set up under the Mica Mines Workers Welfare Fund, was transferred to Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in February 1989.

Payment of MSP

1926. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of paddy is properly implemented during the procurement of paddy in the current kharif season?

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): The Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies procure paddy conforming to Fair Average Quality specifications from farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) to offer remunerative prices and to check distress sale. The FCI and State Governments have been advised to open sufficient number of purchase centres for procurement of paddy. They have also been advised to give wide publicity through print and audio visual media, village fairs, panchayats, Agriculture Extension Service/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc. to inform the farmers about the minimum support operations, location and facilities provided at the purchase centres etc. In order to monitor closely the price support operations, special control rooms are set up by the Food Corporation of India, State Governments and by the Ministry.

National Co-operative Development Corporation

1927. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion of National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) is under consideration of the Government in order to provide a thrust to the co-operative sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of problems being faced by the co-operative sector and measures taken by the Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The National Co-operative Development Corporation Act 1962 has been amended through the NCDC (Amendment) Act, 2002 which came into effect from 16.9.2002. The amendment to the NCDC Act enables, diversification of the NCDC activities in the areas of livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry sericulture, horticulture and service sectors. Now, NCDC is able to undertake direct financing to cooperative institutions against security without State/Central Government guarantee. Also, the NCDC can augment its resources by receiving gifts, donations, grants from Government or any other agency in India and abroad.

(c) The existing problems being faced by the cooperatives sector concerns the vital aspects of working of co-operatives like lack of democratic functioning, professional management, accountability to members, timely and professional audit, timely conduct of general body meetings and election etc. These are being proposed to be addressed through a constitutional amendment as per the Common Minimum Programme of the Government.

Encroachments on Reserved Forests

1928. SHRI MANI CHARENAMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the Government of Manipur has violated the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order by encroaching upon the Reserved Forests namely Langol Reserved Forest for construction of Game Village and Imphal Capital Project in the years 1999 and 2004;

(b) if so, the area of Reserved Forests in Manipur lost as a result thereof during the said period;

(c) whether any tribal village in Langol Reserved Forests were served eviction order in the name of improvement of Reserved Forests and security point of view; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Langol Reserved Forest has not been encroached upon for construction of National Game Village or Imphal Capital Project in Manipur.

(c) and (d) Eviction order were served by the State Government of Manipur on 524 families who had encroached upon Langol Reserved Forest.

Promotion of Horticulture in Orissa

1929. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote horticulture in Orissa;

(b) if so, the schemes sponsored by the Union Government for the purpose; and

(c) the assistance sanctioned under these schemes to the State during the last three years and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Govt. is promoting horticulture sector in Orissa.

(b) The Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Macro Management in Agriculture- Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts' through Work Plan". Besides, a Central Sector Scheme on "Integrated Development of Horticulture in Tribal/Hilly Areas" is being implemented in Districts Keonjhar, Koraput and Gajapati since 2002-03.

(c) The Assistance sanctioned under these schemes are as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Macro-Management	IDH (Tribal Scheme)
2002-03	1200.00	78.80
2003-04	1980.31	99.75
2004-05	2300.00 (Allocation)	133.30

[Translation]

National Food Training Management Institutes

1930. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Food Training Management Institutes in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open new Institutes during the current year;

(c) if so, the names of the States where new Institutes are likely to be opened; and

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on opening of such institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) There is no National Food Training Management Institution in the country. Moreover, the Government does not propose to open such an Institute during the current year.

[English]

Funds to NGOs

1931. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have defrauded the Government of over Rs. 3.2 crores through grant-in-aid since the last four years as reported in the *Statesman* dated September 20, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of NGOs to whom his ministry provided funds during the last four years;

(d) whether inspite of non furnishing of utilization certificates, such NGOs were provided funds; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) A List of NGOs who were given grant of Rs. 1 lakh or above during 2000-01 to 2003-04 is placed as statement.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Statement

List of NGOs Given Grants, Exceeding Rs. One Lakh During 2000-01

S.No.	Name & Complete address of organization	Amount released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Purpose of Grant
1	2	3	4
1.	R.K. Mission Ashram Narendrapur, Distt. 24 Parganas, West Bengal	6.93	Publication, Office expenses evaluation panelwise & on account of salaries & allowances.
2.	Gandhigram Rural Instt. Dindigul, Distt. Gandhigram-624302 Tamil Nadu	5.21	-do-
3.	Literacy House, P.O Manas Nagar Kanpur Road, Lucknow-226023	2.12	-do-
4.	Indian Instt. of Youth Welfare, 134, Shivaji Nagar, Nagpur-440001	2.96	-do-

1	2	3	4
Promotion of Adventure			
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Sec. Adventure Club of Andhra Pradesh inside Youth Welfare Complex, Behind Youth Hostel, Secunderabad.		4,66,163
Bihar			
1.	Ms. Bachendri Pal, Trustee, Jovtar Steel Adventure Foundation, Jamshedpur.		2,88,331
Chandigarh			
1.	The President National Adventure Club (India) Chandigarh, Room No. 13, Karuna Sadan, Chandigarh		7,50,000
Delhi			
1.	President, Indian Adventure & Mountaineering Association, G-266, Nanak Pura, New Delhi		34,05,715
2.	Secy. Youth Adventure Club, CR Park, New Delhi		3,54,375
3.	Hony, Secy. Ramjas Sports & Mountaineering Institute, New Delhi		1,57,20
4.	Fd. LT. Kamal Singh Oberh, Dte of AF Adventure Air Hq. R.K. Puram, New Delhi		4,87,500
5.	IMF, New Delhi		28,12,292
6.	Director, Bharat Scouts & Guides, New Delhi		2,76,750
7.	Convenor, Sri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi		5,50,250
Haryana			
1	Principal Salwan Public School, Gurgaon, Haryana		1,50,000
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Baba Narindra Paul, Secy. Vashisht Rishi Sanstha, Distt. Kullu Himachal Pradesh		2,50,000
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Society for Natural Resource, Cultural & Human Environment, Bhopal		1,46,250
Maharashtra			
1.	Everest Committee, Everest India, 98, Shivaji Road, Mumbai.		2,50,000
2.	Youth Alpiners C/O Sh. Zuzer Rangwala, ABDE Vitha, 99, Swami Vivekananda Road, Mumbai		11,25,000
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Director, Folk Arts Research Centre, Chennai		1,08,000

1	2	3	4
2.	Director, Nehru Bal Bhavan, Chennai		1,50,000
	Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Principal, Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, UP		9,14,000
2.	President, National Mountaineering Club, Nainital		2,51,625
	West Bengal		
1.	Secy. Giridoot Chandan Nagar, Distt. Hooghly		9,87,500
2.	Hony Secy. General, Sea Explorers instt. Calcutta		6,78,438
3.	Secy. Himalayan Medical Camp, Calcutta		15,00,000

Funds have been released to the voluntary organizations mentioned above for promoting the spirit of Venture and risk-taking among the youth by organizing trekking, high altitude mountaineering, jungle trekking, para-sailing, para-gliding, rock climbing, long distance swimming and similar other programmes on land, water and air.

Special Scheme for Youth of Backward Tribes

	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Vijaya Voluntary Organisation, Mahabubnagar		1,34,155/-
	Biher		
1.	Koylanchal Sarnik Jan Kalyan Kendra, Dhanbad		1,10,625/-
2.	Sarwangin Vikas Sansthan, Saran		1,34,155/-
3.	Banwashi Sewashram Sangh, Sahibganj		1,97,810/-
	Karnataka		
1.	Gramin Mahila Vikas Karya Samiti, Bidar.		1,39,008/-
	Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Arti Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal.		1,04,700/-
2.	Jai Bharti Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Jabalpur.		1,33,350/-
3.	Darshani Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Morena		1,51,500/-
4.	Jagrati Mahila Samiti, Jabalpur.		1,33,350/-
	Manipur		
1.	Integrated Rural Dev. Agency, Thoubal.		1,61,100/-
	New Delhi		
1.	Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, New Delhi.		1,26,560/-
2.	Shri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi.		8,11,406/-

1	2	3	4
	Rajasthan		
1.	Sdiwasi Sanskritik Seva Sansthan, Jaipur.		2,40,562/-
2.	Sarvodya Public Welfare Council, Kota.		1,94,060/-
	Tamil Nadu		
1.	Singampatty Grama Munnetra Saxyam Selvam Forum, Sivaganga.		2,06,550/-
2.	Social Dev. Education Trust, Virudhunagar.		1,49,060/-
	Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Purwanchal Social Development Society, Ghaziabad.		1,16,435/-
2.	Rajwanti Devi Mahila Seva Sansthan, Gazipur.		1,99,250/-
3.	Paryabaran Suraksha Sansthan, Deoria		1,33,970/-
4.	Bhartiya Shiksha Prasara Samiti, Aligarh.		1,99,690/-
5.	National Youth Talent Society, Deoria.		1,29,695/-
6.	Adarsh Sanskritik Satsang Kala Kendra, Unnao		1,31,345/-
7.	Devta Khadi Gram Udyog Sawtha, Bulandshar.		1,16,100/-
8.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Sultanpur.		1,49,060/-
9.	Poonam Vikas Sansthan, Faizabad.		1,73,905/-
10.	Pawan Sewa Sansthan, Gonda.		1,49,060/-
	West Bengal		
1.	Pakuria Friends Association, Howrah.		1,47,655/-
	Training of Youth		
	Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Prayatna, J.P. Nagar		1,26,560/-
2.	Gramin Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki.		1,31,345/-
3.	Dhanvantry Bal Vikas Samiti, Ghaziabad		1,01,250/-
4.	Purwanchal Social Development Society, Ghazipur		1,33,968/-
5.	Aragami Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow.		1,33,965/-
6.	Pragatisheel Udyog Samiti, Lucknow.		1,30,310/-
7.	Saraswati Seva Ashram, Gonda.		1,25,700/-
8.	Akhil Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Samiti, Etah.		1,99,685/-
9.	Sarv Hitkari Jan Seva Sansthan, Aligarh		1,74,375/-

1	2	3	4
10.	The Institute for Men & Women, Allahabad.		1,35,000/-
11.	Radha Sewa Samiti, Ghaziabad.		1,49,060/-
12.	Jagriti Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Allahabad.		1,38,935/-
13.	Adarsh Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Allahabad.		1,38,900/-
14.	Saryagani Gramodyog Sansthan, Allahabad.		1,16,812/-
15.	Shiksha Mahila Samiti, Basti.		1,89,560/-
16.	Yuva Shakti Shiksha Sewa Sanstha, Etah.		1,26,560/-
17.	Ashwani Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Ghaziabad.		1,97,810/-
18.	Khadi Gramodyog Ashram, Moradabad.		1,52,035/-
19.	Shaleen Electronics Training Institute, Etah.		1,15,310/-
20.	Institute for Socio Cultural & Rural Dev., Unnao.		1,97,810/-
21.	Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti, Farrukhabad.		1,49,060/-
22.	Awadh Sewa Sansthan, Pratapgarh.		1,97,810/-
23.	Purwanchal Gramin Sanstha, Gorakhpur.		1,97,810/-
24.	Rashtriya Vikas Sewa Samiti, Sultanpur.		1,97,810/-
25.	Gramin Mahila Avom Bal Vikas Sansthan, Sultanpur.		1,49,060/-
26.	Sanjay Gandhi Bal Vikas Kendra, Gonda.		1,90,500/-
27.	Jan Kalyan Samiti, Gonda.		1,49,060/-
28.	Jyoti Vidya Mandir, Gonda.		1,49,060/-
29.	Bheem Rao Ambedkar Bal Vikas Kendra, Gonda.		1,49,060/-
30.	Padam Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Mathura.		1,25,550/-
31.	Shaheed Veerangana Rani Avanti Bai Lodhi Sewa Sanstha, Etah.		16,250/-
32.	Navadaya Prashikshan Avom Vikas Sansthan, Bareilly.		1,23,750/-
33.	Manav Kalyan Evam Shiksha Samiti, Lucknow.		1,49,060/-
34.	H.C. Mahila Shiksha Samiti, Firozabad		1,22,060/-
35.	Gram Vikas Sewa Samiti, Allahabad		1,34,060/-
36.	Kisan Mazdoor Evom Mahila Utthan Samiti, Gonda.		1,97,810/-
37.	Sahayog Sansthan, Deoria.		1,91,060/-
38.	Shri Sardav Sewa Sansthan, Etah.		1,40,060/-

1	2	3	4
	Assam		
1.	Bright Star Club & Library, Barpeta.		1,97,810/-
	Delhi		
1.	Community Welfare Organisation, Gokulpuri.		1,23,375/-
2.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi.		8,93,250/-
3.	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad, Jahangirpuri.		1,49,060/-
4.	Yuva Bharat Rachnatamk Vahini, New Delhi.		1,86,000/-
5.	India International Rural Cultural Centre, New Delhi.		3,55,500/-
	Bihar		
1.	Sur Tarangini Sanskritik Evam Samajik Sanstha, Patna.		1,68,750/-
2.	Karpuri Sewa Sansthan, Darbhanga.		1,49,060/-
3.	Jaimangla Vikas Kendra, Muzaffarpur.		1,74,975/-
4.	Lokyatan India, Darbhanga.		1,85,625/-
5.	Keshav Manav Seva Kendra, Dhanbad		1,28,560/-
	Haryana		
1.	Volunteers for Communities Advancement & Reconstruction of Environment.		1,28,560/-
2.	Jan Jagriti Sangathan, Kurukshetra.		1,28,250/-
3.	Gram Udyog Samiti, Kamal.		1,82,810/-
4.	All India Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Kurukshetra.		1,49,060/-
5.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Kaithal.		1,97,810/-
6.	Gram Sudhar Sabha, Sonapat.		1,97,810/-
	Rajasthan		
1.	Adiwasi Sanskritik Sewa Sanstha, Jaipur		1,49,062/-
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Helping Hands, Prakasham		1,28,560/-
2.	Vijay Voluntary Organisation, Mahbubnagar.		1,49,060/-
3.	Tirumala Sai Society, Hyderabad.		1,85,250/-
	Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Stree Adhai Kendra, Indore.		1,97,810/-
2.	Aryika Gyanmati Mata Mahila & Bal Vikas Samiti, Bhind.		1,19,810/-

1	2	3	4
3.	Shri Gahoi Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind.		1,31,625/-
4.	Ujjawal Mahila Mandal, Jabalpur.		1,37,810/-
5.	Preeti Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jabalpur.		1,17,600/-
6.	Madhurina Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Mandla.		26,560/-
7.	Anupam Yuva Jan Kalyan Samiti, Sagar.		1,77,750/-
8.	Samanta Shiksha Samiti, Mandla.		1,26,560/-
9.	Runk Unmullan Sanstha, Jabalpur		1,26,560/-
10.	Kalpna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Morena.		1,95,000/-
	Kerala		
1.	Karayil Yuva Kala Samiti, Kanur.		2,73,000/-
	West Bengal		
1.	Sainikpur Matri Sevika, Midnapore		1,16,250/-
2.	Child & Social Welfare Society, Midnapore.		2,19,712/-
3.	ETR Disable, Calcutta.		2,66,718/-
	Tamil Nadu		
1.	Arason Ganesan Poly Virudhunagar, Sivakasi.		2,25,000/-
	<i>Financial Assistance for Voluntary Organizations</i>		
	Tamil Nadu		
1.	Institute for Social Services, Madurai		1,03,275/-
2.	Power Project, Madurai.		1,01,250/-
3.	Centre for Integral Development and Research, Vandiyur.		1,42,312/-
4.	Gnanaguru Welfare Association, Madurai.		1,12,650/-
	West Bengal		
1.	Payrachak Vivekananda Janseva Sangha, Midnapore.		1,29,694/-
2.	Milany Sangsad, Howrah.		1,41,562/-
	Punjab		
1.	Always Bright Humanity Academi Society, Ludhlana.		1,91,060/-
	Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Kamla Mahila Evom Bal Kalyan Samiti, Ghaziabad		1,10,362/-
2.	Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Etah.		1,39,500/-

1	2	3	4
3.	Pragati Rashmi Civil Lines, Unnao.		1,36,435/-
4.	Usha Bal Seva Sadan, Firozabad.		1,91,062/-
5.	Bhartiya Krishak Aur Udyog Sudhar Kendra, Aligarh.		1,87,312/-
6.	Vikas Sansthan, Deoria.		1,91,062/-
7.	Nutan Rachnatmak Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur.		1,45,125/-
8.	Siwani Gramin Sewa Samiti, Etah.		1,22,344/-
9.	Astha Institute for Research & Development, Gonad.		1,17,281/-
10.	Shiksha Mahila Samiti, Basti.		1,91,060/-
11.	Bharat Gram Vikas Samiti, Gautam Budh Nagar.		1,91,060/-
12.	Rahul Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Firozabad.		1,91,060/-
13.	Chapa Devi Nari Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur.		1,71,956/-
14.	Prayas, Lucknow.		1,73,981/-
15.	Sanjay Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Kanpur Nagar.		1,42,312/-
16.	Safi Udyog Vikas Seva Sansthan, Gautam Budh Nagar.		1,91,060/-
17.	Kavita Seva Samiti, Bulandshahar.		191,060/-
18.	Yogendra Gram Vikas Samiti, Bulandshahar.		1,91,060/-
19.	Jan Seva Samiti, Pratapgarh.		1,04,793/-
20.	Rashtra Bal Vikas Kendra, Agra.		1,91,060/-
21.	Bal Avam Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Firozabad.		1,91,060/-
22.	Mangla Shah Gaya Prasad Dharmshala, Lucknow.		91,060/-
23.	Lok Sewa Sansthan, Maharajganj.		1,91,060/-
24.	Tarai Kshetra Vikas Sansthan, Maharajganj.		1,42,312/-
25.	Adarsh Jan Kalyan Samiti, Gorakhpur.		1,78,031/-
26.	Jyoti Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur.		1,13,906/-
27.	Sri Goverdhan Ji Mahila Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Farrukhabad.		1,56,900/-
28.	Purvanchal Gramin Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur.		1,08,560/-
29.	Daraganj Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan.		1,57,780/-
30.	Adarsh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Etah.		1,42,230/-
31.	Bharitya Jan Kalyan Gramodyog Sansthan, Kanpur.		1,34,156/-
32.	Jyotsna, Azamgarh.		1,87,310/-

1	2	3	4
33.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow.		1,87,310/-
34.	Institute for Research and Rural Development, Pratapgarh.		1,91,060/-
35.	Paryavaran Suraksha Sansthan, Deoria.		1,91,060/-
36.	Samata Sewa Samiti Deoria.		1,91,060/-
37.	Vivekanand Yuva Vikas Samsthan, Deoria.		1,87,313/-
38.	Mahila Gramodyog Samiti, Kanpur.		1,42,312/-
39.	Kalyan Vikas Samiti, Gautam Budh Nagar.		1,42,310/-
40.	Akhil Bhartiya Kathena Samaj, Agra.		1,73,981/-
41.	Khadi Gramodyog Samiti.		1,42,312/-
42.	Bhagwan Budh Purv Madhyamik Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Gorakhpur.		1,91,060/-
43.	Kavita Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Bulandshahr.		1,42,312/-
44.	Maharajganj Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Maharajganj.		1,53,900/-
45.	Sri Shiva Siksha Vikas Samiti, Azamgarh.		1,91,060/-
46.	Adarsh Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti, Basti		1,83,260/-
47.	Baba Gorakhnath Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Basti.		1,83,260/-
48.	Shri Jagatguru Shankaracharya Vidyalaya Samiti, Gorakhpur		1,87,310/-
49.	Bachcha Babu Mahila Sikshaprasar Samiti, Gorakhpur.		1,87,312/-
50.	Uttar Pradesh Gram Sewa Sansthan, Hardoi.		1,17,900/-
51.	Saifi Gramodhyog Vikas Samiti, Moradabad.		1,91,060/-
52.	Sahyog Sansthan, Deoria.		1,91,060/-
53.	Arya Kanya Vidyalaya Samiti, Allahabad.		1,42,310/-
54.	Vijay Vandana, Mathura.		1,91,060/-
55.	Nav Bharast Mahila Jan Kalyan Samiti, Gonda.		1,12,612/-
56.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Allahabad.		1,42,312/-
57.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur.		1,91,060/-
	Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Tikamgarh.		1,64,062/-
2.	Shiksha Nidhi Bal Avam Mahila Kalyan, Sabalpur.		1,42,312/-
3.	Anamika Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Prasr Samiti, Balaghat.		1,19,812/-
4.	New Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur.		1,19,812/-

1	2	3	4
5.	Preeti Gramin Mahila Vikas Samiti, Jabalpur.		1,42,310/-
	Manipur		
1.	Social Environment and Educational Enhancement Org., Wanging		1,12,612/-
2.	Integrated Rural Dev. Agency, Imphal.		1,30,500/-
	Delhi		
1.	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi.		5,00,000/-
2.	Nari Utthan Samiti, Maujpur.		1,81,050/-
3.	Shri Swatantra Bharat Shiksha Samiti, Amar Colony.		1,18,125/-
4.	Gromothan Kalyan Parishad, Jahangirpuri.		1,42,310/-
	Biher		
1.	Koylanchal Shririmik Jankalyan Kendra, Dhanbad.		1,21,500/-
2.	Camp Bihar Bharti, Sitamarhi.		1,67,062/-
3.	Nutan Vikas Vihar, Samastipur.		1,13,400/-
4.	Siddhartha Gyan Kendra, Samastipur.		1,03,612/-
5.	Yuva Punarwas Sansthan, Dhanbad.		1,34,156/-
6.	Social Service Niketan, Deoghar.		1,34,156/-
7.	Zila Vikas Forum Jaiprakash Nagar, Dhanbad.		1,34,156/-
8.	Muzaffarpur Jaihit Pratisthan, Muzaffarpur.		1,17,673/-
9.	Mahila Utthan Samiti, Sametipur.		1,42,312/-
10.	Rishi Sewa Sadan, Samastipur.		1,42,312/-
11.	Indian Punch Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Deoghar.		1,86,975/-
12.	Yuva Prashik Chhan Kendra, Deoghar.		1,34,156/-
13.	Savitri Bal Vikas Kendra, Muzaffarpur.		1,11,375/-
14.	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Purnia.		1,34,156/-
15.	Public Educational & Welfare Society, Purnia.		1,78,030/-
16.	Sri Krishna Shiksha Pratishan, Samastipur.		1,91,062/-
17.	Antodaya Chetna Kendra, Begusarai.		1,34,156/-
18.	Kashav Manav Seva Kendra, Bokaro.		1,41,750/-
19.	Bahudeshiya Prashikshan Kendra, Dhanbad.		1,68,750/-
20.	Urban Youth Coordinator Centre, Katihar.		1,34,156/-

1	2	3	4
21.	Deep Shiksha Sewa Sansthan, Sitamarhi.		1,40,231/-
22.	Harijan Pichhra Varg Utthan Samiti, Muzaffarpur.		1,23,560/-
23.	Rajiv Cultural Society, Deoghar.		1,42,312/-
24.	Sarvshri Pramila Hastkala Sansthan, Begusarai.		1,30,100/-
25.	Acharya R.N. Shastri Kala Parisad, Begusarai.		1,91,060/-
26.	Mahila Bal Utthan Kendra, Muzaffarpur.		1,91,060/-
27.	Yuva Vikash Samiti, Vaishali.		1,34,150/-
28.	Youth Care Centre, Sitamarhi.		1,34,160/-
29.	Amita Art Centra, Madhuban.		1,11,375/-
30.	Yuva Kalyan Parishad, Dhanbad.		1,34,150/-
31.	Samagra Vikas Parishad, Muzaffarpur.		1,11,375/-
32.	Amar Samaj Kalyan Sah Prashikshan Jagriti Kendra.		1,66,725/-
33.	Shantidoot, Bihar Sharif.		1,84,106/-
34.	Dalit Mahila & Bal Utthan Sansthan, East Champaran.		1,42,310/-
Haryana			
1.	Sarve Kalyan Social Welfare Society, Yamunanagar.		1,42,312/-
2.	Metro Yuva Vikas Prasad, Sonapat.		1,12,612/-
3.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Kaithal.		1,78,031/-
4.	Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Evam Shiksha Sansthan, Karnal.		1,42,310/-
5.	Bhoomi Sanstha, Kurukshetra.		1,23,263/-
6.	Manav Avam Jan Kalyan Educational Society, Jhajjar.		1,70,860/-
7.	Jan Jagriti Sangathan, Kurukshetra.		1,08,900/-
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Vijaya Voluntary Organisation, Mahabubnagar.		1,87,312/-
2.	Vijaya Voluntary Organisation, Mahabubnagar.		1,32,190/-
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Sir Sayed Memorial Muslim Institute of Education, Rajori.		2,35,350/-
Karnataka			
1.	Pragathi Rural Dev. Society, Ballapur.		1,54,700/-
Rajasthan			
1.	Yuva Takniki Prashikshan, Kendra, Kota.		1,91,060/-

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Grants Released	Purpose
<i>Grants-in-aid for Creation of Sports Infrastructure</i>			
1.	Dakshin Paschim Rongia Krishti Bikas Samiti, Rangia Distt. Kamrup Assam	1,75,000/-	Play field (Basket ball & Volleyball)
2.	Trichur Tennis Trust Puzuhakkal, Thirsur, Kerala	20,00,000/-	Indoor Stadium with Tennis & Badminton Courts
3.	Wangling Tantha Farmer Development Association, Thoubal, Manipur	15,00,000/-	Indoor Stadium
4.	Gohpur Karera Sanstha, Gohpur, Assam	23,55,000/-	Mini Stadium
5.	Shri Guru Hari Singh College, Jiwan Nagar Sirsa, Haryana	10,80,000/-	Stadium
6.	Rural Sports Association Khoriphaba Nambol, Manipur	25,00,000/-	Indoor Stadium
7.	Juvenile Sports Club. Edavanna Malluppuram, Kerala	1,12,500/-	Football Stadium

List of NGOs given grants, exceeding Rupees One Lakh During 2001-2002

Sl. No.	Name & complete address of NGO	Amount released	Purpose of Grant (In Rupees)
1	2	3	4

Information Development and Resource Agencies (IDARAs)

West Bengal

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|----|--|----------|--|
| 1. | R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur, Distt. 24 Parganas | 9,23,774 | Publication, Office expenses evaluation panelwise & on account of salaries & allowances. |
|----|--|----------|--|

Tamil Nadu

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|----|--|----------|------|
| 1. | Gandhigram Rural Instt. Dindigul Distt. Gandhigram | 6,94,266 | -do- |
|----|--|----------|------|

Uttar Pradesh

- | | | | |
|----|---|----------|------|
| 1. | Literacy House P.O. Manas Nagar, Kanpur Road, Lucknow | 2,11,500 | -do- |
|----|---|----------|------|

Maharashtra

- | | | | |
|----|---|----------|------|
| 1. | Indian Instt. of Youth Welfare 134, Shivaji Nagar, Nagpur | 2,96,250 | -do- |
|----|---|----------|------|

Promotion of Adventure

Assam

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
| 1. | Assam Adventure Foundation Guwahati. | 3,75,000 | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------|--|

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh			
1.	National Adventure Club	7,50,000	
Delhi			
1.	Secretary, Ramjas Sports & Mountaineering Instt. 36/17 West Patel Nagar	2,69,130	
2.	Army Adventure Wing, Army Headquarters	15,00,000	
3.	Director, Indian Mountaineering Foundation 6, Benito Juarez Road	3,75,000	
4.	National Adventure Foundation	1,23,750	
5.	Director, Indian Mountaineering Foundation, 6 Benito Juarez Road	26,25,000	
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Principal Jawahar Instt. of Mountaineering & Winter Sports	1,50,000	
Sikkim			
1.	President, young Sikkim Trekkers Association, Post Box-23, Gangtok.		3,75,000
Uttaranchal			
1.	Admn. Officer, Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun.		1,87,500
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	The Professor-in-Charge. University Mountaineering Centre, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi		2,25,000
West Bengal			
1.	Giridoot.		2,75,000
2.	Principal, Himalayan Mountaineering Instt. Darjeeling.		41,03,184

1	2	3
3.	Sea Explorer, Kolkata.	4,00,000
<i>National Integration</i>		
Assam		
1.	President, Bahumukshi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Nagaon.	1,40,625
Biher		
1.	Secretary, Priyadarshini Swastha Sewa Sanstha, Jahanabad	1,22,625
Delhi		
1.	Project Director, National Youth Project	5,62,500
2.	President, Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded.	40,625
3.	Member Secretary, IIRCC.	2,45,625
4.	SPIC MACAY.	15,00,000
5.	Panchjanya Nachiketa Pratishtan.	1,50,000
6.	Secretary, All India Centra for Urban and Rural Development.	3,00,000
7.	Association of Indian Universities.	15,00,000
Haryana		
1.	President, Ghoomer Academy of Arts & Culture, Panchkula.	1,96,350
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	General Secretary, Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri.	1,31,250
Kerala		
1.	Secretary, Yuva Parivarthan Kdqvethana, Cochin.	1,12,000
Maharashtra		
1.	Secretary Parivarthan Partishthan, Beed.	1,41,188
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Secretary, Gramin Ankur Shikshan Sansthan, Manpur.	1,40,625
Tamil Nadu		
1.	Executive Director, Gandhi Darshan Kendra, Chennai.	1,38,834
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Gram Vikas Sansthan, Muzaffarnagar.	1,20,938
West Bengal		
1.	Nandikar, Kolkata	8,93,050

1	2	3
2.	Indian Mime Theatre, Kolkata.	3,00,000
3.	Sudrak, Kolkata.	1,30,219
<i>Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation Working in the Field of Youth</i>		
Biher		
1.	Khadi Dani Sansthan, Darbhanga.	1,42,762
2.	Urmila Mahila Evam Shiksha Vikas Kendra, Dhanbad	1,53,984
3.	Koylanchal Shramik Kalyan Kendra, Bokaro	1,22,737
4.	Rameshwar Seva Sansthan, Muzaffarpur,	1,18,425
5.	Mahila Nav Nirman Vikas Samiti, Muzaffarpur	1,22,738
6.	Manav Seva Prangan, Dharbanga	1,44,234
7.	Adarsh Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Samastipur	1,44,234
8.	Samaj Seva Prangan, Begusarai	1,44,235
9.	Koelanchal Sharmik Jan Kalyan Kendra, Dhanbad	1,91,062
10.	Mahila Ashray Vikas Sanstha, Deogarh	1,12,612
11.	Murtibala Prashikshan Sansthan, Sheoham,	1,17,900
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Excellent Computer Institute, Bulandshar	1,34,160
2.	Aragami Sewa Sanstha, Lucknow	1,22,740
3.	Rashtriya Vikas Sewa Samiti, Sultanpur	2,45,475
4.	Poorva Pratisthan, Allahabad	2,26,500
5.	Bhoot Purva Sainik Sanstha, Pholari Nagar	1,56,900
6.	Sahyog Sansthan, Deoria	1,91,060
West Bengal		
1.	Jijakpur Sister Nivedita Seva Mission, 24 Parganas	1,22,740
2.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendarpur	4,80,415
Delhi		
1.	Urvi Vikram Charitable Trust, Vishal Enclave.	1,34,437
Manipur		
1.	Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Imphal	1,78,956
2.	The People Welfare Agency, Imphal.	1,04,625

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Youth Coordinator, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Jabalpur	1,64,062
2.	Rural Development Society, Gwalior	1,12,612
Karnataka		
1.	Cauvery Rural Development Society, Hassan,	1,34,156
2.	Integrated Development Society, Hassan	1,17,900
Jammu & Kashmir		
1.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri	1,89,840
2.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri	1,22,777
Training of Youth		
Assam		
1.	Bright Star Club, Barpeta	1,97,810
Bihar		
1.	Harijan Adhwasi Vidhwa Vikdang Avam Alp Sankhyak Sewa Samiti, Chittra	1,97,810
2.	Rishi Seva Sadan, Motihari	1,97,810
3.	Mahila Uthan Samiti, Samastipur	1,97,810
4.	Bal Vikas Kendra, Muzaffarpur	1,34,155
Haryana		
1.	Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Avom Shiksha Sansthan, Karnal	1,23,750
2.	Pooja Gramdyog Vikas Mandal, Karnal	1,49,060
3.	Modern Education Society, Sonapat	1,16,435
Karnataka		
1.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education Centre for Rural Studies, Manipal	1,01,250
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Shri Lav Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind	1,26,560
2.	Krantikavi Sangathan, Dhar	1,16,435
Manipur		
1.	New Integrated Management, Thoubai	1,13,905
2.	Director of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal	1,84,220

1	2	3
	Rajasthan	
1.	Nav Yuva Mandal Sansthan Churu	1,51,500
	Tamil Nadu	
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Pungai Munetra Sangam Dindgul	1,07,325
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Gori Gramya Jan Hitkari Avom Shiksha Samiti, Aligarh	1,49,000
2.	Daraganj Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Allahabad	2,32,875
3.	Lal Jee Gramodyog Sewa Sanstha, Samiti, Bulandshar	1,48,125
4.	Purwanchal Udyogik Sewa Sansthan Maharajganj	1,44,750
5.	Gyan Virdha Avam Uthan Shiksha Samiti, Narsinghpur	1,97,810
6.	Kareem Gramodyog Sansthan, Sharanpur	1,49,060
7.	Jan Kalyan Samiti, Muzaffarnagar	1,97,810
8.	Manesh Sarvodya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Manipur	1,18,500
9.	Viklang Jan Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Jaunpur	1,38,935
10.	Gramothan Sewa Sansthan, Jaunpur	1,18,685
11.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vikas Samiti, Etah	1,31,060
12.	Abhivyakti Foundation, Allahabad	1,97,810
13.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Raibareilly	1,97,810
14.	Gramin Vikas Avam Shiksha Sansthan, Allahabad	1,97,810
15.	Lok Sewa Samiti, Gonda	1,97,810
16.	Mahila Bal Vidya Mandir, Pratapgarh	1,16,435
17.	Tamana Gramodyog Vikas Kendra, Moradabad	1,49,060
18.	Jagat Jagdish Jan Kalyan Samiti Pratapgarh	1,20,000
19.	Uttar Pradesh Gramin Avam Bal Kalyan Society, Barabanki	1,97,810
20.	Jai Subham Vidya Mandir, Barabanki	1,16,435
21.	Pichra Varg Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow	1,04,660
22.	Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki	1,94,060
23.	Lok Vikas Kendra, Gorakhpur	1,97,810
24.	Gramya Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Gonda	1,04,795
25.	Gram Vikas Sewa Samiti, Allahabad	1,34,060

1	2	3
26.	Shiv Sahitya Parishad, Lucknow	1,16,435
	West Bengal	
1.	Paisa Pally Unnayan Samiti, Murshidabad	1,38,750
2.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur	7,21,875
3.	R.K. Mission Ashram, 24 Parganas	6,09,375
4.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur	6,09,375
	Delhi	
1.	Integrated Social Development Society East Vinod Nagar	1,97,810
2.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society	2,97,750
3.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society	8,30,250
	Exhibition for Youth	
	Delhi	
1.	Directorate General of Secretary SSB Director, Cabinet Secretariat, R.K. Puram,	4,14,375
2.	The Executive Director, NYK Sangathan,	3,96,255
3.	Centre for Bhartiya Marketing Development, B.D. Marg,	1,23,750
	Special Scheme for Promotion of Youth Activities in the Tribal Areas	
	Assam	
1.	Balaji Gaon Unnayan Samiti, Barpeta	1,33,970
	Bihar	
1.	Rameshwar seva Sansthan, Dhanbad	1,08,000
2.	Nav Vikas Village Sansthan, Jehanabad	1,93,310
3.	Gramothan Avam Janhit Seva Sansthan, Bokaro	1,32,640
4.	Goari Mahila Bal Kalyan Mandal, Muzaffarpur	1,00,235
5.	S.P.J.H., East Champaran	1,12,500
6.	Mahila Janswasthya Shiksha Kalyan Kendra, Patna	1,49,060
7.	Rohini Vikas Kendra, Sitamarhi	1,42,310
8.	Satyam Art, Nalanda	1,16,435

1	2	3
9.	Mahila Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Purnea	1,14,185
10.	Prehudesiya Prakshan Kendra, Dhanbad	1,12,500
	Karnataka	
1.	Integrated Development Society, Hassan	1,11,375
	Kerala	
1.	Soupamika Arts & Sports Club, Kottayam	1,46,475
2.	Vivekanand National Society, Kottayam	1,16,435
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Yuva Jan Kalyan Samiti, Sagar	1,35,840
2.	Ankur Sanskrit, Avam Shiksha Utthan Samiti, Mandla	1,26,560
3.	Mahila Adimjati Janjati Kalyan Samiti, Jabalpur	1,26,560
4.	Gram Vikas Seva Samiti, Rewa	1,16,560
5.	Anamika Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Balaghat	1,97,810
6.	Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Balaghat	1,97,810
7.	Jyoti Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Mandala	1,97,810
8.	Shiksha Vikas Kalyan Samiti, Mandala	1,97,810
9.	Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Balaghat	1,16,435
10.	Nallini Siksha Prasar Avam Kalyan Samiti, Sehore	1,25,750
11.	Devi Ahilaya Mahila Mandali, Guna	1,09,350
	Manipur	
1.	Social Volunteers Association, Imphal	1,18,800
2.	Centre for Community Development, Chandal	1,42,425
3.	The Social Development Organisation, Imphal	1,13,200
4.	Chasik Pareng Child Welfare Association, Imphal	1,12,005
5.	Youth Development Organisation, Imphal	1,13,200
6.	The Kodom Pokpi Manang Eco Backward Association, Imphal	1,46,950
7.	Soubam Laivemiti Women's Welfare Association, Imphal	1,12,890

1	2	3
	Tamil Nadu	
1.	Reconstruction & Development Project, Salem	1,03,840
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Kamla Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Ghaziabad	1,94,080
2.	Shri Meera Sarsawati Shiksha Samiti, Kanpur	1,97,810
3.	Sanik Radio & Television Training Centre, Elah	1,94,080
4.	Audyogik Vikas Sansthan Maharajganj	1,73,435
5.	Gramin Mahila Avom Bal Vikas Sansthan, Sultanpur	1,91,530
6.	Nehru Yuva Club, Moradabad	1,49,080
7.	Purwanchai Gramin Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur	1,97,810
8.	Shiksha Mahila Samiti, Basti	1,97,810
9.	Bimal Shishu Shiksha Sadan, Barabanki	1,34,155
10.	Asherfi Memorial Bal Avom Mahila Shikshan Sansthan, Unnao	1,63,405
11.	Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Balrampur	1,62,750
12.	Purwanchal Jan Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur	1,97,810
13.	Utthan Seva Sansthan, Sultanpur	1,49,080
14.	Choudhri Sadhu Singh Sewa Samiti, Kaushambi	1,20,000
15.	Soniya Gramodyog Avom Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Sidarth nagar	1,27,685
16.	Gramin Praudh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Gorakhpur	1,16,440
17.	Saket Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, (Faizabad.)	1,09,125
18.	Avadh Gramodyog Sansthan, Faizabad	1,14,185
19.	Satyalok Shiksha Seva Samiti, Aligarh	1,14,185
	Orissa	
1.	Kissan Club, Cuttack	1,04,795
2.	Bosudeb Pathagar, Cuttack	1,15,595
	Delhi	
1.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society,	8,81,250
2.	All India Centre for Urban & Rural Development,	3,70,500
3.	All India Centre for Urban Rural Development,	1,80,000
4.	Vidya Niketan Shiksha Sansthan, Nangloi	1,12,500

1	2	3
Creation of Sports Infrastructure		
Assam		
1.	Dakshin Paschim Rongia Krishti Bikas Samiti. Rangia Distt. Kamrup	1,75,000 Play field (Basket ball & volleyball)
2.	Gohpur Karera Sanstha, Gohpur.	23,55,000 Mini Stadium
Manipur		
1.	Wangling Tenthra Farmer Development Association, Thoubal,	15,00,000 Indoor Stadium
2.	Rural Sports Association Khoriphaba Nambol.	25,00,000 Indoor Stadium
Haryana		
1.	Shri Guru Hari Singh College, Jiwan Nagar Sirsa,	10,80,000 Stadium
Kerala		
1.	Juvenile Sports Club, Edavanna Malluppuram,	1,12,500 Football Stadium

List of NGOs Given Grants Exceeding Rupees One Lakh During 2002-2003

(In Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name & complete address of NGO	Purpose	Amount released
1	2	3	4
Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities & Training			
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Health Care and Social Welfare Society. 24/825 Batawadi, Palem, Nellore	Training in Modern Dress making	1,55,250
2.	Shivaji Yuvajana Sangham Rural Development Society, Plot No. 80, Model Colony, Hindupur-515202.	Training in Tailoring & Embroidery	1,23,150
3.	Sri Sai Pawan Educational and Health Welfare Society, Barabanda, Hyderabad.	Training in Tailoring Embroidery/ Fashion Designing	1,03,950
4.	Nandivardhana Bhematihai Mahila Mandali, East Godawari Distt.	Training in Readymade & Fashion Garments making	1,94,400
Bihaar			
1.	Brightway Commercial Institute, PO & Distt. Siwan	Training in Knitting & Tailoring	2,09,200

1	2	3	4
2.	Dadhichi Sewa Sanstha, Darbhanga	Training in Hand Embroidary and appliqué work	1,39,725
3.	Nari Kalyan Sansthan, Distt. Madhubani	Training in Knitting	1,55,250
4.	Gram Vikas Sangh, Distt. Samastipur	Training in Mithila Painting	1,30,800
5.	Tirhut Lok Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Darbhanga	Training in Dress making & Mithila Painting	2,25,900
6.	Yuva Kalyan Parishad, Distt. Siwan	Training in Knitting & Tailoring	1,55,250
7.	Vikas Vihar, Saran	Training in Radio/TV repairing	1,55,250
8.	Rajendra Seva Sansthan, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Training in Knitting	1,55,250
9.	Shantidoot, Distt. Nalanda	Training in Cutting/Tailoring	1,31,875
10.	Paryavaran Vikas Sansthan, Madhubani	Training in Knitting & Tailoring	2,09,200
11.	Chandraship Kala Vidya Kendra, Distt. Vaishali	Training in Tailoring	1,08,500
12.	Darbhanga Zila Vikas Parishad, Darbhanga	Training in Knitting & Tailoring	1,50,150
13.	Jeewan Kalyan Samiti, Muzaffarpur	Training in Cutting & Tailoring	1,08,500
Chhattisgarh			
1.	Akshara Gramathan Samiti, Surguja	Trg. in Cutting/ Tailoring & Embroidery	1,26,000
Delhi			
1.	All India Saraswati Education Welfare Society, Budh Vihar	Training in Computer	1,55,250
2.	Slum Dehat Manav Uthan Samiti, Mangiapuri	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,08,500
3.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Marg	Trg. in 10 different trades	9,56,880
4.	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, Vishal Enclave	Trg in Beauty Culture, Motor Binding, Car Mechanic, Computer & Flower making	1,55,260
5.	All India Social Human Development Association, Badli	Training in Tailoring & Food Processing	1,59,975
Haryana			
1.	Laxmi Gram Udyog Mandal, Pundri (Kaithal)	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
2.	Rashtriya Vikas Yuvati Mandal, Gharaunda, Karnal	Trg. in Tailoring	2,13,300
3.	Yuva Netertva Jyoti, New Court Road, Sonapat	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,06,650
4.	Bal Bharti Public School, Gram Sabha, Distt. Kangra	Trg. in Computer and Tailoring	1,12,050

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
1.	Shri Renukadevi Women & Child Development Foundation, Devangers	Trg. in Knitting & Tailoring	2,37,375
2.	Action for Environment Development Association, Mansa Gangotri, Mysore	Trg. in Tailoring & Cutting	2,27,520
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Sewa Bharti, (Madhya Bharat), Matrichhaya (Shishu Kalyan Kendra), Swami Ram Tirath Nagar, Bhopal	Trg. in Silai-Dress making	1,55,250
2.	Asha Society for Development & Promotion, Jabalpur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
3.	Amar Asha Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Mandla	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,04,600
4.	Ekta Education Society, Hoshangabad	Trg. in Tailoring/Embroidery	1,32,000
5.	Rural Development Society, Gwalior	Trg. in Dress Designing	2,60,750
6.	Yuva Bharat Bhartiya Samajik Manch, Distt. Damoh	Trg. in Tailoring	1,57,025
7.	Sewa Bharti (Madhya Bharat) Matrichhaya (Shishu Kalyan Centre) Bhopal	Trg. in Silai/Dress making	1,55,250
8.	Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Jabalpur	Trg. in Tailoring and Radio/TV repairing	2,63,750
9.	Nehru Yuva Mandal, Damoh	Trg. in Embroidery and Motor Rewinding	2,79,450
10.	Abhiprerana (Centre for Motivation & Development), Bhopal	Trg. in Sewing/Embroidery/Dress making	6,82,560
11.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bhopal	Trg. in Computer	25,28,000
12.	Safal Sadhna Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Radio/TV repairing	
13.	Renu Shiksha Samiti Sehore	Trg. in Tailoring & Embroidery	1,53,000
14.	Sewa Bharati, Bhopal	Trg. in Silai/Dress making	1,55,250
Punjab			
1.	Social Work and Rural Development Centre, Ropar	Trg. in Dari making	1,38,000
Rajasthan			
1.	Anjuman Sansthan, Jaipur	Trg. in Tailoring	1,47,450
Sikkim			
1.	Sangam Club, Namchi	Trg. in Readymade Garments	2,02,000

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Kalaimangal Kalvi Sangam, Tirunelveli Distt.	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,23,000
2.	Rehabilitation Awareness Guidance and Action, Madurai	Trg. in Leather Bag making	1,14,000
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Mahila Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Distt. Mau	Trg. in Leather & Rexene goods making	1,50,150
2.	Gram Vikas Samiti, Barabanki	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	2,09,200
3.	Uttar Pradesh Gramin Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Society, Barabanki	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring/ Dress making	1,55,250
4.	Fairdeal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Barabanki	Trg. in TV/VCR	1,55,250
5.	Shri Ambikeswar Sewa Sansthan, Gonda	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Dress making	1,55,250
6.	Vivekanand Gramothan Sansthan, Raibareilly	Trg. in Cutting, Tailoring & Embroidery	2,09,200
7.	Sri Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar Mahila Utthan Silai Kadhai Prashikshan Sansthan, Barabanki	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,50,150
8.	Amethi Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Sultanpur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Carpentry	1,30,200
9.	Shivam Yuva Vikas Samiti, Budaun	Trg. in Tailoring	2,02,000
10.	Manav Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow	Trg. in Readymade Garments making & Fashion Designing	1,39,725
11.	Khadi Sewa Ashram Brahampur, Gazipur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
12.	Social Work & Research Institute, Sitapur	Trg. in Silai Katai	1,08,500
13.	Gramin Audyogik Sansthan, Distt. Gorakhpur	Trg. in Readymade Garments making	1,55,250
14.	Shri Sardar Seva Sanstha, Dist. Etah	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Embroidery	1,29,000
15.	Adarsh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Aligarh	Trg.in Cutting/Tailoring & Radio/TV repairing	2,37,375
16.	Kavita Sewa Samiti, Bulandshahr	Trg. in Tailoring	1,65,000
17.	Shri Sanjay Gandhi Bal Vikas Kendra, Gonda	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Embroidery	2,17,000
18.	Rajwanti Devi Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Gazipur	Trg. in Blanket Weaving & Food Processing	2,32,875
19.	Saurabh Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Lucknow	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
20.	Manav Vikas Evam Seva Sansthan, Lucknow	Trg. in Cane & Bamboo Craft making and Screen Printing	2,10,938
21.	National Gram Udyog Seva Samiti Bulandshahr	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
22.	Seema Seva Sansthan, Lucknow	Trg. in Chiken & Embroidery work	2,09,200
23.	Human Need, Barabanki	Trg. in Computer	1,55,250

1	2	3	4
24.	Purwanchal Udyogik Sewa Sansthan, Maharajganj	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,08,500
25.	Samajothan and Bal Vikas Sansthan, Allahabad	Trg. in Electrical repairing	1,42,125
26.	Grameen Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Unnao	Trg. in Tailoring	2,02,000
27.	Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saharanpur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Embroidery	1,06,650
28.	Smriti, Lucknow	Trg. in Readymade Garments	1,94,400
29.	Autrauna Gramin Vikas Samiti, Sultanpur	Trg. in Electric Motor Rewinding	1,06,650
30.	Prayas, Barabank	Trg. in Embroidery	1,94,400
31.	Rahul Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Firozabad	Trg. in Tailoring/TV repairing	4,55,040
32.	Gaurav Education & Welfare Society, J.P. Nagar	Trg. in Embroidery	2,28,240
33.	Champa Devi Nari Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur	Trg. in Tailoring & Dress Making & Embroidery	2,13,300
34.	Mahila Chiken Evam Katai Silai Parshikshan Sansthan, Lucknow	Trg. in Chiken Embroidery	1,06,650
35.	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Maharajganj.	Trg. in Tailoring & Dress making	1,06,650
36.	Raju Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Balrampur	Trg. in Tailoring	1,06,650
37.	Pal Exta Alp Sankhyak Sewa Samiti, Siddharth Nagar	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,06,650
38.	Shivam Seva Sansthan, Maharajganj	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,06,650
39.	Akanksha Women's and Child Development, Ghaziabad	Trg. in TV/Radio repairing	2,28,600
40.	Basoya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, G.B. Nagar	Trg. in Radio & TV repairing	1,06,650
41.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow	Trg. in Readymade Garments	1,94,400
42.	Mangla, Lucknow.	Trg. in Tailoring, Patch Work, Fabric Painiting & Embroidery	2,13,300
43.	Sandeep Gramodyog Samiti, Mainpuri	Trg. in Cutting, Tailoring & Computer	4,55,040
West Bengal			
1	ETR for the Disabled, Kolkata	Trg. in Tailoring, Bag making & Wool Knitting	1,31,625
2.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur, South 24 Parganas	Trg. in 7 trades	5,22,450
3.	Child & Social Welfare Society, Distt. Paschim Midnapore	Trg. in Carpentry and Handloom	1,29,600
4.	Shri Amteswar Seva Sansthan, Gonda	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Dress making	1,55,250

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*Promotion of Adventure***Chandigarh**

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|----|-------------------------|--|----------|
| 1. | National Adventure Club | | 5,18,800 |
|----|-------------------------|--|----------|

Delhi

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|----|---|--|-----------|
| 1. | Delhi Adventure Sports & Mountaineering Institute | | 2,30,000 |
| 2. | Ramjas Sports & Mountaineering Institute | | 2,45,600 |
| 3. | Sri Aurobindo Education Society | | 14,68,000 |
| 4. | Sri Aurobindo Education Society | | 11,38,013 |

Jammu & Kashmir

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|----|-------------------------------|--|----------|
| 1. | Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri | | 1,65,000 |
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West Bengal

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|----|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| 1. | Indian Red Cross Society, Murshidabad | | 1,61,000 |
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*Promotion of National Integration***Assam**

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| 1. | Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon. | | 1,75,000 |
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Andhra Pradesh

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| 1. | Society for Human Awareness & Rural Development, Dist-Krishna. | | 1,33,875 |
| 2. | Sri Sai Social Organisation, Dist-Guntur | | 1,17,500 |
| 3. | Rural Development Society, Dist-Cuddapah. | | 1,66,875 |
| 4. | Old Students Association, Hyderabad. | | 1,66,875 |
| 5. | Jagruthi, Dist-Khammam. | | 1,66,875 |

Bihar

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| 1. | Sarv Priya Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Dist-Khagaria. | | 1,66,875 |
| 2. | Shantidoot, Udantpuri, Dist-Nalanda. | | 1,66,875 |
| 3. | Manav Seva Ashram, Dist-Aurangabad. | | 1,66,875 |
| 4. | Yuva Kalyan Parishad, Dist-Siwan. | | 1,66,875 |
| 5. | Mahila Vikas Evam Jan Jagriti Manch, Dist-Gopalganj. | | 1,66,875 |
| 6. | Anjuman Faroz-E-Millat, Dist-East Champaran. | | 1,66,875 |
| 7. | Khadagdhari Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Dist-Jehanabad. | | 1,66,875 |
| 8. | Swami Vivekananda Anath Suraksha Ashram, Dist. Nalanda. | | 1,66,875 |
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	Chhattisgarh		
1.	Youth Forum for Social Action, Dist. Surguja.		1,66,875
	Delhi		
1.	Bharat Kalyan Pratishthan		2,55,000
2.	Shri Santoshi Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Samiti		1,50,000
3.	All India Konark Educational & Welfare Society		1,66,875
4.	Mahila Bal Uthan Avam Kala Manch		1,66,875
5.	Shri Aurobindo Education Society		8,32,000
6.	All India Dalit Development Research Institute		1,73,438
7.	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad		1,80,000
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Youth Centre		1,66,875
9.	Hindustan Scouts & Guides Association		8,34,375
10.	Sarv Dharam Avam Jan Paropkari Sansthan		1,80,000
11.	Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore		1,71,000
12.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society		1,29,000
13.	Vasundhara		1,80,000
14.	All India Women's Welfare Association		1,50,000
15.	Green Age		1,80,000
	Haryana		
1.	Raj Sahib Pt. Basant Lal Education Society, Dist. Jhajjar.		1,37,700
2.	Hrijan Sevak Sangh, Dist. Panipat.		1,80,000
3.	Friends Gram Udyog Samiti, Dist. Ambala.		1,66,875
4.	National Education & Welfare Society, Dist. Panipat.		1,66,875
5.	Vikas Sewa Samiti, Dist. Gurgaon.		1,66,875
6.	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti. Dist. Sonapat.		1,66,875
7.	Bharti Gramin Vikas Samiti, Dist. Kurukshetra.		1,66,875
8.	Balaji Gramodyog Mandal, Dist. Panipat.		1,66,875

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Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Lakhri Yuva Sangathan Society		1,90,625
2.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri.		1,87,500
Karnataka			
1.	Dharmathama Educational & Rural Development Society, Bangalore.		1,30,000
2.	Jeevan Vikas Society for Rural Development, Chitradurga.		1,66,875
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Maa Rewa Mahila Mandal, Dist. Hoshangabad.		1,66,875
2.	Parshu Ram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Dist. Gwalior		1,66,875
3.	Mahila Utkarsh Sansthan, Dist. Mandsaur.		1,66,875
4.	Vivekananda Shiksha Avam Seva Samiti, Bhopal.		1,61,775
5.	Shri Shanti Shishu Mandir Samiti, Dist. Morena.		1,66,875
Maharashtra			
1.	Centre for Tribal & Rural Development, Dist. Aurangabad.		2,22,500
2.	Mahya Bharat Education Society, Dist-Bhandara.		1,66,875
3.	Shree Natraj Shaikshanik Sanskritik Wa Karida Sansthan, Dist. Amravati.		1,12,687
Orissa			
1.	Sri Ramakrishna Seva Ashrama, Dist. Khurda.		1,51,875
2.	National Mahila Institute, Dist. Dhenkanal.		1,66,875
3.	Mahila Vikas Samiti, Dist. Cuttack.		1,66,875
4.	Utkal Yuva Sanskrutik Sangh, Cuttack.		1,44,900
5.	R.K. Ashrama, Dist. Kalahanadi.		1,48,200
Rajasthan			
1.	Rajasthan Navchetna Samiti, Dist. Nagour.		1,66,875
2.	Utkarsh Sansthan, Dist. Alwar.		1,66,875
Tripura			
1.	Village Development Team		1,80,000
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Bal Kalyan Sangathan, Dist. Aligarh.		1,54,375
2.	Purvanchal Social Development Society, Dist. Ghazipur.		1,66,875

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3.	Swargiya Sivadhar Jan Kalyan Samiti, Dist. Shahajahanpur.		1,50,187
4.	Shiva Audyogik Vikas Seva Sansthan, Dist. Gorakhpur.		1,50,187
5.	P.I. Gramodyog Society, Dist. Sultanpur.		1,59,375
6.	Bairagi Shiksha Sansthan, Dist. Varanasi.		1,66,875
7.	Sarvodya Gram Vikas Sansthan, Dist. Aligarh.		1,66,875
8.	Gramin Mahila Seva Sansthan, Dist. Allahabad.		1,20,938
9.	Gramin Mahila Seva Sansthan, Dist. Allahabad.		1,66,875
10.	Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti, Dist. Pilibhit.		1,56,875
11.	R.K. Mission, Dist. Allahabad.		1,47,500
12.	Samaj Kalyan Avam Bal Vikas Parishad, Dist. Maharajganj.		1,66,875
13.	Nehru Yuva Club, Bijor.		1,66,875
14.	Viraj Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Dist. Aligarh.		1,66,875
15.	Akhil Bhartiya Samajothan Vikas Sewa Samiti, Allahabad.		1,66,875
16.	Radha Shiksha Prasar Samiti.		1,66,875
17.	Shri Kaila Devi Shikshan Samiti, Dist. Ferozabad.		1,11,250
18.	Rajeev Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Varanasi.		1,50,187
West Bengal			
1.	Ambagan Karmi Sangh, Dist. Howrah.		1,66,875
2.	Kadlagora Kherowal Gounta, Dist. Purulia.		1,51,125
3.	R.K. Mission, Vidyamandira, Dist. Howrah.		1,00,000
4.	Baruipur Bharat Shali Janakalyan Samiti, South 24 Parganas.		1,27,575
Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure			
Assam			
1.	North Lakhimpur District Sports Association, North Lakhimpur	Indoor Stadium	30,00,000
2.	Khanpara Sports & Culture Organisation, Khanpara, Guwahati.	Indoor Stadium	30,00,000
3.	Biswanath Distt. Sports Association Madhupur, Sonipur	Outdoor Stadium	13,50,000

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Haryana			
1.	Shri Guru Hari Singh College, Jeevan Nagar,	Outdoor Stadium	1,20,000
Karnataka			
1.	Peoples Education Society, Mandya	Outdoor Stadium	1,80,000
2.	K.M. Cariappa Multipurpose, Auditorium Trust Madikeri, Distt. Kodagu	Indoor Stadium	1,00,000
Maharashtra			
1.	Pravara Rural Education Society, Loni, Distt. Ahmadnagar	Swimming Pool	20,00,000
2.	Kolhapur Zilla Rashtriya Talim Sangh, Kolhapur	Indoor Stadium	10,00,000
3.	Navjeevan Education Society, Vinchur Gaoli, Nasik	Swimming Pool	20,00,000
4.	Satchikitsa Prasarak Mandal, Yavatmal	Swimming Pool	25,00,000
5.	Daccan Gymkhana, Talim Pavilion Pune	Swimming Pool	30,00,000
Manipur			
1.	Thoubal Distt. Table Tennis Association, Thoubal	Indoor Stadium	12,00,000
Nagaland			
1.	Nagaland Tennis Association Nagarjan, Dimapur	Indoor Stadium	15,00,000
2.	Hill Pioneers, Chetheba	Indoor Stadium	15,00,000
3.	K.K. Club Youth Welfare Society. New Tesophenyn, Kohima	Indoor Stadium	10,00,000
4.	Expression Voluntary Organisation, Dimapur	Swimming Pool	20,00,000
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Tamil Nadu Squash Racket Association Chennai.	Indoor Stadium cat. 1 at Chennai.	30,00,000

List of NGOs given Grants Exceeding Rupees One lakh during 2003-04

Sl.No.	Name and complete address of NGO/VOs	Purpose for which the grant was released	Amount released (Rupees)
1	2	3	4

Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities & Training

Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Founder & Managing Trustee, K.S.R. Memorial Charitable Trust for Development, 9-120, Sri Nilayam Lalitha Nagar, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad.	Tailoring & Lace Making	1,59,000/-
2.	Adarsha Educational Society, H.No. 17-1-391/V/61/A, Saraswati Nagar, Saidbad, Hyderabad.	Tailoring Embroidery	1,59,000/-

1	2	3	4
Assam			
1.	Morigaon Mahila Mehfil Civil Hospital Road, H.O. Morigaon, P.S. & Distt. Morigaon.	Carpet weaving and Handloom weaving	2,90,000/-
2.	S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti, Govind Nagar, Umraugshu, Distt. N.C. Hills.	Computer	1,14,000/-
Bihar			
1.	SHANTIDOOT, Udantpur, Bihar Sharif	Carpet & Jute weaving	1,59,000/-
2.	Khadi Vikas Trust of India, Mirza Toli (Near Railway Gumti), Nawada.	Tailoring & Repairing of Electrical & other Driven Farm Machine	1,59,000/-
3.	Gram Nirman Samiti, Vill. Kendra, P.O. Akauna Barar, Distt. Nawada.	Radio/TV repairing & Carpentry	1,59,000/-
4.	Nirashrit Mahila Sewa Sadan, Bhagwan das Mahalla, P.O./Distt. Farbhanga.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,62,000/-
5.	Kosi Anchal Samagra Vikas Avom Kalyan Parishad, At-Mistry Tola, Madhubani, Purnia.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
6.	Mahila Bal Utthan Kendra, Sahu Road, Muzaffarpur.	Tailoring & Fabric Painting	1,31,000/-
7.	Paryavaran Vikas Sansthan, Gram/P.O.—Shekhpur, Thana-Ahiyapur, Distt.—Muzaffarpur.	Knitting	1,70,000/-
Delhi			
1.	Gramin Swabhimani, A-1, Kadipur, P.O.—Alipur.	EDP & Tailoring and Computer	2,71,000/-
2.	International Rural Cultural Centre, 7, Nelsan Mandela Road, Sector-C-1, Vasant Kunj.	Bamboo Craft & Carpentry	3,41,000/-
3.	Integrated Social Development Organisation, B-3/19-E, GASTA, Housing Complex, Paschim Vihar	Cutting/Tailoring & Dari weaving	1,59,000/-
4.	Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, S-1/77, Old Mahavir Nagar, P.O. - Tilak Nagar	Tailoring & Applique work	1,59,000/-
5.	Nari Chetna Sangathan, 234-B, Pocket-1, Mayur Vihar, Phase-1	Computer and Embroidery	1,59,000/-
6.	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development, 16, Bhai Veer Singh Marg, Gole Market	2nd instalment	1,20,000/-
Gujarat			
1.	D.N. Polytechnic Education Trust, Morbidhar, Vahero, N.R. Raipur Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	Radio/TV repairing & EDP	1,86,000/-
2.	Dr. Ambedkar Education Trust, Kukar, Ghogha, Bhavnagar.	Woolen carpet weaving & Embroidery	2,57,000/-

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Haryana			
1.	Modern Education Society, Mandouvi Road, Mandova, Sonapat.	Computer & Embroidery	3,40,000/-
2.	Adarsh Gram Udyog, Samiti, Vill./P.O.—Raisina, Kaithal.	Tailoring	1,45,000/-
3.	Akhil Bhartiya Dehat Vikas Society, Vill. & P.O.—Ladrawan, Near Telephone Exchange, Tehsil-Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
4.	Jan Chetana Sangathan, 410, Urban Estate, Jind.	Computer	1,70,000/-
5.	National Education & Welfare Society, H.No. 63-B, Patel Nagar, Tehsil Camp, Panipat.	Handloom & Dari making	1,59,000/-
Jharkhand			
1.	Sarvangin Mahila Unnayan Sanathan, Sector-12A, Q. No. 2156, Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro.	Tailoring & Electrical Motor rewinding	1,59,000/-
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Woular Welfare Organisation, Boulevard Road.	Computer Training	1,59,000/-
2.	Modern Cultural Club, Ward No. 2, Rajouri.	Exhibition	1,92,000/-
3.	Mahila Vikas Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, D-477, Nehru Nagar, Katra.	Bamboo craft making	1,94,000/-
Karnataka			
1.	Satya Harish Chander National Integrated Dev. Society, 265, Opp. Gr. Mandira, 2nd Cross, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore.	Motor Cycle Repairing	2,13,000/-
2.	Society for Promotion of Rural Development, 2nd Cross Vidyanagar, Chinatamani Kolar.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
3.	Chaithanya Mahila Samaja, Siddamnanahalli Vill., Jagalur Taluk, Davanagere Distt.	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
4.	St. John Educational Society, 2nd Block, Vidya Nagar, Chintamani Taluk.	Embroidery	1,70,000/-
5.	Community Action for Rural Development, Veechagunchenaballi, Chennarayapatra Taluk, Hassain.	Cutting/tailoring	1,70,000/-
6.	Achirwad Rural Development Trust, H.B. Colony, Gudibande, Kolar.	Tailoring/Electric Motor rewinding	1,59,000/-
7.	SC/ST Development Association, Sriompura, Vill.—Mysore Rural Taluk, Mysore Distt.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-

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8.	Gnana Deepika Mahila Mandali, No. 89, 18th Cross Netaji Circle, Bellary	Tailoring/Embroidery	1,70,000/-
9.	Rural Development Association, Gowripura Vill, Chalakare Taluk, Chitradurga Distt.	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
10.	Vinayaka Didya Samastha, Badarahalli Vill, Malavalli, Talug Mandya Distt.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
11.	Kamal Rural Development Society, 2nd Block, Shanti Nagar, Belgaum	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
12.	Swaran Deepika Mahila Mandali, Malawalli, H.D. Kote Taluk, Mysore Distt.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
13.	Arunodaya Mahila Sewa Samiti 13, 3rd Main Railway Station Road, Mysore,	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
14.	Koppal Yuvak Sangha, No. 3/94-A, Behind Natraj Theatre, Hubli	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
15.	Pragathi Educational Training Society, No. 12, 2nd Main Behind Govt. Hospital, Bellary.	Tailoring & Cutting	1,70,000/-
16.	Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, No. 15, 3rd Cross, C-R, Street, Mahaboob Nagar, Bellary.	Tailoring & Cutting	1,70,000/-
17.	Sri Manjunatha Rural Development Society, 2nd Block, Shanti Nagar, Belgaum Distt.	Tailoring/Cutting	1,70,000/-
18.	Farmers Development Project, 75, 16th Main Bapuji Nagar, Hubli,	Embroidery	1,70,000/-
19.	Shri Vidyaranya Vidya Sansthan, Renukamba Office Building, Kenden Kovi Godal, P.O. Anagedu, Hobli Devangere.	Block Printing & Embroidery	1,59,000/-
20.	Shri Bhagya Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Pitapulla Nagannavara Mansoon Kondankovi Gudal P.O.—Angaodu Hobli, Devangere.	Carpentry & Bamboo Craft	1,59,000/-
21.	Grama Jeevan Youth Association, Bidanahalli, Bijapur Rural, Distt.-Bijapur.	Motor rewinding	1,70,000/-
22.	Vauvary Rural Development Society, Pension Mohalla, ABAD Mohalla Street, Hassan.	Carpentry and Motor Cycle repairing	3,40,000/-
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Hope and Faith Welfare Society, A-30, Guru Nanak Colony, Berosia Road, Bhopal.	Radio/TV repairing and Carpentry/Bamboo craft making and Scooter/Motor Cycle repairing	1,45,000/-
2.	Dipti Prabha Shiksha Evam Kalyan Samiti, 109, Malviya Nagar, Bhopal.	Tailoring/Embroidery	1,59,000/-

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3.	Ankur Sankar Evam Shiksha Utthan Samiti, Shahpura, Niwas Road, Tehsil-Niwas, Distt.-Mandla.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
4.	Samanta Shiksha Samiti, Grant Udaipur, Block-Beejadandi, Tehsil-Niwas, Distt.-Mandla.	Tailoring & Carpet weaving	1,59,000/-
5.	Gram Vikas Sewa Samiti, Ghurehata (NH-7), Mauganj, Distt. - Rewa.	Tailoring & Radio/TV repairing	1,45,000/-
6.	Anamika Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Ward No. 12, Boodi, Balaghat.	Tailoring and Radio/TV repairing	1,59,000/-
7.	Sabhyata Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Belhai, Main Road, Tehsil-Gotegaon, Narsinghpur.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
8.	Mahila Jagrati Kala Manch, Ravishankar Ward, Bada Bazar, Sagar.	Tailoring	1,14,000/-
9.	Write Solution Dawmentation and Resource Centre, 3/8, Amiranj, Idgah Hills, Hunur, Bhopal.	Dress and Readymade Garments making	1,59,000/-
Maharashtra			
1.	Jailaxmi Mahila Mandal, Opp.—Hanuman Mandir, H.No. 1-245, Vijay Nagar, Nanded.	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
Manipur			
1.	Integrated Rural Development Agency, Hangul, BPO Santhel, P.O. Mayang, Thoubal.	Tailoring and Embroidery	1,59,000/-
2.	The Pioneer Women's Welfare Association, Keisamthong, Laisom Leirak, Imphal.	Tailoring	1,71,000/-
3.	Women's Income Generation Centre, Thoubal, Nirgombom.	Embroidery and Painting	1,59,000/-
4.	Rural Social & Educational Development Association, Haibong Makhong, Mayand, Imphal.	Tailoring and Embroidery	1,45,000/-
5.	Nongmaiching Welfare Association, Moirang Kampu Sajab Tensid Road.	Readymade Garments making	1,45,000/-
6.	People's Foundation, Vill. - Ithai Wapokpi, P.S.—Kumbi and P.O.—Moirang.	Embroidery/Knitting and Radio/ TV repairing	1,36,000/-
Mizoram			
1.	International Poor Children Champhai Computer Institute of Technology, Sangchia Building, Zarkawt, Aizawal.	Computer	3,41,000/-
Nagaland			
1.	Naga Cultural Society, C/O— Directorate of Art & Culture, Bajareu, Kohima.	Fine Wood Products/ Carpentry	2,63,000/-

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Orissa			
1.	AGGARGAMI, A/P.O. - Kashipur, Dist.-Rayagada.	Training in 4 different trades.	5,13,000/-
2.	Rural Development and Social Service, At-Pachima Kachha, P.O. - Madhy Kachna, Via-Bhugram, Distt. - Cuttack.	Readymade Garments making	1,70,000/-
3.	Palace Mangla, A/P.O. -Kapurisinha, Oranda, Via-Althgarh, Distt. Cuttack	TV/VCR & Radio repairing & Readymade garments & Dress designing	1,94,000/-
4.	Voluntary Organisation for Rural Improvement, A/P.O. Telkoi, Distt. - Keonjhar.	Three different trades.	1,57,000/-
5.	Baji Ract Memorial Yubak sangha, At. Kankalanda, P.O. -Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal.	Tailoring	1,43,000/-
6.	Natural Institute for Social Welfare, At/P.O. Kaliapani, Via-Sukmla Jaipur, A New Jamupasi, Block-Sukida, Distt. Joshipur.	Computer	1,59,000/-
Rajasthan			
1.	Kamal Nishtha Sansthan, Dhobimandi, Chomu, Jaipur.	Computer training & Carpet weaving	3,18,000/-
2.	India Shiksha Samiti 25-A, Gayatri Nagar, Sodala, Jaipur.	Computer and Tailoring	1,59,000/-
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Singampatty Gram Munnetra Sangam, Seluam Farm, P.O. - Solapuram, Sivaganga.	Tailoring/Embroidery, Leather/ Rexine Bag making and Computer	3,95,000/-
Tripura			
1.	Village Development Team (VDT) P.O. Sekerkote, Chowmohani Bazar, Bishalgarh Sub Division, West Tripura.	Computer and Tailoring	1,59,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Safi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Naya Gaon, Kasampur, P.O. - Kanth Distt. -Moradabad.	Cutting/Tailoring and Painting	1,16,000/-
2.	Rural Dev. And Educational Trust, Niloopardnani market Complex, Nithari, Sector-31, Noida.	Tailoring and Radio/ TV repairing	1,59,000/-
3.	Din Dayal Shiksha Evam Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Vill. - Lakawali, P.O. - Kalal Kheria, Distt. - Agra.	Radio/TV repairing & Assembling	1,59,000/-
4.	Akhil Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Parishad, 92, Milan Vihar, Delhi Road, Moradabad.	Computer, Radio/TV repairing Carpet Weaving & Cutting/ Tailoring	4,39,000/-

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5.	Gramin Vikas Evam Shiksha Sansthan, Vill. - Khizirpur, P.O. - Sarai Mumrej, Tehsil-Handia, Allahabad.	Carpet weaving	1,59,000/-
6	Suraj Samaj Sewa Samiti, Vill. & P.O. - Assam, Distt. - Firozabad.	TV/Radio repairing	1,70,000/-
7.	Sun Vision, Vill. & P.O. - Anjan Shahid, Distt. - Azamgarh.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
8.	Excellent Educational & Social Society, Near Azad Welding Works Raja Bader Road, Bulandshahar	Computer	1,59,000/-
9.	Five Star Welcome Society, Moh. - Abbasiyan, Kosba-Sadabad, Distt. - Nahamaya Nagar, Hathras.	Dress Designing & Embroidery	1,70,000/-
10.	Saraswati Vikas Samiti, Vill. - Saktpur, P.O. - Bhauroi, Distt. - Firozabad.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
11.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Mohalla - Sarai Tarin, Chamanda Hayat Nagar, Distt. - Moradabad.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
12.	Mitro Mandal Samaj Vikas Samiti, Mohala- Tiwaryan, Vill./P.O. - Mont, Distt. - Mathura.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
13.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Padri Bazar, Gorakhpur.	Tailoring	1,59,000/-
14.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Vill. & P.O. 7-Jamurwa. Distt. - Raibarelli.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,14,000/-
15.	Shahari Evam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Gokul Nagar, Chandpur, Distt. - Bijnor.	Patch Work	1,70,000/-
16.	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Vill. - Kherki Sainik Public School, P.O. - Gajraula, Distt. - J.P. Nagar.	Computer operation	1,70,000/-
17.	Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Sansthan, H.No. 10, Sector-10, Avas Vikas Colony, Sikandra, Agra.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
18.	Prayas, E- 460, Sector-I, Aashiyane Kanpur Road, Lucknow.	Tailoring & Embroidery	1,59,000/-
19.	Shivam Yuva Vikas Samiti, B-14, Near Mail Kamal Talkies, Distt. - Bijnor.	Carpentry	1,70,000/-
20.	Pragatisheel Udyog Samiti, Jara-Ka-Purwa, Juggaur, Lucknow.	Readymade garments making	1,59,000/-
21.	Adarsh Mahila Utthan Sansthan, Lakhpera Bagh, Badel, Barabanki.	Embroidery	1,59,000/-
22.	Shree Meera Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, S/1, New Officers Colony, Moti Jheel, Kanpur Nagar.	Readymade Garments	1,45,000/-

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23.	Vivekanand Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Deoria Khas, Behind Hanuman Mandir, P.O. & Distt. - Deoria.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
24.	Naveen Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Moh-Chhawani Sarkar Jail Ke Pichhey, Head, P.O. Distt. - Gonda.	Automobile	1,70,000/-
25.	Utthan Sewa Sansthan, Vill. & P.O. - Bani, Distt. - Sultanpur.	Carpet Weaving and Tailoring	1,59,000/-
26.	Laxmi Gramodyog Samiti, Rajamau Tilor, Distt. - Raibareilly	Tailoring/Embroidery and Carpet weaving	1,59,000/-
27.	Manav Kalyan Evam Prashikshan Sewa Samiti, 324, Haran Nagar, Behind Gopal Traders, Unnao.	Cutting/Tailoring & Motor winding	1,59,000/-
28.	Arpan Samajik Utthan Samiti, 43, Gandhi Nagar, Agra.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
29.	Dalit Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Nagaichpara, Atrauli, Aligarh.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
30.	Shri Santosh Gramodhyog Sewa Sansthan, 73, Surya Nagar, Prakash Takes Ke Pichhe, Vaid Ashram, Firozabad.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
31.	Panchsheel Social Welfare Society, Vill. - Lodogarh, P.O. - Kalal Kheria, Distt. - Agra.	Computer	1,70,000/-
32.	Gram Vikas Sansthan, 33, Professor Colony, Budaun.	Computer	1,70,000/-
33.	Jyoti Vidya Mandir, Anandpur H.P.O., Jail Road, Gonda.	Tailoring & Embroidery	1,59,000/-
34.	Grameen Audyogik Sansthan Samorpan Basharatpur, Purvi, P.O. - Basharatpur, Distt. - Gorakhpur.	Scooter repairing & Tailoring	1,59,000/-
35.	Kavita Sewa Samiti, Prahlad Market Dhamra Bus stand, Dist. - Bulandshahr.	Carpentry & Tailoring	1,59,000/-
36.	Vikas Sansthan West H.No. 406, Ward No. 7, P.O. & Distt. - Deoria.	Cutting/tailoring	1,59,000/-
37.	Gramin Krishak Vikas Samiti, Vill. - Atranna Majre Misrauli, P.O. - Gaiman, Distt. - Sultanpur.	Tailoring & TV repairing	1,59,000/-
38.	Vivekanand Yuva Mahila Avom Bal Sewa Sansthan, Vill. - Bhatajmuam, P.O. - Paikauli Maharaj, Distt. - Deoria.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
39.	Samudyik Vikas Kendra, Rakkapul, Tigri Road, Near, Sainik Public School, P.O. - Gajraula, Distt. J.P. Nagar.	Computer & Carpet weaving	1,59,000/-
40.	Shri Dhara Singh Samarak Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Vill. - Dhanpur Distt. - Meerut.	Computer & Carpentry	1,59,000/-

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41.	Lok Vikas Kendra, Purwa Haiderganj (West), Vill. & P.O. - Jangal Dhoosan, Gorakhpur.	Tailoring & Embroidery	1,59,000/-
42.	Mahila Avom Bal Vikas Sansthan, Vill. - Gungemau, P.O. - Harimau, Distt. - Sultanpur.	Garments making and Carpet Weaving	1,59,000/-
43.	Kamla Sewa Samiti Rampura Road, Pilkhuwa, Distt.-Ghaziabad.	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
44.	Mahila Uthan Samiti, Vill. & P.O. - Rani Ki Sarai, Distt. - Azamgarh.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
45.	Amethi Mahila Avom Bal Kaiyan Samiti, Dhamour Road, Sarvanpur, Amethi, Sultanpur	Cutting/Tailoring and Embroidery	1,59,000/-
46.	Network for Integrated Development MIG-4, Nepiyar Road Colony, Part-2, Thakurgaiz, Lucknow.	Cutting/Tailoring and Embroidery	1,59,000/-
West Bengal			
1.	Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Seva Mission, Vill. - Jirakpur, P.O. - Basirhat Rly. Station, North 24 Parganas.	Handloom weaving	2,63,000/-
2.	Badkulla Leena Silk Khadi Society, Vill & P.O. - Badkulla, Distt. - Nadia	Tailoring & Computer	1,59,000/-
3.	Kalyachak Netaji Subhas Sangha, Vill. - Kalyachak, P.O. - Haria Distt. Midnapore.	Handloom Weaving	1,45,000/-
Promotion of Adventure			
Chandigarh			
1.	The Secretary, Youth Adventure & Mountaineering Association		1,55,323/-
2.	The Present, National Adventure Club		4,09,500/-
Delhi			
1.	The Secretary, Sarva Dharam Avam Jan Propokari Sansthan, Mangolpuri		1,51,875/-
2.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		1,03,500/-
3.	The President, Ballooning India Association		1,19,940/-
4.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		5,21,355/-
5.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		5,83,925/-
6.	Indian Mountaineering Association		41,25,000/-
7.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		20,22,525/-
8.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		13,23,315/-

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9.	The President, All India Social Human Development		1,68,750/-
10.	The Director, Indian Mountaineering Association		12,07,835/-
11.	Ramjas Sports and Mountaineering Institute		5,10,450/-
12.	The Director, Indian Mountaineering Association		9,77,475/-
Haryana			
1.	The Secretary, Yuva Parishad Jhanj Kalan, Jind		1,50,000/-
2.	The Secretary, Hans Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Karnal		2,13,750/-
3.	The Secretary, Deepika Rural Development Society, Jhajjar		1,40,625/-
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	The Principal, Jim & Winter Sports, Batote		1,68,000/-
2.	The President, Himalayan Vocie, Rajpuri		1,80,000/-
3.	The Principal, Jim & Winter Sports, Batote		1,67,261/-
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	The Secretary, Hope & Faith Education and Welfare Society, Bhopal		1,20,000/-
2.	The Secretary, Institute of Social Work and Training & Management, Gwalior		2,25,000/-
Manipur			
1.	The Secretary, Manipur Adventure & Allied Sports Institute, Imphal East		1,08,000/-
Nagaland			
1.	The Chairman, Rural Women Welfare Society		1,46,250/-
Rajasthan			
1.	The Secretary, Bhartiya Shiksha Shodh Avam Nirdeshan Sansthan, Jaipur		1,48,500/-
Tripura			
1.	The Secretary, Village Development Team, Tripura		1,68,750/-
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	The Secretary, Maharishi Shiksha Sansthan, Gautam Budh Nagar, Noida		2,24,203
West Bengal			
1.	Sea Explorer Institute, Kolkata		1,41,275/-
2.	HMI, Darjeeling		8,16,167/-
3.	Sea Explorer Institute, Kolkata		4,14,891/-
4.	The Secretary, Palsa Pally Unnayan Samity, Murshidabad		1,12,995/-

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*Scheme of Promotion of National Integration***Andhra Pradesh**

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| 1. | The President, Chandra Kala Mahila Mandali, Kunoor | 1,25,156/- |
| 2. | The President, Subhodaya Yuvajana Sangam, Kunoor | 1,25,156/- |

Assam

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|----|---|------------|
| 1. | The Secretary, SP Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti, NC hills | 1,25,156/- |
| 2. | The Secretary, Rupali Kohinoor Club, Nagaon | 1,25,156/- |
| 3. | The Secretary, Jagriti, Sonitpur | 1,25,156/- |
| 4. | The Secretary, Global Health Immunization and Population Control Organisation, Nagaon | 1,25,156/- |
| 5. | The Secretary, Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon | 2,50,312/- |
| 6. | The Secretary, Aruna Udyog Samity, Nagaon | 1,25,156/- |
| 7. | The Secretary, Jaluguti Agragami Mahila Samity, Morigaon | 1,25,156/- |

Bihar

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|----|---|------------|
| 1. | The President, Bhartiya Kala Niketan, Nalanda | 1,25,156/- |
| 2. | The Secretary, Savitri Bal Vikas Kendra, Muzaffarpur | 1,25,156/- |
| 3. | The Secretary, Hedgavar Samajothan & Kalyan Samiti, Munger | 1,25,156/- |
| 4. | The Secretary, Naari Uthan Kendra Saidpur, Dighwara, Saran, Chhapra | 1,25,156/- |
| 5. | The Secretary, Simant Gandhi Alpa Sankhyak Vikas Samiti, Singhara | 1,25,156/- |
| 6. | The Secretary, Samagra Manav Seva Samiti, Bhalvana | 1,25,156/- |
| 7. | The Secretary, Akhil Lok Vikash Sansthan | 1,25,156/- |
| 8. | The Secretary, Rahul Mahila Seva Sansthan, Samastipur | 1,25,156/- |

Chhattisgarh

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| 1. | Ramakrishna Mission, Chhattisgarh | 1,25,156/- |
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Dadra & Nagar Haveli

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| 1. | Centre for Tribal & Rural Development, Silvassa | 1,35,000/- |
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Delhi

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| 1. | The Secretary, All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development | 1,00,000/- |
| 2. | The Director, National Youth Project | 9,00,000/- |
| 3. | The President, Surya Foundation, Paschim Vihar | 6,70,781/- |

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4.	The President, India International Rural Cultural Centre		2,06,250/-
5.	The President, India International Rural Cultural Centre		3,48,739/-
6.	Gramin Swabhlman		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Servants of the People Society		1,92,000/-
8.	Bharat Kaiyan Pratishthan		3,85,313/-
9.	The Secretary, Sarva Dharam Avam Jan Paropkari Sanstha		1,35,000/-
10.	SPIC-MACAY		3,75,000/-
11.	DAVP		1,77,684/-
12.	Welfare Organisation, West Patel Nagar		1,35,000/-
13.	The Secretary, Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, Tilak Nagar		1,35,000/-
14.	The Member Secretary, India International Rural Cultural Centre		1,62,000/-
15.	The Convenor, Sri Aurobindo Education Society		7,11,469/-
16.	The Secretary, Bisnoui Sarvodaya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan		1,29,656/-
17.	The Secretary, All India Women's Welfare Association		1,25,156/-
18.	Association of Indian Universities		11,66,875/-
19.	Member Secretary, India International Rural Cultural Centre		8,62,500/-
20.	SPIC-MACAY		11,25,000/-
	Gujarat		
1.	The Secretary, Shree Excellent Yuvak Mandal, Bhavnagar		1,25,156/-
	Haryana		
1.	The Secretary, Rashtriya Vikas Yuva Mandal, Gharanuda		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Hans Khadi Gramudyog Samiti, Karnal		1,25,156/-
3.	The Secretary, Madhu Social Welfare Society, Sonapat		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Khel Yuva Sangathan, Kandela, Jind		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Yuva Shakti, Dhamad, Rohtak		1,25,156/-
6.	The Secretary, Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Rohtak		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Yuva Shakti, Meham, Rohtak		1,25,156/-
8.	The Secretary, Haryana Yuva Shakti Mahem, Rohtak		1,25,156/-
9.	The President, Society for Awareness Welfare Education & Rural Advancement Jind		1,25,156/-
	Jharkhand		
1.	The Secretary, Budha Pragyan Mandal, Maheshpur, Pakur		1,25,156/-

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2.	The Secretary, Gramin Kalyan Samiti, Sahebganj		1,25,156/-
3.	The Secretary, Yuva Kalyan Vikas Kendra, Bokara		1,54,687/-
	Karnataka		
1.	The President, Sri Pragati Rural Development Society, Shimoga		1,66,875/-
	Madhya Pradesh		
1.	The Secretary, Darpan Kala Sahitya Krida Evam Mahila Bal Yuva Samiti, Morena		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Parshu Ram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Distt. Gwalior		1,25,156/-
3.	Shri Ramwaroop Singh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Halbant Bai Mahila Mandal, Morena		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, New Krishna Shiksha Prasar & Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Shivpuri		1,25,156/-
6.	The Secretary, Manorama Swasthya Shiksha Sanskrit, Bhopal		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Shri Deen Dayal Shiksha, Gwalior		1,25,156/-
	Manipur		
1.	The Secretary, All India Women's Conference, Manipur State Branch, Imphal		1,80,000/-
2.	The Secretary, Integrated Rural Development Agency, Mayang, Imphal		1,12,640/-
3.	The Secretary, Chingamathak Nameirakpam Makha Laikai Development Centre, Imphal		1,29,488/-
4.	The Secretary, Resource Centre for Social Welfare and Community Development		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Centre for Resource Development		1,15,594/-
6.	The Secretary, Hangul United Development Association, Imphal		1,16,421
	Orissa		
1.	The Secretary, Utkalya Ahinsa Manch Kumbarsahi, P.O. Buxi Bazar, Cuttack		1,66,875/-
2.	The Secretary, Ahinsa (Adivasi Harijana Institute of National Social Action), Dhenkanal		1,25,156/-
3.	The Director, Natural Institute for Social Welfare, Jaipur		1,05,705/-
4.	The Secretary, National Youth Integrated Centre, Puri		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, SOPUTRA		1,25,156/-
6.	The Executive Director, Centre for Rural Reconstruction and Social Solidarity, Cuttack		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Integrated Women & Child Development Centre		1,25,156/-
8.	The Secretary, Adivasi Harijan Integrated Mass Social Agency, P.P. Phulibani		1,25,156/-
9.	The Secretary, SOVA, Dhenkanal		1,25,156/-
10.	The Secretary, Council for Rural Service (CRS), Kandamal		1,25,156/-

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11.	The Chairman, Voluntary Organisation for Rural & Social Welfare (VORSW)		1,25,156/-
	Rajasthan		
1.	The President, Bhartiya Shiksha Shodh Avam Nirdeshan Sansthan, Jaipur		2,50,313/-
2.	The Secretary, Kamalnishtha Sansthan, Chomu, Jaipur		1,50,000/-
3.	The Secretary, Mother India Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Royal Sports Society, Bharatpur		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Creative Development Action Society, Jaipur		1,35,000/-
6.	Novoday Bal Vidyalay Samity, Kota		1,12,640/-
7.	Sardar Patel Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Dausa		1,25,156/-
	Sikkim		
1.	The Secretary, Sangam Club, Upper Polo		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Gharelu Samaj (Club), Namchi		1,25,156/-
3.	The Secretary, Nari Kaiyan Sansthan, Namchi		1,25,156/-
4.	The General Secretary, Ajambari Seva Sangha, W. Sikkim		1,25,156/-
	Tamil Nadu		
1.	The Secretary, SEVAA Trust		1,25,156/-
	Tripura		
1.	The Secretary, Village Development Team, West Tripura		2,82,188/-
	Uttar Pradesh		
1.	The Secretary, Sarvhit Gramsudhar Samiti, Hathras		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Lok Kalyan Evam Gramin Sanskritik Utthan Samiti, Agra.		1,25,156/-
3.	The Secretary, Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Gramodyog Sansthan, Vill. Bergadiyapur, Kanpur		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Bairagi Shiksha Sansthan, Varanasi		1,54,959/-
5.	The Secretary, Braj Lok Sansthan, 302, Gurukul Road, Mathura		1,25,156/-
6.	The Secretary, Narain Shiksha Prasar Bharti, Azamgarh		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Women's Career Institute, H. No. 303, Etah		1,25,156/-
8.	The Secretary, Prayas Bharti Vigyan Avam Manav Vikas Sansthan, Indrapuram, Ghaziabad		1,25,156/-
9.	The Secretary, Mayur Giramoon Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Rampur		1,25,156/-
10.	The Secretary, Nitin Sewa Sansthan, Bulandshahr		1,25,156/-
11.	The Secretary, Yuva Lok Kalyan Samiti, Eta		1,25,156/-

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12.	The Secretary, Himanshu Social Welfare, Firozabad		1,25,156/-
13.	The Secretary, U.P. Jan Sewa Samiti, Unnao		1,25,156/-
14.	The Secretary, Bhawani Sewa Samiti, Ghaziabad		1,25,156/-
15.	The Secretary, Poor Help Gramodyog, Aligarh		1,25,156/-
16.	The Secretary, Bhari Gramothan Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Muradabad		1,25,156/-
17.	The Secretary, Pyare Lal Sewa Sansthan, Agra		1,25,156/-
18.	The Secretary, Kapoori Gram Vikas Samaj Sudhar Samiti, Aligarh		1,25,156/-
19.	The Secretary, Ankur Sansthan, Varanasi		1,25,156/-
20.	The Secretary, Lalji Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Phuley Nagar		1,25,156/-
21.	The Secretary, Keshav Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Ghaziabad		1,25,156/-
22.	The Secretary, Ambedkar Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Gautam Budh Nagar		1,54,688/-
23.	The Secretary, Agarwal Khadi Gramodyog Sanstha, Sultanpur		1,25,156/-
24.	The Secretary, Nav Jagriti Sewa Sansthan, Bulandshahr		1,25,156/-
25.	The Secretary, Satyamew Sewa, Lucknow		1,35,000/-
26.	The Secretary, Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti, Farrukabad		1,25,156/-
27.	Ramakrishna Mission, Allahabad		1,25,156/-
28.	The Secretary, Bhartiya Jan Kalyan, Lalitpur		1,25,156/-
29.	The President, Nirbal Sewa Samiti, Bulandshahr		1,25,156/-
Uttaranchal			
1.	The Secretary, Gayatri Training Centre		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Sansthan		1,25,156/-
West Bengal			
1.	The Secretary, Palsa Pally Unnayan Samity, Murshidabad		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Sri Aurobindo Society, Suri		1,25,156/-
3.	The General Secretary, Kaikala Rural Development Society, Hooghly		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Parul Sarat Gram, Hooghly		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Kultikari Mother Teresa Social Welfare, Howrah		1,25,156/-
6.	The Secretary, Jirakpur Sister Nik		1,25,156/-
7.	The Director, Nandikar, Kolkata.		4,65,000/-
8.	The President, Netaji Santi Club		1,25,156/-

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Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure

Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Indoor Stadium At Chirala by Rotary Service Trust, Chirala, Distt. Prakasam		15,00,000/-
Assam			
1.	Indoor Stadium Category-III at Tezpur by Tezpur Distt. Sports Association		7,00,000/-
2.	Indoor Stadium Category-II at a Kolongpar, Distt. Nagaon		10,00,000/-
Haryana			
1.	Indoor Stadium Category-II at Sirsa by Maharaja Agrasain Charitable Trust		22,50,000/-
2.	Indoor Stadium Category-II at Chhara, Distt. Jhajjar		17,67,000/-
Kerala			
1.	Football ground in Juvenile Sports Club, Elavanna, Malappuram		1,12,500/-
2.	Indoor Stadium at Ottapalam by Shri Chettur Shankaran Nair Memorial Cultural Trust, Ottapalam, Distt. Palghat		1,45,000/-
Maharashtra			
1.	Swimming Pool category-I at Loni, Ahmadnagar by Prawara Rural Education Trust		27,40,000/-
2.	Indoor Stadium category-III at Kolhapur by Kolhapur Zilla Rashtriya Talim Sangh		9,13,746/-
3.	Swimming Pool category-II at Rogh by Jagannath Rathi Charity Trust		12,50,000/-
4.	Swimming Pool category-I at Dhule by Shri Tulja Bhavani Education Trust, Dhule		4,00,000/-
5.	Outdoor Stadium category-I at Pune by Maharashtra Mandal, Pune		10,00,000/-
6.	Swimming Pool category-II at Karveer by R.L. Tawade Foundation, Kolhapur		20,00,000/-
7.	Swimming Pool category-II at Vinchur Gaoli, Nasik by Navjeenam Education Society, Nasik		5,00,000/-
8.	Swimming Pool at Pune by Daccan Gymkhana, Pune		29,20,000/-
9.	Swimming Pool at Chakki Khapa by Central Hindu Education Society, Nagpur		15,00,000/-
Nagaland			
1.	Indoor Stadium category-II by Nagaland Tennis Association, Nagarjan at Nagarjun		25,00,000/-
2.	4 playfield at Dimapur by Association of Tribal Welfare Development		1,03,819/-
3.	Indoor Stadium category-III at Zuneheboto by Rhino Club, Zineheboto		10,00,000/-
4.	Indoor Stadium (cat.III) at Chen Town by Veda Sporting Club		20,00,000/-
5.	Football ground at Kashiram by Mummy's Multipurpose Society, Dimapur		1,12,500/-
6.	Football field at Lokhuti Bijokha Nagaland by Social Welfare Organisation, Wokha		1,12,500/-
7.	Playfield at Baghty, Wokha by Mixed Farm Society, Sokhu Valley		1,12,500/-

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Orissa			
1.	Development of playfield at Artatrana Bidya Niktan, Khurda		5,000/-
Rajasthan			
1.	Swimming Pool category-II at Kota by Bal Hitkari Samity, Kota		25,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Indoor Stadium cat. I at Coimbatore by R.K. Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore		43,37,650/-
2.	Indoor Stadium at Chennai, Tamilnadu Squash Racket Association		30,00,000/-
West Bengal			
1.	Football/Cricket field at Vill. Fakirchak dt. Midnapore by Taru Sangha		1,20,000/-
2.	Indoor Stadium cat.III at Jalpaiguri by Jalpaiguri Badminton players Association		2,00,000/-

**Fund for Developing and Strengthening of
Agricultural Marketing**

1932. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme to make available funds for developing and strengthening agricultural marketing only for such States who have made policy changes towards reforms:

(b) if so, the nature and details of the policy changes required to be made by the State Governments qualify for the aid under this scheme; and

(c) the extent of aid extended thereunder to different States so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently approved a Central Sector Scheme titled "Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization". Under the Scheme, credit linked investment subsidy shall be provided on the capital cost of general or commodity specific infrastructure for marketing of agricultural commodities and for strengthening and modernization of existing agricultural markets, wholesale, rural periodic or in tribal areas. The

Scheme is linked to reforms in State Law dealing with agricultural markets (APMC Act).

(b) Under the existing APMC Act, State Government alone is empowered to initiate the process of setting up of markets for agricultural commodities in notified areas. Processing industry can not buy directly from the farmers. The farmer is restricted from entering into direct contract with any manufacturer as the produce is required to be canalized through regulated markets. These restrictions are acting as a disincentive to farmers, trade and industries. The State Governments have, therefore, been advised to amend the APMC Act to allow direct marketing and contract farming and to permit setting up of competitive markets in private and cooperative sectors. A Model APMC Act has also been circulated by this Ministry to all the States to guide them in implementation of the suggested reforms.

(c) The Scheme was approved by Government for implementation on 20.12.2004. All the States have since been requested to inform as to whether necessary amendments to APMC Act have been carried out, in order to notify the reforming States for applicability of the Scheme. Reply from the States is awaited. As such, no assistance under the Scheme has been provided to States so far.

Special Package for Agriculture Sector

1933. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to provide a special package to the agriculture sector with a view to boost agricultural production in the country;

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

(c) the details and targets likely to be achieved as a result of implementation of this package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Five Year Plans and Annual Plans formulated by the Department are comprehensive, covering all aspects of the agriculture production targeted at augmentation of the agricultural production. In Annual Plan 2004-05, major schemes identified as thrust areas for focused implementation to enhance agricultural production & productivity inter alia include:-

- Macro Management of Agriculture consisting of 27 schemes for production of cereals and coarse cereals, sugarcane, jute, watershed development, horticulture and cooperation.
- On Farm Water Management for increasing Crop Production in Eastern India.
- Technology Mission on Cotton.
- Technology Mission on Coconut.
- Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttaranchal.
- Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm & Maize (ISOPOM).

Under Risk Management a number of schemes like National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Minimum Support Price (MSP), Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) as a safety nets for the farmers are being implemented.

In the field of marketing & storage and to address the problems of post harvest management, schemes for Construction of Cold Storages, Rural Godowns and Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization are being implemented.

To promote agricultural extension, Department is implementing the schemes of Kisan Call Centre, Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension,

establishment of Agri-Clinics and Agri. Business by Agriculture Graduates.

The production of agricultural commodities in a particular year depends on the weather conditions in a particular year depends on the weather conditions. During 2002-03 and 2003-04 foodgrain production to the extent of 174.19 Million Tonnes and 212.06 Million Tonnes (as per 4th Advanced Estimate) has been achieved respectively.

[Translation]

Assistance to Institutions Related to Sports

1934. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing annual financial assistance to institutions related to different sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 2003-04 and 2004-05, institution-wise; and

(c) the details of sports and places where these sports are being promoted by these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) to (c) Government have laid-down guidelines for extending financial assistance to recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) for promotion of Sports. Such assistance is provided on receipt of specific proposals. The financial assistance provided to National Sports Federations during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 (till date) are given at enclosed statement. The recognized National Sports Federations promote their respective sports throughout the country through State level Associations affiliated to them.

In addition under the scheme of Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities & Colleges, central assistance is provided to Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi for conducting Inter-Universities tournaments, organizing coaching camps prize money etc. central assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs was released to AIU for the purposes during 2003-04. During the current financial year 2004-05 (till date) no grant has been released.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was also released budgetary assistance to the tune of Rs. 114.06 Crores during 2003-04 and an amount of Rs. 109.40 Crores during 2004-05 (till 30.11.2004). The grant released to SAI is utilized for broad-basing of sports and spotting/nurturing of talented children in different age groups and for achieving excellence by sports persons by providing

them with requisite infrastructure, equipment, coaching and other facilities through its 6 Regional Centers, 4 Sub-

Centers, a large number of training centers and academic wing throughout the country.

Statement

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2003-04	2004-05 (Till 30.11.2004)
1	2	3	4
1.	All India Carrom Federation	662657	1035500
2.	All India Chess Federation	16681512	6452876
3.	All India Football Federation	1598625	11936264
4.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf	1177522	1266240
5.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India	7025325	17448783
6.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India	1600000	350000
7.	Amateur Handball Federation of India	1775000	3200000
8.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India	3485770	950000
9.	Archery Association of India	6883370	4221104
10.	Atya Patya Federation of India	1650000	200000
11.	Badminton Association of India	15980746	7952807
12.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	1050000	550000
13.	Basketball Federation of India	43956382	2653133
14.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India	2416455	821287
15.	Cycle Polo Federation of India	1000000	350000
16.	Cycling Federation of India	2808508	1200000
17.	Equestrian Federation of India	2539252	2278726
18.	Fencing Association of India	1959832	4115172
19.	Gymnastics Federation of India	3601507	1159944
20.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	10842412	7254388
21.	Indian Golf Union	1853785	1921253
22.	Indian Hockey Federation	12878010	18575847
23.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association	2720945	507864
24.	Indian Olympic Association	5877202	122157947
25.	Indian Polo Association of India	20241738	57867
26.	Indian Powerlifting Federation	1750000	750000
27.	Indian Weightlifting Federation	5995302	4149161

1	2	3	4
28.	Indian Women Hockey Federation	3087071	5888388
29.	Judo Federation of India	4435620	2697688
30.	Kho-Kho Federation of India	1250000	1341700
31.	Korfball Federation of India	1150000	800000
32.	All India Tennis Association	5918312	7990202
33.	National Rifle Association of India	17455572	18803822
34.	Netball Federation of India	1645900	600000
35.	Rowing Federation of India	4839159	4015323
36.	School Games Federation of India	1962015	0
37.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India	1000000	50000
38.	Shootingball Federation of India	2100000	300000
39.	Softball Federation of India	1000000	1000000
40.	Squash Rackets Federation of India	1858975	2262586
41.	Swimming Federation of India	6012609	873887
42.	Table Tennis Federation of India	7490815	8700105
43.	Taekwondo Federation of India	2321784	600000
44.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India	1150000	750000
45.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India	1200000	450000
46.	Tug of War Federation of India	1150000	500000
47.	Volleyball Federation of India	7655295	1766490
48.	Women Cricket Association of India	0	425000
49.	Wrestling Federation of India	23488942	17125574
50.	Wushu Association of India	150000	1050000
51.	Winter Games Federation of India	1227400	90000
52.	Yachting Association of India	15988068	142486685
Total		255989394	315845613

Kanhar Multipurpose Irrigation Project

1935. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on Kanhar multipurpose irrigation project of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh could not be started due to lack of unanimity among the States concerned;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to intervene and resolve the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The modified Detailed Project Report

on Kanhar Reservoir Project was received in Central Water Commission during November, 1998 from Government of Bihar (now Jharkhand) for appraisal. The Government of Madhya Pradesh (now Chhattisgarh) has not given their concurrence for submergence coming under the project in their territory. The State Government has been advised to pursue the matter with Government of Madhya Pradesh (now Chhattisgarh) as well as Ministry of Coal.

[English]

Krishi Vikas Shilpa Kendra

1936. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formed an organization, Krishi Vikas Shilpa Kendra under 20 point programme in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of its branches and the employees working under it;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to absorb the employees working under it;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House

Agriculture Land in Bihar

1937. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of agriculture land in hectare in the State of Bihar and the area out of these actually being cultivated;
- (b) the contribution of agriculture in the State's GDP as compared to National GDP;
- (c) the number of persons engaged under the Agriculture Sector in the State;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the investments in agriculture sector in the State during 2004-05;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion of agriculture in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The total agricultural land in the State of Bihar stood at 6.64 million hectares in 2001-02. Out of the total agricultural land, the cultivated land stood at 6.23 million hectares in the same year.

(b) The contribution of GDP (at 1993-94 prices) in agriculture (excluding allied sectors) in Bihar to the Gross State Domestic Product was 38.3% in 2002-03. For the country as a whole, the contribution of agriculture (excluding allied sectors) to GDP in 2002-03 was 2.0%.

(c) According to the data available from Directorate of Statistics & Evaluation, Government of Bihar, of the total number of persons engaged in the agricultural sector in 2001 was 21.72 million which included the categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers.

(d) to (f) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "On Farm Water Management for Increasing Crop Production in Eastern India" has been launched in March 2002 for implementation in all the districts of the states of Eastern/North-Eastern India, including Bihar. The objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of not only Kharif and Rabi/Summer rice but also to facilitate the farmers to adopt diversified agricultural activities. The thrust of the scheme is on the exploitation of ground/surface water and its efficient utilization for increasing productivity in the eastern region resulting ultimately in fetching higher income and reduction in poverty of the farmers of the region. Besides, in order to increase investment in agriculture in the country, including agriculture in Bihar, the following areas have been identified for focused and priority attention:-

- Doubling rural credit in three years, easing the burden of debt and high interest rate and nursing cooperatives back to health.
- Special programme for dry land farming in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country, horticulture and water management.

Stepping up public investment in agriculture research and extension, rural infrastructure, and irrigation.

Amendment of SDF Act

1938. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to amend the existing Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982; and

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

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): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Genetically Modified Food

1939. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there has been a fierce debate in the western world to control the use of genetically modified foods which have been developed and promoted commercially by multi-national companies like the Monsanto; and

(b) if so, whether the Government has evolved any policy in the matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There has been a debate among the European Union countries on the acceptance of GM foods. However, there is no restriction on the GM food products developed by multinational companies like Monsanto.

(b) Introduction of any new technology requires a careful evaluation of the long-term sustainable benefits. Therefore the Government is following a policy of case-by-case approval of GM products.

Development of Ajmer

1940. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any assistance to the State Government for development of Ajmer in Rajasthan from tourism point of view;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give any special package to make Ajmer Sharief a tourist hub; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The details of projects sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Tourism, for development of tourism infrastructure at Ajmer are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
2003-04	Construction of Vishramsthali for Dargah Sharif at Ajmer	187.00	187.00
2003-04	Renovation of existing Vishramsthali at Pushkar Road in Ajmer	68.50	68.50

(c) and (d) Development of tourist/pilgrim places is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, however, provides financial assistance's for Integrated Development of Tourism Circuits and Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development Projects and Large Revenue Generating Projects identified in consultation and interaction with them

No proposal for a special package to make Ajmer Sharief as a tourist hub, has been identified for Central financial assistance during the year 2004-05.

Crop Damage due to Pest Menace

1941. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the crops have been damaged due to pest menace during this year;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to give relief to the farmers of those States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The States where crops have been reported to be damaged by pests during this year include Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur.

(b) and (c) Several centrally sponsored schemes provide for assistance for distribution of chemical/pesticides/equipments and weedicides as plant protection measures.

Boards/Commissions for Flood Control

1942. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of separate Boards/Commissions for flood control in the States, particularly in West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make a separate Flood Control Board/Commission for North Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Flood management being a State subject, the schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Government themselves as per their own priorities out of their State plan funds which are made available to them through Planning Commission. The assistance rendered by Central Government is technical, catalytic and promotional in nature.

Government of India set up the Ganga Flood Control Board in April, 1972 and the Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), Patna as its secretariat for tackling the flood problem in the Ganga and its tributaries to facilitate effective co-ordination of flood control and flood management among the Ganga Basin states including West Bengal. Government of India also set up the Brahmaputra Board in December 1981 under Brahmaputra Board Act of 1980 to prepare Master Plans for the development and utilization of the water resources of

Brahmaputra Valley for irrigation, Hydro Power, Navigation, Flood Control and other beneficial purposes. Government of India also set up North Bengal Flood Control Board in 1971 and subsequently North Bengal Flood Control Commission was set up by the State Government.

(c) and (d) The Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources has set up a Task Force headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission to look into the problem of recurring floods and erosion in Assam and other neighbouring States as well as Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The terms of reference for the Task Force inter alia include suggesting institutional arrangements for tackling the problem. The Task Force has been asked to submit its report by 31st December, 2004.

(Translation)

Pollution in Major Cities

1943. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:
DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the air and sound pollution is increasing day by day in four metropolitan cities of the country as well as in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Kanpur and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of studies already undertaken/being taken/to be taken on the issue and whether a time bound programme has been chalked out to control pollution;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by States as well as Centre to enforce emission norms for vehicles strictly and cancel Pollution Under Control Certificates of grossly smoking vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board, in coordination with the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees, regularly monitors the ambient air quality at 295 stations in 92 cities and towns including Bangalore, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. Analysis of the ambient air quality data of the mentioned cities reveals reducing trends of the criteria pollutants, except for Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM)

which have shown marginal increase on some occasions in some of the cities. Noise surveys are conducted from time to time, especially during the festival season, which also indicated decrease of levels of noise pollution in some of the major cities of the country.

(c) and (d) City-specific plans have been prepared to control and regulate air pollution in these cities, which include various components like vehicular pollution, industrial pollution and burning of fossil fuels and other bio-mass. Government had constituted the Expert Committee on Auto Fuel Policy which proposed policy measures to reduce air pollution in the selected major cities of the country and have prepared a road map for their implementation, which include cleaner fuels and automobile technologies.

(e) The Government has taken various steps to control air and sound pollution, which include the following:—

- Notification of general and source specific emission standards.
- Enforcement of auto exhaust emission standards for new vehicles at manufacturing stage.
- Improved fuel quality.
- Use of beneficiated coal in the thermal power stations.
- Regular monitoring for compliance of environmental standards in 17 categories of industries.
- A road map up to 2010 has been developed to control vehicular pollution for both the new and in-use vehicles.+
- New emission norms for in-use vehicles have been implemented from October, 2004.

- Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.
- Noise standards for firecrackers, automobiles, domestic appliances, construction equipment and generator sets have been notified and are at different stages of implementation.
- Awareness through electronic and print media about the ill-effects of noise pollution on human health and well being.

[English]

Sufficient Fodder and Pastures for Livestock

1944. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient fodder and pastures for the livestock are available in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the area under the pastures and the availability of fodder, State-wise; and

(c) the availability of fodder per cattle in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) As per the projected estimates by the Working Group on Animal Husbandry for 10th Plan, there is an overall shortage of fodder in the country including Uttar Pradesh which is about 62% and 22% of green and dry fodder respectively.

(b) A statement showing area under pastures and availability of fodder, State-wise is enclosed.

(c) It is estimated that about 13.04 kgs fodder per cattle per day is available in the country.

Statement

State-wise area under pastures and availability of fodder and other grazing land

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area under permanent pastures (000 ha) 1999-2000	Total fodder production (000 tonnes)	
			1999-2000	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	682	45811	40293
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	8194	8249

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	167	9568	9117
4.	Bihar	105	28551	16957
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	25919
6.	Goa	1	436	421
7.	Gujarat	849	69179	72894
8.	Haryana	22	34709	37666
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1472	6146	5417
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	126	8434	8652
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	7542
12.	Karnataka	979	45420	35563
13.	Kerala	(a)	2919	2786
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2524	102847	60450
15.	Maharashtra	1341	101940	140073
16.	Manipur	—	1417	1442
17.	Meghalaya	—	1718	1742
18.	Mizoram	23	3189	2979
19.	Nagaland	—	1919	2219
20.	Orissa	534	17790	14148
21.	Punjab	4	60387	54863
22.	Rajasthan	1714	126858	133836
23.	Sikkim	69	720	704
24.	Tamil Nadu	123	37442	31929
25.	Tripura	—	1593	1660
26.	Uttar Pradesh	296	140140	116621
27.	Uttarachal	—	-	21453
28.	West Bengal	5	23141	23530
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	1087	1088
30.	Chandigarh	—	85	89
31.	Daman & Diu	(a)	4	64
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	133	47
33.	Delhi	(a)	92	144

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Lakshadweep	—	2	0
35.	Pondicherry	(a)	145	85
	All India	11041	882017	880818

(a) below 500 hectares

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Agrarian Land

1945. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agrarian land at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is chalking out a plan for the expansion of agrarian land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of barren land at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) Agricultural Land/cultivable land encompasses the net area sown, current fallows, fallow lands other than current fallows, cultivable waste and land under miscellaneous tree crops. As per available estimates, an area of 183.12 million ha. is agricultural land and 19.26 million ha is barren land. The State-wise details are enclosed as statement.

Government of India are implementing various Watershed Development Programmes for development of degraded lands. An area of 29.19 million ha. has been treated/developed by end of ninth plan, with an expenditure of Rs. 10149.73 crore.

Working Group on Watershed Development, Rainfed Farming and Natural Resource Management for X Five Year Plan constituted by Planning Commission has suggested a perspective plan for development of 88.5 million ha. of degraded lands through various Watershed Development Programmes in 20 years with an estimated cost of Rs. 72750.00 crore. These programme help in

sustaining agricultural production besides nominal increase in cultivable land.

Statement

State-wise details of Agricultural and Barren Land in the Country during the year 2000-2001

(Area in thousand hectare)

S.No.	Name of the States	Agriculture/ cultivable land	Barren land
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15841	2100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	21
3.	Assam	3224	1461
4.	Bihar	10836	1010
5.	Chhattisgarh	5609	344
6.	Goa	197	—
7.	Gujarat	12353	2604
8.	Haryana	3784	102
9.	Himachal Pradesh	804	807
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1050	291
11.	Jharkhand	—*	—*
12.	Karnataka	12916	794
13.	Kerala	2392	29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17279	1349
15.	Maharashtra	21125	1696
16.	Manipur	164	1419
17.	Meghalaya	1053	136
18.	Mizoram	444	16
19.	Nagaland	660	—

1	2	3	4
20.	Orissa	7473	843
21.	Punjab	4341	55
22.	Rajasthan	25646	2566
23.	Sikkim	114	173
24.	Tamil Nadu	8272	476
25.	Tripura	310	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20821	920
27.	Uttaranchal	—*	—*
28.	West Bengal	5898	27
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	70	2
30.	Chandigarh	3	(1)
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	(a)
32.	Daman & Diu	7	2
33.	Delhi	57	13
34.	Lakshadweep	3	—
35.	Pondicherry	33	0
Total		183117	19259

—*Area of Jharkhand included in Bihar and Uttaranchal area included in Uttar Pradesh

(1) includes under the head 'Area put to non-agricultural uses'.

(a) Below 500 hectares.

[English]

Dilapidated Condition of Tourist Places

1946. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for face lifting of tourist places in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of tourist places which exist in dilapidated condition, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has provided any assistance to State Governments during the last three years;

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

(e) whether the Government has ascertained that the companies assigned this work are performing properly; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Projects for development of tourist places including refurbishment of monuments are sanctioned in consultation with the State Governments/UT administrations subject to availability of funds and *inter se* priority under the schemes of Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits and Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development. However, no centralised record is maintained for dilapidated tourist places in the country.

(c) and (d) Details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism during the last 3 years are given in statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) State Governments/UT Administrations and Executing Agencies are advised on a regular basis for proper and expeditious implementation of the projects.

Statement

State-wise Tourism Projects Sanctioned and Funds Released during the last three years (2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	No of Projects Sanctioned	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	1621.85	1221.20
2.	Assam	19	1479.09	1127.59
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	25	1407.80	943.38

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	15	1525.77	1420.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	1348.00	486.00
6.	Goa	12	130.99	85.11
7.	Gujarat	21	1423.13	995.25
8.	Haryana	31	1673.07	1273.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46	1119.28	924.33
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	1054.88	1045.42
11.	Jharkhand	4	1189.00	798.60
12.	Karnataka	28	2089.91	1586.77
13.	Kerala	28	2149.94	1750.61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39	1589.45	1074.74
15.	Maharashtra	28	2683.49	2426.74
16.	Manipur	3	87.68	27.35
17.	Meghalaya	10	198.44	83.07
18.	Mizoram	17	782.11	279.41
19.	Nagaland	14	1113.04	566.93
20.	Orissa	11	505.10	183.07
21.	Punjab	8	136.50	39.24
22.	Rajasthan	29	2748.51	2512.95
23.	Sikkim	26	1606.16	1020.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	2432.49	1333.89
25.	Tripura	16	780.70	267.81
26.	Uttaranchal	10	843.95	662.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15	1466.54	1258.13
28.	West Bengal	32	1148.39	542.97
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	7	25.75	21.75
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	3	11.77	8.31
32.	Delhi	37	3875.29	3708.45
33.	Daman & Diu	5	319.57	256.96
34.	Lakshadweep	1	17.00	5.10
35.	Pondicherry	6	331.65	135.83
	Total	628	40916.29	30073.64

*[Translation]***Increase in Minimum Wages**

1947. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to increase minimum wages;
- (b) if so, the extent thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 both Central and State Governments are the appropriate governments to fix and revise the minimum wages in scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. Accordingly, the minimum wages are revised by these Governments from time to time.

Non-Availability of Butter in DMS Outlets

1948. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) has stopped sale of white and yellow butter from its outlets;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the inconvenience being caused to the consumers; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of butter in the DMS outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The sale of white and yellow butter has been stopped by Delhi Milk Scheme, as it is not economically viable.

(c) and (d) The consumers may not face any inconvenience as butter of various other brand are available in the market. The share of DMS butter in the market is negligible.

Consolidation of Fragmented Agricultural Land

1949. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the States where measures have been taken to consolidate fragmented agricultural land during the Ninth Plan;
- (b) the achievements made in those States;
- (c) whether the steps are also being taken for consolidation of land holdings in Tenth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) if so, the central assistance extended to various States for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (d) "Land" is a State subject and, therefore, implementation of Acts relating to Land and its management including consolidation etc. fall under the purview of respective State Government. As per available information, the programme of consolidation is being undertaken in 14 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. An area of 661.31 lakh ha. has been brought under consolidation since inception upto March, 2004, as per State-wise details given below:

S.No.	Name of the State	Area Consolidated (Area in lakh ha).
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.31
2.	Bihar	38.89
3.	Gujarat	28.33
4.	Haryana	42.26
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12.11
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.55
7.	Karnataka	10.83
8.	Madhya Pradesh	38.68
9.	Maharashtra	213.16

1	2	3
10.	Orissa	10.83
11.	Punjab	49.31
12.	Rajasthan	17.12
13.	Uttar Pradesh	194.99
14.	Delhi	0.94
Total		661.31

Water Crisis in Rajasthan

1950. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of water crisis in Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a national water management authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In order to augment the availability of water for various uses and their efficient use, schemes are planned, investigated, formulated, implemented and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources and as per their own priorities. Government of Rajasthan have informed that acute shortage of water in certain towns and villages is being met by transportation through tankers and rails. They have also taken up the execution of works on traditional water resources for water augmentation and on small water harvesting structures for water conservation & ground water recharge. In order to tide over the water scarcity, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been handing over the successful exploratory wells constructed by them to the Rajasthan State Government. To help the State Governments in their efforts to harness the water from natural resources and accelerate the creation of irrigation potential by early completion of ongoing schemes, Governments of India has launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97.

Government of India is also promoting rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground.

Water for which technical assistance is provided to the State by CGWB. Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) of the Ministry of Rural Development, financial assistance is provided to the State to supplement the efforts for providing drinking water facilities in the rural habitations.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal with the Government to set up a National Water Management Authority.

Killing of Monkeys

1951. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent killing and dumping of about 70 monkeys in village Chang in Bhiwani district of Haryana;

(b) if so, whether appropriate and adequate action has been taken for apprehending the perpetrators of this large scale destruction of wildlife and bring them to book;

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

(d) the preventive steps taken to check recurrence of such incidence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government is aware of the incident wherein 61 monkeys have been reportedly killed in village Chang in Bhiwani district.

(b) and (c) The State Government has informed that the prosecution has been launched against the culprits as per law.

(d) The State Government has directed the field officials to remain vigilant and take stern action in the matter of Wildlife offences.

Sethu Samudram Project

1952. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2865 dated December 9, 2002 and state:

(a) whether the National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur has completed its study by now:

(b) if so, the details of further development in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the above Study, Tuticorin Port Trust has applied to this Ministry for grant of Environmental Clearance under the EIA Notification, 1994.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Gene Pool Banks for Seeds

1953. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government would open Gene Pool Banks to preserve the variety of crops and fruits in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether non-availability of good quality seeds is hampering the yield of crops and fruits in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make availability of good quality seeds to the farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources has a National Genebank located at New Delhi which holds about 2,87,000 germplasm accessions (~2,80,000 accessions in seed Genebank at -20 degree Centigrade, 1500 accessions in *In vitro* Genebank at 25 degree centigrade in tissue culture and 5,600 accessions in Cryo-Genebank at -152 to -196 degree Centigrade). Medium term storage facilities also exist for germplasm at 7 regional stations of the Bureau. In addition, some other ICAR institutes and SAUs also have medium term storage modules. Besides, the germplasm material is also maintained in Field Genebanks at several crop-based institutes in case of perennial crops.

(b) Availability of good quality seeds as per assessment of demand by the States is being ensured.

(c) Two Zonal review meetings and National Conferences are organized with the State Governments and all the Seeds Corporations for Kharif as well as Rabi crops separately during the year to assess the requirement and availability of seeds for all the major crops and tie-up arrangements are made so as to make availability of good quality seeds to the farmers Government of India provide assistance to State Governments for production/distribution of good quality seeds to the farmers under Macro Management Mode for Cereals, under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palms and Maize (ISOPOM) for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palms and Maize. Transport subsidy is also given on movement of seeds to North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttranchal and hilly areas of West Bengal.

Constitution of Forest Development Agencies

1954. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has approved the constitution of Forest Development Agency in the Forest divisions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals to constitute Forest Development Authority in Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has accorded approval to the said proposal;

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

(f) by when the Union Government intend to accord the approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme through decentralised mechanism of Forest Development Agencies. Till date the Ministry has approved 559 Forest Development Agency projects in 28 States.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has received the project proposal in respect of Forest

Development Agency Jhunjhunu. State Forest Department has been requested to revise the proposal.

Privatisation in Tourism Sector

1955. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take help of private sector to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Promotion of Indian Tourism products in association with private sector is an on-going activity. The synergy is achieved by joint participation in Travel Shows, Road Shows, Seminars, Brochure Support, joint advertising and Market Development Assistance for service providers.

National Agriculture Museum

1956. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a National Agriculture Museum;

(b) if so, the details and salient features of the said Museum;

(c) the objective for setting up of such museum; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Agricultural Science Museum, located at the National Agriculture Science Centre Complex, Pusa, New Delhi provides a profile of Indian Agriculture from early civilizations, beginning of cultivation, agriculture during Mughal and British Era, agricultural research and its contributions in independent India including ICAR's role and the future projections and concerns in the sector.

(c) (i) To serve as a repository of the developments in Agriculture sector for use by the present and future generations.

(ii) To provide a historical perspective and current state of agriculture along with the vision for future for the farmers, planners students of agriculture and school children at a central location.

(iii) To provide visiting dignitaries from national and international organizations an opportunity to witness the progress of Indian agriculture at one location.

(d) The expenditure on building construction was Rs. 4.25 crores and that on the exhibits was Rs. 3.17 crores totaling Rs. 7.42 crores.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project

1957. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budget estimate of Rs. 5368.81 crores for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project for installation of 1000.15 MW capacity power project has been proposed by the Government for irrigating 1.23 lakh hectare of land; and

(b) if so, the target date by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject the irrigation projects are planned, formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources and as per their Priorities.

As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan, no such budget estimate of Rs. 5368.81 crore for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project for installation of 1000.15 MW power project for irrigating 1.23 lakh hectare of land has been proposed by the State Government.

Delhi Milk Scheme

1958. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make DMS an economically viable self sustaining unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The total loss incurred by DMS during the last three years is under:

Year	Loss (Rs. In crores)*
2001-02	18.51
2002-03	11.11
2003-04	26.04 (provisional)

*includes depreciation

(b) The DMS plant and machinery are quite old and therefore the plant is not utilized at its installed capacity.

(c) It has been decided to upgrade and modernize plant and machinery of DMS.

[*Translation*]

Workers Participation in Management

1959. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister for LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour regarding workers participation in management which would operate in establishments employing 300 or more workers;

(b) if nor, whether the scheme be extended to establishments employing less than 300 workers;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the commission that "an illegal strike or illegal lock out should attract similar penalties"; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Second National Commission on Labour has submitted its Report to the Government on 29.06.2002. Its recommendations cover various facets of labour viz. review of laws, unorganised sector, social security, women & child labour, skill development, labour administration including workers participation in management etc. These recommendations have been discussed in various fora, which are taken cognizance of while taking further action

in these areas on a continuous basis. A comprehensive Scheme for Employees' Participation in Management of 1983 is applicable to all Central Public Sector Undertakings except those undertakings which are specifically exempted from the operation of the scheme.

(d) In view of the position stated above, question does not arise.

Bio-fuel Plantation Projects

1960. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister for ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal to the Union Government to start Bio-fuel plantation projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government has approved the same;

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

(e) by when approval is to be accorded in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gujarat Government has submitted a proposal for Jatropha Mission to the Government of India and two projects for biofuel plantation to the National Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) Board.

(c) to (e) The NOVOD Board has approved the two projects for Rs. 137.42 lacs. The other proposal for Jatropha mission has been included in the detailed project report (DPR).

[*English*]

Incomplete Irrigation Projects

1961. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have not released their shares of money resulting in delay of completion of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details of States who have failed to release their shares, project-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the States to release their shares; and

(d) if so, the response of States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its report number 15 of 2004 covering the period 1996-2003 has brought out that certain States have short released their share to the projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and objectives of accelerating the pace of execution of project

remained partially achieved. The details of the States who have failed to release their share alongwith name of projects as brought out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) is released in 2 equal instalments. As per existing AIBP norms the second instalment is released only when the State Government has incurred 70 percent expenditure of the first instalment including State share and utilisation certificate is submitted. the revised guidelines effective from 1st April, 2004 provide that the State Government should ensure that the CLA released is provided to the Project Authority within fifteen days of its release by the Ministry of Finance.

Statement

S.No.	State	Project
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Sagar Lift Cannals Sriram Sagar Stage-I Maddigedda Kanupur Canal
2.	Bihar	Western Kosi Upper Kiul Batane
3.	Goa	Tillari
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Shah Nahar Project Sidhata Changer Lift
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Ban Sagar Project Upper Wainganga Sindh Ph I Sindh Ph II Bariyarpur LBC Project Urmil Project Banjar Project Mahi Project Rajghat Dam Indira Sagar Ph-I Bargi Diversion (Ph I & II)
6.	Maharashtra	Surya Bhima (Ujjani) Krishana Kukadi Chas Kaman

1	2	3
		Khadakwasla Kadavi Kasarsai Kumbhi Kasari Jawaigaon Hetawane Gosikurd Waghur Upper Tapi Upper Wardha Wan Jayakwadi (St.II) Vishnupuri Bahula
7.	Meghalaya	Rongai
8.	Punjab	Ranjit Sagar Dam Project Remodelling of UBDC System
9.	Rajasthan	Mahi Bajaj Sagar Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (St. II)
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Saryu Tehri Dam Eastern Ganga Rajghat
11.	West Bengal	Damiarvally Project Kangsabati Teesta Barrage Project Tatko Patloi Hanumata Subarnarekha

*[English]***Recruitment of Youth in PSUs**

1962. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR:
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have appointed their staff and officers from outside the States against the original agreements in regard to provide employment to local youth with in the State particularly in the Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of local people who have been given employment in these PSUs, State-wise and PSU-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to give preference in employment to the local people in different PSUs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Use of Sulphur Fertilizer**

1963. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to promote Sulphur fertilizer use in Andaman and Nicobar Islands by different agencies during the last three years including current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Government is promoting the soil test based judicious use of chemical fertilizers (including sulphur containing fertilizers) in conjunction with organic manures and Biofertilisers. A number of sulphur containing fertilizers have been specified under FCO, 1985 to ensure its optimal use. Under the Concession scheme on P & K fertilizers, the Government is providing concession on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers some of which contain sulphur also.

*[Translation]***Employment Opportunities in Outsourcing Sector**

1964. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment avenues in India has decreased due to control on outsourcing by the USA and other Western countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to promote and pursue outsourcing; and

(d) the turnover in outsourcing during the year 2003-04 and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Steps taken by the Government are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) the turnover during the year 2003-04 was US\$ 12.5 billion and the same is expected to be US\$ 16.5 billion during the current financial year.

Statement**Steps taken by the Government to Promote the Export of IT Software**

1. Approvals for all foreign direct investment proposals relating to the Information Technology Sector, with the exception of Business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce are under the automatic route.
2. Peak rate of customs duty continues to be 20%. Customs duty on Computers and Peripherals is @ 10%. AI storage devices, integrated circuits, microprocessors, data display tubes and deflection components of colour monitors continue at 0%. Customs duty on parts of computers and Switch Mode Power Supply (SMPS) has been fully exempted. Customs duty on Information Technology Agreement (ITA 1) bound items is as per commitments. Laptops brought as part of baggage are exempted from customs duty. Excise duty on computers reduced from 8% to 0%. Microprocessors, Hard Disc Drives, Floppy Disc Drives and CD ROM Drives continue to be exempt from excise duty.
3. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG) allows capital goods on payment of 5% customs duty. The Export Obligation under the scheme is linked to the duty saved and is 8 times the duty saved on capital goods imported, to be fulfilled over a period of 8 years.
4. 100% depreciation is available to computers and computer peripherals over period of 3 years for all types of electronic units under Export Oriented Units (EOU) Software Technology Park (STP) Special Economic Zone (SEZ) schemes.
5. Information Technology Software is exempted from Customs and Excise Duty.
6. EOU and STP units are eligible for Income Tax exemption on export profits, upto 2010, in terms of Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act.
7. Benefit of Section HHE is available to supporting software developers.
8. Threshold limit for obtaining "Export House" status reduced to Rs. 5 crores from Rs. 15 crores for Small Scale Industry, tiny sector, cottage sector, units located in North East

States/Sikkim/J & K; exporters exporting to countries in Latin America/CIS/Sub Sahara Africa and units having ISO 9000 (Series) status. The status holders are eligible for the following new/special facilities: 100% retention of foreign exchange in Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) account;

Enhancement is normal repatriation period from 180 days to 360 days.

9. Income by way of dividends or long-term capital gains of a Venture Capital Fund (VCF) or Venture Capital company from investment made by way of equity shares in a Venture Capital Undertaking, which has been expanded to include the Software and IT sectors, will henceforth not be included in computing the total income. SEBI has been made the single point nodal agency for registration and regulation of both domestic and overseas venture capital funds.
10. Information Technology Act 2000 dealing with Cyber Security, Cyber Crime and other information security related legal aspects is in place to encourage expansion of e-commerce through internet.
11. Efforts are going on through negotiations as per General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) of World Trade Organisation (WTO) to secure increased access to the foreign markets and removal of trade barriers being faced by the Indian industry.

Utilization of Funds provided to NGOs under Afforestation

1965. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for plantation under the afforestation scheme during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether these NGOs have submitted funds utilisation certificate to the Government;

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

(d) whether the Union Government and/or State Governments have conducted any inspection of the plantation done with this assistance;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such NGOs who have not completed the plantation work or have misused the funds; and

(f) the action being taken by the Government against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of financial assistance provided by the Government to the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) for plantation under the Grants-in-Aid Scheme for Voluntary Agencies during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The subsequent instalments to the project implementing NGOs are released only on receipt of the Utilisation Certificate and the field inspection report of the State Forest Department.

(e) No such case has been reported during the last three years.

(f) Question does not arise in view of reply at (e) above.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
		Total Number of NGOs Assisted	Released Amount (Rs. In lakh)	Total Number of NGOs Assisted	Released Amount (Rs. In lakh)	Total Number of NGOs Assisted	Released Amount (Rs. In lakh)	Total Number of NGOs Assisted	Released Amount (Rs. In lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	94.36	22	61.16	23	63.86	6	23.41
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.97	1	3.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	12.64	6	22.02
4.	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	22.81	0	0.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	15.47	0	0.00	2	7.16	0	0.00
7.	Karnataka	10	34.23	14	41.53	3	8.63	0	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	4.00	2	4.06	8	32.05	4	15.59
9.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	16.05	2	5.27
10.	Orissa	4	13.90	8	22.18	17	62.84	12	42.78
11.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	14.35	0	0.00
12.	Rajasthan	2	7.00	1	1.77	4	15.94	7	21.93
13.	Tamil Nadu	4	12.00	4	3.68	8	14.03	4	9.47
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6	12.70	7	13.97	19	36.21	6	16.25
15.	Uttaranchal	3	11.25	10	39.32	8	27.90	4	12.50
16.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	2	1.50	4	11.14	3	9.75
18.	Bihar	6	21.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	Kerala	5	20.30	3	9.79	1	3.98	1	1.99
20.	West Bengal	3	5.84	1	1.00	5	13.02	3	13.42
Total (Other States)		80	253.00	74	199.96	123	370.58	59	198.36
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	40.17	21	63.57	29	101.16	0	0.00
22.	Assam	0	0.00	1	2.88	5	19.93	4	11.46
23.	Manipur	12	35.85	14	43.67	39	135.87	13	46.22
24.	Nagaland	48	126.26	28	82.48	47	159.36	7	19.25
25.	Sikkim	1	3.00	0	0.00	1	3.98	0	0.00
26.	Tripura	1	3.00	1	3.98	0	0.00	1	1.15
27.	Mizoram	1	1.72	2	4.76	7	25.50	6	23.91
28.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total (NE States)		79	210.00	67	201.34	128	445.80	31	101.99
G. Total		159	483.00	141	401.30	251	816.38	90	300.35

Conference of Food Ministers

1966. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar of Food Ministers from various States was held at Delhi in October 2004;

(b) if so, the major issues raised and decisions taken therein;

(c) whether the members failed to reach a consensus on a number of issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. With a view to strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS), the functioning of the PDS was reviewed in the Conference of the State Food Secretaries held on 17th September, 2004 and thereafter in the Conference of State Food Ministers held on 28th October, 2004. As per the recommendations of these Conferences all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been instructed to ensure that all families at the risk of hunger including migrant labour/displaced persons/homeless population are issued ration entitlement authority slips; steps taken to improve the economic viability of ration shops and incentives provided to increase procurement under decentralized procurement of foodgrains so as to make the PDS more cost effective as well as to cater to the local tastes. The Conference also recommended a number of steps to improve the economic viability of the Fair Price Shops in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Disruption of Food Supply

1967. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of foodgrains and other essential commodities suffer in the remote flood affected areas of Assam due to disruption of road transport;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to open Food Corporation of India's sub-depot or godowns in such civil sub-divisions like Majuli, Sadiya, Dhakuakhana, Jonai and Dhemaji;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to maintain buffer stock in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) No, Sir. However, a quantity of 6484 MT of rice have been issued during the months of May, 04 to October, 2004 for relief purposes in addition to the normal allocations.

(b) to (d) The FCI has already adequate number of depots in the State for issuing food grains to the State Government and is taking all possible steps to maintain buffer stocks to meet the normal and additional requirement of food grains in the State.

[Translation]

Impact of Climate Change on Environment

1968. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that weapons of mass destruction and problem of climatic change pose a big threat to the environment;

(b) if so, whether climatic change is likely to disturb the crop of the farmers and give rise to natural calamities; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been considerable concern in recent days about possible

detrimental effects of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and of climate change. Modern war equipments are developed with deadly chemical and biological agents, which are disastrous in nature and their use through WMD is likely to cause large scale losses as well as post war effects. Climate change is also likely to disturb the crop cultivation and may result in natural calamities.

(c) As stated, the Government is aware of the adverse effects of climate change. Our country is, therefore, an active participant in important international climate change negotiations, Conferences, bilateral and multilateral meetings with a view to safeguarding the interest of the country in these negotiations, meetings. A number of Conferences on the subject related to Climate Change have also been arranged by the Government, such as Eighth Conference of Parties (COP-8) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in October-November 2002, Technology Bazaar in November 2003 and 22nd Plenary Session of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in November, 2004, which have been helpful in generating public opinion on adverse impacts of climate change. These events were duly covered by the Media.

[English]

Diversion of Foodgrain

1969. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI RAM CHANDRA PASWAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains meant for weaker sections are sold in the black market by the Fair Price Shops (FPS);

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify such FPS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against FDS owners held responsible; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that foodgrains reaches the targeted people?

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): (a) In such a vast network of about 4.76 lakh Fair Price shops (FPS) throughout the country, the possibility of such instances occurring cannot be ruled out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Under the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) the supervision and monitoring the functioning of EPSs rests with the concerned State Governments/UTs. Streamlining the PDS in the country, making it more accessible to the poor and taking corrective steps is an on going process. However the following measures have been taken to strengthen the system and to ensure that foodgrains reaches the poor:

(i) The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been asked to actively involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions to monitor the functioning of the Fair Price Shops, as a measure of social audit;

(ii) The States and Union Territories have also been asked to constitute Vigilance Committees on the PDS at the State, District, Block and FPS levels;

(iii) With a view to efficiently reaching PDS commodities to the consumers in a transparent manner, a model Citizens' Charter has been issued by the Central Government for adoption by the State Governments/UT Administrations;

(iv) In order to strengthen the hands of the State Governments, the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been issued on 31st August 2001 under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 with a view to curb willful adulteration, substitution, diversion etc. of the PDS commodities. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of the Order shall invoke criminal liability under the EC Act.

Investors Godowns Scheme

1970. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns sanctioned under the investors godowns scheme in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total capacity available with the investors godowns in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken to utilize the existing vacant space available with Central Warehousing Corporation and Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh?

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): (a) There is no investors godowns scheme in the Department of Food & Public Distribution. However, 89 godowns had been sanctioned under the Seven Years Guarantee Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The total capacity available with Seven Years Guarantee Scheme in Andhra Pradesh is 18.56 lakh Mts.

(c) The private hired godowns by Food Corporation of India are being de-hired to utilize the vacant space. Besides, the Central Warehousing Corporation is marketing its space for utilization to Civil Supplies Corporation, Marketing Federation, private depositors and farmers.

[Translation]

Inter-State Irrigation Project

1971. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any inter-State irrigation project between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Rajiv Sagar (Bawanthadi) Irrigation project is an inter-State Irrigation project between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The project has been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission in 1999 with an estimated cost of Rs. 161.57 crore (1988-89 price level). The culturable command area of the

project is 36,152 hectare. The scheduled completion of the project is by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan.

Bagmati Flood Control Scheme

1972. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted any proposal to the Chairman Task Force who visited the flood affected areas of Bihar this year with regard to Adhwara Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III scheme, strengthening the embankments and constructing roads on banks of river under-Bagmati Flood Control Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Government has accorded approval to the aforesaid proposal; and

(c) the total projected estimate with regard to each of such schemes and by when the schemes are likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The State Government of Bihar has submitted a proposal to Sub-Group-III set up under the Task Force on Flood Management and Erosion Control constituted by Government of India under Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission. The proposal submitted by the State Government of Bihar includes schemes for old Adhwara Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III as well as raising and strengthening of embankments and construction of roads on embankments of Bagmati river. The Task Force has been asked to submit its report by 31st December, 2004.

[English]

Improvement in Infrastructure at Tourists Spots of Assam

1973. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to lack of infrastructure, the tourist spots in Assam have failed to attract expected number of tourists;

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

(c) the financial assistance provided to the State Government during the current financial year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Govts/UTs. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India extends financial assistance for tourism-related projects which are identified in consultation with the State Government. During the first two years of the Tenth Plan Rs. 1081.59 lakh has been sanctioned to State of Assam for development of infrastructure and tourist circuits for facility of tourists, which has resulted in increase in tourist traffic in the state.

(c) During the current year 2004-05, tourism projects relating to development of NE circuit and Rural Tourism have been sanctioned to the Government of Assam for Rs. 487.75 lakh.

Performance of Diary Projects under Operation Flood Programme

1974. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of diary projects launched so far under operation flood programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details of profit/loss making projects, State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken to revive the loss making diary/oil projects;

(d) the allocation made by the Government for the purpose to each State during the last three years; and

(e) the strategy being adopted by the Government to make the programme successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) According to the data made available by 175 Milk Unions/Federations for the financial year 2002-03, 52 unions are in net and accumulated profit, 54 are in net profit and accumulated loss and 69 are in net and accumulated loss.

The Government of India is implementing a Central Scheme "Assistance to Cooperative" to rehabilitate sick diary Union/Federations in various States on 50:50 sharing

basis between Government of India and the respective State Government. The scheme was approved during the year 1999-2000.

The Government of India under the scheme "Assistance to Cooperatives" has provided financial assistance for rehabilitation of milk Unions in the following States during the last three years from 2001-02 to 2003-04.

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Madhya Pradesh	325.00	348.41	-
Chhatisgarh	-	20.00	-
Karnataka	200.00	90.00	-
Uttar Pradesh	260.04	351.04	46.00
Kerala	-	31.10	-
Maharashtra	155.00	159.45	25.00
West Bengal	150.00	75.00	-
Assam	15.00	210.00	-
Nagaland	5.00	5.24	-
Punjab	309.96	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	375.00	200.00

National Diary Development Board has taken up rehabilitation of Oil Unions/Federations from its own resources.

Development of Somnath Temple

1975. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that Somnath Temple in Junagadh district in Gujarat is visited by many pilgrims;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has any proposal to improve the infrastructure at the temple;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds released to the State Government during the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects to improve the infrastructure of Somnath Temple in Gujarat:

(Rupees in lakhs)

1. SEL show at Somnath temple (1998-99)	93.77
2. Development of Area around Somnath Temple (2003-04)	548.81

In respect of the SEL show at Somnath Temple, a sum of Rs. 84.40 lakh has already been released. The final instalment is released on receipt of utilization/completion certificates, etc. complete in all respects from the State Government. For the project Development of Area around Somnath, the sanctioned amount of Rs. 548.81 lakhs has been released in full.

Repair of Banks of Ichamati River

1976. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to provide assistance for repair of banks of Ichamati river damaged due to recent floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided to the State Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of West Bengal has submitted a proposal to Sub-Group-II set up under the Task Force on Flood Management and Erosion Control constituted by Government of India under Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission. The proposal submitted by the State Government includes both short-term and long-term schemes for flood management including protection of banks of river Ichamati. The Task Force has been asked to submit its report by 31st December, 2004.

Damage due to use of Pesticides

1977. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excessive use of pesticides have led to the growth of severe diseases in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the indiscriminate use of such pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The use of pesticides as per the prescribed practice should not, normally, pose any harm to human health or the environment. However, their misuse or abuse may lead to ill effects. Therefore, the following steps are being taken to check the ill effects of pesticides;

- (i) Only those pesticides which are considered to be safe are registered for use by the Registration Committee.
- (ii) The continued use of otherwise of those pesticides which are banned/severely restricted for use in other countries of the world due to various reasons is reviewed from time to time. Based on such reviews, the Government has already banned the use of 27 pesticides and 4 formulations of 3 other pesticides in the country and restricted the use of 7 other pesticides.
- (iii) The Government is promoting the strategy of Integrated Pest Management which envisages cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods of pest control and only need based judicious use of pesticides.
- (iv) Central and State Governments impart training to the users regarding safe and judicious use of pesticides.

[*Translation*]

Food Policy Research Institute

1978. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN": SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute at Washington has revealed that the developing poor countries are facing a loss of 24 billion dollars in the agriculture sector because of the agriculture policy of the wealthy western countries;

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

(c) whether any talks have been made with the western countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) In an essay "Developing Countries and the WTO Negotiations" by Eugenio Diaz-Bonilla and Ashok Gulati, published in the Annual Report of International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) for the year 2002-03, it has been stated that "Recent simulations by IFPRI show that those policies by industrialized countries have displaced about US\$ 40 billion in net agricultural exports per year from developing countries and reduced agricultural incomes in those countries by nearly US\$ 30 billion (counting both primary and manufactured agricultural products but not related activities such as trade, commerce, and other services)".

(b) to (d) The Government of India is aware of the perverse agriculture policies followed by the developed countries and their deleterious impact on the developing countries. Accordingly in the on-going negotiations on the Agreement on Agriculture in the WTO, developing countries including India have demanded the elimination of these policies.

[English]

Commonwealth Games 2010

1979. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government as well as Indian Olympic Association has set up a Committee for Commonwealth Games 2010 to be held in India;

(b) if so, the reasons for setting up two panels for the purpose;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred as a result thereof;

(d) the name of cities where the main events will be played;

(e) whether required funds for creation of infrastructure of international standard, where necessary, have been provided;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken to ensure that requisite infrastructures are in place well before the commencement of games?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) As per the Bid Document presented before the Commonwealth Games Federation, an Organising Committee has to be registered. So far, the Organising Committee has not been registered. In the meantime, a Core Group of Ministers (GOM) has been constituted for coordinating the work relating to the organization of the Commonwealth Games to be held in Delhi in 2010.

(c) In view of above, does not arise.

(d) The Games will be held at Delhi.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) A review of existing infrastructure in the city of Delhi in context of Commonwealth Games 2010 has been undertaken. The review shows that the existing infrastructure with Sports Authority of India (SAI), Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) with major upgradation and renovation could be used for most of the disciplines covered under the Commonwealth Games. A Task Force on SAI infrastructure has been set up by the Ministry with representatives from Ministry, CPWD & SAI. However, one indoor and one outdoor stadium as well as Squash Court are required to be constructed. In addition, a Commonwealth Games Village is also proposed to be constructed off the Nizamuddin Bridge.

[Translation]

Gap between Irrigation Capacity and Utilization

1980. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHTO:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI ILYAS AZMI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge gap between creation and utilization of irrigation capacity;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme to bridge this gap; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures taken by the Government alongwith achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the State Governments to the Planning Commission, there is

a gap of about 14745 thousand hectare between creation and utilisation of irrigation potential in the country at the end of the year 2003-04. Statewise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) With the objective of bridging the gap between the irrigation potential created and its utilisation and improving agricultural production and productivity in the irrigation commands, the Government has launched a re-structured programme for Command Area Development & Water Management with effect from April 2004 under which grants are provided to the State Governments for various activities including those for On-Farm Developments.

Statement

Gap between Irrigation Potential Created and Irrigation Potential Utilised

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Irrigation Potential at the end of 2003-04 (In'000 Ha)		
		Created	Utilized	Gap
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6481.21	5938.49	542.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	109.38	85.05	24.33
3.	Assam	898.44	704.00	194.44
4.	Bihar	7553.12	5588.83	1964.29
5.	Chhattisgarh	1582.30	1205.53	376.77
6.	Goa	45.89	39.06	6.83
7.	Gujarat	3610.73	3311.41	299.32
8.	Haryana	3767.03	3452.88	314.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	178.94	149.41	29.53
10.	Jharkhand	959.61	713.30	246.31
11.	Jammu Kashmir	571.28	542.25	29.04
12.	Karnataka	4021.27	3593.55	427.72
13.	Kerala	1291.51	1192.48	99.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3910.75	3208.88	701.87
15.	Maharashtra	6394.90	4854.75	1540.15
16.	Manipur	110.34	87.98	22.36
17.	Meghalaya	55.58	51.00	4.58
18.	Mizoram	17.15	14.52	2.63

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	78.85	67.46	11.39
20.	Orissa	3448.93	3235.72	213.21
21.	Punjab	5974.75	5859.10	115.65
22.	Rajasthan	5048.70	4754.18	294.52
23.	Sikkim	30.87	24.53	6.34
24.	Tamil Nadu	3687.97	3679.63	8.34
25.	Tripura	130.79	113.15	17.64
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30555.07	24404.58	6150.49
27.	Uttranchal	791.78	593.75	198.03
28.	West Bengal	5657.33	4763.48	893.85
Total (States)		96964.47	82228.94	14735.53
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.70	1.61	0.09
30.	Chandigarh	0.30	0.27	0.03
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.07	0.95	0.12
32.	Daman & Diu	15.75	10.59	5.16
33.	Delhi	21.64	18.52	3.12
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	7.68	7.01	0.67
Total (UT's)		48.14	38.95	9.19
Total (States & UT's)		97012.61	82267.90	14744.71

Note: Figures are provisional and subject to change.

[English]

Creation of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Project Fund by NDDB

1981. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the objective for creating Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Project Fund (OVOP) by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through monetisation of commodities donated by bilateral agencies; and

(b) the details of the purpose of NDDB in transferring a sum of Rs. 689.46 crore of the OVOP fund to the general reserve and Rs. 235.73 crores to provision of contingencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The main objective for creating Oilseed and Vegetable Oil Project (OVOP) by the NDDB was to restructure the production and marketing systems through integrated modernization of cultivation, processing and marketing of vegetable oil and oilseed by product.

(b) The funds were transferred to contingency fund and the general reserve of the General fund of NDDB mainly due to the following reasons:-

(i) The loans of Oil Unions were not being repaid by the cooperative unions and NDDB was

required to make a provision for contingencies as per RBI prudential norms for Income recognition and provisioning applicable to Public Financial Institutions (PFI).

- (ii) The oilseeds and vegetable oil project had come to close and therefore in accordance with NDDB regulations, the monies in the oilseeds and vegetable oil project were transferred to the General Fund to NDDB in balance sheet with the approval of the Board. A substantial part of the funds transferred to the General Reserve of the General Fund of NDDB had already been utilized but had not been reduced from the oil project fund account. The balance amount had already been earmarked for projects in accordance with the Donor Agreement.

Benefits to Labourers of Unorganised Sector

1982. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative benefits available to the workers employed in the organised sector and unorganised sectors in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme to ensure that the benefits and social security cover being provided to the workers in the organised sector are made available to the workers in the unorganised sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when this scheme is likely to be implemented alongwith the number of employees likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (d) The benefits available to the workers in the organised sector under the factories Act, 1948, Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and Employees Provident Fund & Other Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 are not generally available to the workers in the unorganised sector. The Government is in the process of enacting a comprehensive legislation for the workers in the unorganised sector with the objective to protect their interests and also provide social security to these workers.

[Translation]

Dam Kamla and Bagmati Rivers

1983. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that various parts of Jharkhand especially Sahibganj, Pakud and Badahadawa districts have suffered a heavy loss of life and property due to floods;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control the floods;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State Government to formulate a detailed project report for constructing high dam on Kamla and Bagmati rivers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir. As per the information available no report of damage due to floods from the State of Jharkhand has been received during 2004.

(b) The State of Jharkhand has been allocated an amount of Rs. 68.91 crore in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for the year 2004-05, comprising of Rs. 51.68 crore as Central share and Rs. 17.23 crore as State share. The first instalment (50%) of Central share of CRF for the current year has been released.

Further, one scheme namely Anti Erosion Works on the Right Bank of River Ganga down-stream of Raj Mahal estimated to cost Rs. 3.08 crore has been included in the Centrally sponsored scheme with a Central share of Rs. 2.30 crore.

(c) and (d) In the second meeting of the India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources held in October, 2004 it has been agreed that feasibility study of the Kamla and preliminary study of Bagmati Multipurpose Projects would be carried out by the Joint Project Office of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage cum Division Scheme to ascertain the likely constraints in implementation of these projects so that these could be appropriately addressed.

*[English]***Inclusion of Inter-State Rivers in Concurrent List**

1984. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to bring Inter-State rivers water on the Concurrent List to give more powers to the Centre;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to attend the Constitution in this regard; and

(c) if so, by when the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds for Youth Development Activities

1985. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate allocation of funds was made for youth development activities during 2004-05;

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

(c) the details of Non-Governmental Organizations and other Organizations engaged in the field of youth development activities during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the funds provided to NGOs and other organizations during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of funds allocated for youth development activities during 2004-05 have been indicated in statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) A list of NGOs who have been given grant of Rs. 1 lakh or above during 2001-2002 to 2003-2004 is given in the statement II enclosed.

Statement I

Details of funds allocated for Youth Development Activities during 2004-2005

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget allocation
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	47.29
2.	National Service Scheme	33.14
3.	National Service Volunteers Scheme	6.00
4.	Financial Assistance to Rural Youth and Sports Clubs and Evaluation	3.50
5.	Development & Empowerment of Adolescents	7.00
6.	National Integration Scheme	5.50
7.	Promotion of Adventure	3.00
8.	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities and Training	10.00
9.	Youth Hostel	3.00
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	2.65

Statement II*List of NGOs given grants, exceeding Rupees One Lakh During 2001-2002*

Sl. No.	Name & complete address of NGO	Amount released (In Rupees)	Purpose of Grant
1	2	3	4
<i>Information Development And Resource Agencies (IDARAs)</i>			
West Bengal			
1.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur, Distt. 24 Parganas	9,23,774	Publication, Office expenses evaluation panel-wise & on account of salaries & allowances.
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Gandhigram Rural Instt. Dindigul Distt. Gandhigram	6,94,266	-do-
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Lteracy House P.O. Manas Nagar, Kanpur Road, Lucknow	2,11,500	-do-
Maharashtra			
1.	Indian Instt. of Youth Welfare 134, Shivaji Nagar, Nagpur	2,96,250	-do-
<i>Promotion of Adventure</i>			
Assam			
1.	Assam Adventure Foundation Guwahati.	3,75,000	
Chandigarh			
1.	National Adventure Club	7,50,000	
Delhi			
1.	Secretary, Ramjas Sports & Mountaineering Instt. 36/17 West Patel Nagar	2,69,130	
2.	Army Adventure Wing, Army Headquarters	15,00,000	
3.	Director, Indian Mountaineering Foundation 6, Benito Juarez Road	3,75,000	
4.	National Adventure Foundation	1,23,750	
5.	Director, Indian Mountaineering Foundation, 6 Benito Juarez Road	26,25,000	
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Principal Jawahar Instt. of Mountaineering & Winter Sports	1,50,000	

S.No.	Name & complete address of NGO	Amount released (In Rupees)
1	2	3
Sikkim		
1.	President, young Sikkim Trekkers Association, Post Box-23, Gangtok.	3,75,000
Uttaranchal		
1.	Admn. Officer, Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun.	1,87,500
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	The Professor-in-Charge. University Mountaineering Centre, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	2,25,000
West Bengal		
1.	Giridoot.	2,75,000
2.	Principal, Himalayan Mountaineering Instt. Darjeeling.	41,03,184
3.	Sea Explorer, Kolkata.	4,00,000
<i>National Integration</i>		
Assam		
1	President, Bahumukshi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Nagaon.	1,40,625
Bihar		
1.	Secretary, Priyadarshini Swastha Sewa Sanstha, Jahanabad	1,22,625
Delhi		
1.	Project Director, National Youth Project	5,62,500
2.	President, Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded.	40,625
3.	Member Secretary, IIRCC.	2,45,625
4.	SPIC MACAY.	15,00,000
5.	Panchjanya Nachiketa Pratishtan.	1,50,000
6.	Secretary, All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development.	3,00,000
7.	Association of Indian Universities.	15,00,000

1	2	3
	Haryana	
1.	President, Ghoomer Academy of Arts & Culture, Panchkula.	1,96,350
	Jammu and Kashmir	
1.	General Secretary, Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri.	1,31,250
	Kerala	
1.	Secretary, Yuva Parivarthan Kdqvethana, Cochin.	1,12,000
	Maharashtra	
1.	Secretary Parivarthan Partishthan, Beed.	1,41,188
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Secretary, Gramin Ankur Shikshan Sansthan, Manipur.	1,40,625
	Tamil Nadu	
1.	Executive Director, Gandhi Darshan Kendra, Chennai.	1,98,834
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Gram Vikas Sansthan, Muzaffarnagar.	1,20,938
	West Bengal	
1.	Nandikar, Kolkata	6,93,050
2.	Indian Mime Theatre, Kolkata.	3,00,000
3.	Sudrak, Kolkata.	1,30,219
	<i>Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation Working in the Field of Youth</i>	
	Bihar	
1.	Khadi Dani Sansthan, Darbhanga.	1,42,762
2.	Urmila Mahila Evam Shiksha Vikas Kendra, Dhanbad	1,53,984
3.	Koylanchal Shramik Kalyan Kendra, Bokaro	1,22,737
4.	Rameshwar Seva Sansthan, Muzaffarpur,	1,18,425
5.	Mahila Nav Nirman Vikas Samiti, Muzaffarpur	1,22,738
6.	Manav Seva Prangan, Dharbanga	1,44,234
7.	Adarsh Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Samastipur	1,44,234
8.	Samaj Seva Prangan, Begusarai	1,44,235
9.	Koelanchal Sharmik Jan Kalyan Kendra, Dhanbad	1,91,062
10.	Mahila Ashray Vikas Sanstha, Deogarh	1,12,612
11.	Murtibala Prashikshan Sansthan, Sheoham,	1,17,900

1	2	3
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Excellent Computer Institute, Bulandshar	1,34,160
2.	Aragami Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow	1,22,740
3.	Rashtriya Vikas Sewa Samiti, Sultanpur	2,45,475
4.	Poorva Pratisthan, Allahabad	2,26,500
5.	Bhoot Purva Sainik Sanstha, Pholari Nagar	1,56,900
6.	Sahyog Sansthan, Deoria	1,91,060
	West Bengal	
1.	Jijakpur Sister Nivedita Seva Mission, 24 Parganas	1,22,740
2.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendarpur	4,80,415
	Delhi	
1.	Urvi Vikram Charitable Trust, Vishal Enclave.	1,34,437
	Manipur	
1.	Directorate of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Imphal	1,78,956
2.	The People Welfare Agency, Imphal.	1,04,625
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Youth Coordinator, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Jabalpur	1,64,062
2.	Rural Development Society, Gwalior	1,12,612
	Karnataka	
1.	Cauvery Rural Development Society, Hassan	1,34,156
2.	Integrated Development Society, Hassan	1,17,900
	Jammu & Kashmir	
1.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri	1,89,840
2.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri	1,22,777
	<i>Training of Youth</i>	
	Assam	
1.	Bright Star Club, Barpeta	1,97,810
	Biher	
1.	Harijan Adivasi Vidhwa Viklang Arans Alp Sankhyak Sewa Samiti, Chittra	1,97,810
2.	Rishi Seva Sadan, Motihari	1,97,810
3.	Mahila Uthan Samiti, Samastipur	1,97,810
4.	Bal Vikas Kendra, Muzaffarpur	1,34,155

1	2	3
	Haryana	
1.	Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Avom Shiksha Sansthan, Karnal	1,23,750
2.	Pooja Gramdyog Vikas Mandal, Kamal	1,49,060
3.	Modern Education Society, Sonapat	1,16,435
	Karnataka	
1.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education Centre for Rural Studies, Manipal	1,01,250
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Shri Lav Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind	1,26,560
2.	Krantikavi Sangathan, Dhar	1,16,435
	Manipur	
1.	New Integrated Management, Thoubal	1,13,905
2.	Director of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal	1,84,220
	Rajasthan	
1.	Nav Yuva Mandal Sansthan Churu	1,51,500
	Tamil Nadu	
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Pungal Munetra Sangam Dindgul	1,07,325
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Gori Gramya Jan Hitkari Avom Shiksha Samiti, Aligarh	1,49,060
2.	Daraganj Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Allahabad	2,32,875
3.	Lal Jee Gramodyog Sewa Sanstha, Samiti, Bulandshar	1,48,125
4.	Purwanchal Udyogik Sewa Sansthan Maharajganj	1,44,750
5.	Gyan Virdha Avam Bal Ulthan Shiksha Samiti, Narsinghpur	1,97,810
6.	Kareem Gramodyog Sansthan, Sharanpur	1,49,060
7.	Jan Kalyan Samiti, Muzaffarnagar	1,97,810
8.	Manesh Sarvodya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Manipur	1,18,500
9.	Vikang Jan Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan, Jaunpur	1,38,935
10.	Gramothan Sewa Sansthan, Jaunpur	1,18,685
11.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vikas Samiti, Etah	1,31,060
12.	Abhivyakti Foundation, Allahabad	1,97,810
13.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Raibareilly	1,97,810
14.	Gramin Vikas Avam Shiksha Sansthan, Allahabad	1,97,810

1	2	3
15.	Lok Sewa Samiti, Gonda	1,97,810
16.	Mahila Bal Vidya Mandir, Pratapgarh	1,16,435
17.	Tamana Gramodyog Vikas Kendra, Moradabad	1,49,060
18.	Jagat Jagdish Jan Kalyan Samiti, Pratapgarh	1,20,000
19.	Uttar Pradesh Gramin Avam Bal Kalyan Society, Barabanki	1,97,810
20.	Jai Subham Vidya Mandir, Barabanki	1,16,435
21.	Pichra Varg Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow	1,04,660
22.	Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Barabanki	1,94,060
23.	Lok Vikas Kendra, Gorakhpur	1,97,810
24.	Gramya Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Gonda	1,04,795
25.	Gram Vikas Sewa Samiti, Allahabad	1,34,060
26.	Shiv Sahitya Parishad, Lucknow	1,16,435
West Bengal		
1.	Paisa Pally Unnayan Samiti, Murshidabad	1,38,750
2.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur	7,21,875
3.	R.K. Mission Ashram, 24 Parganas	6,09,375
4.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur	6,09,375
Delhi		
1.	Integrated Social Development Society, East Vinod Nagar	1,97,810
2.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society	2,97,750
3.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society	8,30,250
<i>Exhibition for Youth</i>		
Delhi		
1.	Directorate General of Secretary SSB Director, Cabinet Secretariat, R.K. Puram,	4,14,375
2.	The Executive Director, NYK Sangathan,	3,96,255
3.	Centra for Bhartiya Marketing Development, B.D. Marg,	1,23,750
<i>Special Scheme for Promotion of Youth Activities in the Tribal Areas</i>		
Assam		
1.	Balaji Gaon Unnayan Samiti, Barpeta	1,33,970
Bihaar		
1.	Rameshwar Seva Sansthan, Dhanbad	1,08,000

1	2	3
2.	Nav Vikas Village Sansthan, Jehanabad	1,93,310
3.	Gramothan Avam Janhit Seva Sansthan, Bokaro	1,32,640
4.	Goari Mahila Bal Kalyan Mandal, Muzaffarpur	1,00,235
5.	S.P.J.H., East Champaran	1,12,500
6.	Mahila Janswasthya Shiksha Kalyan Kendra, Patna	1,49,060
7.	Rohini Vikas Kendra, Sitamarhi	1,42,310
8.	Satyam Art, Nalanda	1,16,435
9.	Mahila Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Purnea	1,14,185
10.	Bahudeshiya Prashikshan Kendra, Dhanbad	1,12,500
Karnataka		
1.	Integrated Development Society, Hassan	1,11,375
Kerala		
1.	Soupamika Arts & Sports Club, Kottayam	1,46,475
2.	Vivekanand National Society, Kottayam	1,16,435
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Sagar	1,35,840
2.	Ankur Sanskrit, Avam Shiksha Utthan Samiti, Mandla	1,26,560
3.	Mahila Adimjati Janjati Kalyan Samiti, Jabalpur	1,26,560
4.	Gram Vikas Seva Samiti, Rewa	1,16,560
5.	Anamika Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Balaghat	1,97,810
6.	Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Balaghat	1,97,810
7.	Jyoti Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Mandala	1,97,810
8.	Shiksha Vikas Kalyan Samiti, Mandala	1,97,810
9.	Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Balaghat	1,16,435
10.	Nallini Siksha Prasar Avam Kalyan Samiti, Sehore	1,25,750
11.	Devi Ahilaya Mahila Mandali, Guna	1,09,350
Manipur		
1.	Social Volunteers Association, Imphal	1,18,800
2.	Centre for Community Development, Chandal	1,42,425
3.	The Social Development Organisation, Imphal	1,13,200
4.	Chasik Pareng Child Welfare Association, Imphal	1,12,005
5.	Youth Development Organisation, Imphal	1,13,200

1	2	3
6.	The Kodom Pokpi Manang Eco Backward Association, Imphal	1,46,950
7.	Soubam Laivemiti Women's Welfare Association, Imphal	1,12,890
Tamil Nadu		
1.	Reconstruction & Development Project, Salem	1,03,840
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Kamla Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Ghaziabad	1,94,060
2.	Shri Meera Sarsawati Shiksha Samiti, Kanpur	1,97,810
3.	Sanik Radio & Television Training Centre, Etah	1,94,060
4.	Audyogik Vikas Sansthan Maharajganj	1,73,435
5.	Gramin Mahila Avom Bal Vikas Sansthan, Sultanpur	1,91,530
6.	Nehru Yuva Club, Moradabad	1,49,060
7.	Purwancha Gramin Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur	1,97,810
8.	Shiksha Mahila Samiti, Basti	1,97,810
9.	Bimal Shishu Shiksha Sadan, Barabanki	1,34,155
10.	Asherfi Memorial Bal Avom Mahila Shikshan Sansthan, Unnao	1,63,405
11.	Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Balrampur	1,62,750
12.	Purwanchal Jan Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur	1,97,810
13.	Utthan Seva Sansthan, Sultanpur	1,49,060
14.	Choudhri Sadhu Singh Sewa Samiti, Kaushambi	1,20,000
15.	Soniya Gramodyog Avom Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Sidarth Nagar	1,27,685
16.	Gramin Praudh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Gorakhpur	1,16,440
17.	Saket Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan (Faizabad.)	1,09,125
18.	Avadh Gramodyog Sansthan, Faizabad	1,14,185
19.	Satyalok Shiksha Seva Samiti, Aligarh	1,14,185
Orissa		
1.	Kissan Club, Cuttack	1,04,795
2.	Bosudeb Pathagar, Cuttack	1,15,595
Delhi		
1.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society,	8,81,250
2.	All India Centre for Urban & Rural Development,	3,70,500
3.	All India Centre for Urban Rural Development,	1,80,000
4.	Vidya Niketan Shiksha Sansthan, Nangloi,	1,12,500

List of NGOs Given Grants Exceeding Rupees One Lakh During 2002-2003

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	Name & complete address of NGO	Purpose	Amount released
1	2	3	4
<i>Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities & Training</i>			
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Health Care and Social Welfare Society, 24/825 Batawadi, Palem, Nellore	Training in Modern Dress making	1,55,250
2.	Shivaji Yuvajana Sangham Rural Development Society, Plot No. 80, Model Colony, Hindupur-515202.	Training in Tailoring & Embroidery	1,23,150
3.	Sri Sai Pawan Educational and Health Welfare Society, Barabanda, Hyderabad.	Training in Tailoring Embroidery/ Fashion Designing	1,03,950
4.	Nandivardhana Bhematihal Mahila Mandali, East Godawari Distt.	Training in Readymade & Fashion Garments making	1,94,400
Bihar			
1.	Brightway Commercial Institute, PO & Distt. Siwan	Training in Knitting & Tailoring	2,09,200
2.	Dadhichi Sewa Sanstha, Darbhanga	Training in Hand Embroidery and applique work	1,39,725
3.	Nari Kalyan Sansthan, Distt. Madhubani	Training in Knitting	1,55,250
4.	Gram Vikas Sangh, Distt. Samastipur	Training in Mithila Painting	1,30,800
5.	Tirhut Lok Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Darbhanga	Training in Dress making & Mithila Painting	2,25,900
6.	Yuva Kalyan Parishad, Distt. Siwan	Training in Knitting & Tailoring	1,55,250
7.	Vikas Vihar, Saran	Training in Radio/TV repairing	1,55,250
8.	Rajendra Seva Sansthan, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Training in Knitting	1,55,250
9.	Shantidoot, Distt. Nalanda	Training in Cutting/Tailoring	1,31,875
10.	Paryavaran Vikas Sansthan, Madhubani	Training in Knitting & Tailoring	2,09,200
11.	Chandrashilp Kala Vidya Kendra, Distt. Vaishali	Training in Tailoring	1,08,500
12.	Darbhanga Zita Vikas Parishad, Darbhanga	Training in Knitting & Tailoring	1,50,150
13.	Jeewan Kalyan Samiti, Muzaffarpur	Training in Cutting & Tailoring	1,08,500
Chhattishgarh			
1.	Akshara Gramothan Samiti, Surguja	Trg. in Cutting/ Tailoring & Embroidery	1,26,000

1	2	3	4
Delhi			
1.	All India Saraswati Education Welfare Society, Budh Vihar	Training in Computer	1,55,250
2.	Slum Dehat Manav Uthan Samiti, Manglapuri	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,08,500
3.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Marg	Trg. in 10 different trades	9,56,880
4.	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, Vishal Enclave	Trg in Beauty Culture, Motor Binding, Car Mechanic, Computer & Flower making	1,55,250
5.	All India Social Human Development Association, Badli	Training in Tailoring & Food Processing	1,59,975
Haryana			
1.	Laxmi Gram Udyog Mandal, Pundri (Kaithal)	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
2.	Rashtriya Vikas Yuvati Mandal, Gharaunda, Kamal	Trg. in Tailoring	2,13,300
3.	Yuva Netertva Jyoti, New Court Road, Sonapat	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,06,650
4.	Bal Bharti Public School, Gram Sabha, Distt. Kangra	Trg. in Computer and Tailoring	1,12,050
Karnataka			
1.	Shri Renukadevi Women & Child Development Foundation, Devangere	Trg. in Knitting & Tailoring	2,37,375
2.	Action for Environment Development Association, Mansa Gangotri, Mysore	Trg. in Tailoring & Cutting	2,27,520
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Sewa Bharti, (Madhya Bharat), Matrichhaya (Shishu Kalyan Kendra), Swami Ram Tirath Nagar, Bhopal	Trg. in Silai-Dress making	1,55,250
2.	Asha Society for Development & Promotion, Jabalpur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
3.	Amar Asha Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Mandla	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,04,600
4.	Ekta Education Society, Hoshangabad	Trg. in Tailoring/Embroidery	1,32,000
5.	Rural Development Society, Gwalior	Trg. in Dress Designing	2,60,750
6.	Yuva Bharat Bhartiya Samajik Manch, Distt. Damoh	Trg. in Tailoring	1,57,025
7.	Sewa Bharti (Madhya Bharat) Matrichhaya (Shishu Kalyan Centre) Bhopal	Trg. in Silai/Dress making	1,55,250
8.	Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Jabalpur	Trg. in Tailoring and Radio/TV repairing	2,63,750
9.	Nehru Yuva Mandal, Damoh	Trg. in Embroidery and Motor Rewinding	2,79,450

1	2	3	4
10.	Abhiprerana (Centre for Motivation & Development, Bhopal)	Trg. in Sewing/Embroidery/Dress making	6,82,560
11.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bhopal	Trg. in Computer	25,28,000
12.	Safal Sadhna Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Radio/TV repairing	2,63,750
13.	Renu Shiksha Samiti Sehore	Trg. in Tailoring & Embroidery	1,53,000
14.	Sewa Bharati, Bhopal	Trg. in Silai/Dress making	1,55,250
Punjab			
1.	Social Work and Rural Development Centre, Ropar	Trg. in Dari making	1,38,000
Rajasthan			
1.	Anjuman Sansthan, Jaipur	Trg. in Tailoring	1,47,450
Sikkim			
1.	Sangam Club, Namchi	Trg. in Readymade Garments	2,02,000
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Kalaimangal Kalvi Sangam, Tirunelveli Distt.	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,23,000
2.	Rehabilitation Awareness Guidance and Action, Madurai	Trg. in Leather Bag making	1,14,000
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Mahila Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Distt. Mau	Trg. in Leather & Rexene goods making	1,50,150
2.	Gram Vikas Samiti, Barabanki	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	2,09,200
3.	Uttar Pradesh Gramin Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Society, Barabanki	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring/Dress making	1,55,250
4.	Fairdeal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Barabanki	Trg. in TV/VCR	1,55,250
5.	Shri Ambikeswar Sewa Sansthan, Gonda	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Dress making	1,55,250
6.	Vivekanand Gramothan Sansthan, Raibareilly	Trg. in Cutting, Tailoring & Embroidery	2,09,200
7.	Sri Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar Mahila Utthan Silai Kadhai Prashikshan Sansthan, Barabanki	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,50,150
8.	Amethi Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Sultanpur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Carpentry	1,30,200
9.	Shivam Yuva Vikas Samiti, Budaun	Trg. in Tailoring	2,02,000
10.	Manav Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow	Trg. in Readymade Garments making & Fashion Designing	1,39,725
11.	Khadi Sewa Ashram Brahmpur, Gazipur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
12.	Social Work & Research Institute, Sitapur	Trg. in Silai Katai	1,08,500

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13.	Gramin Audyogik Sansthan, Distt. Gorakhpur	Trg. in Readymade Garments making	1,55,250
14.	Shri Sardar Seva Sanstha, Dist. Etah	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Embroidery	1,29,000
15.	Adarsh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Aligarh	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Radio/TV repairing	2,37,375
16.	Kavita Sewa Samiti, Bulandshahr	Trg. in Tailoring	1,65,000
17.	Shri Sanjay Gandhi Bal Vikas Kendra, Gonda	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Embroidery	2,17,000
18.	Rajwanti Devi Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Gazipur	Trg. in Blanket Weaving & Food Processing	2,32,875
19.	Saurabh Sewa Sansthan, Distt. Lucknow	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
20.	Manav Vikas Evam Seva Sansthan, Lucknow	Trg. in Cane & Bamboo Craft making and Screen Printing	2,10,938
21.	National Gram Udyog Seva Samiti Bulandshahr	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,55,250
22.	Seema Seva Sansthan, Lucknow	Trg. in Chiken & Embroidery work	2,09,200
23.	Human Need, Barabanki	Trg. in Computer	1,55,250
24.	Purwanchai Udyogik Sewa Sansthan, Maharajganj	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,08,500
25.	Samajothan and Bal Vikas Sansthan, Allahabad	Trg. in Electrical repairing	1,42,125
26.	Grameen Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Unnao	Trg. in Tailoring	2,02,000
27.	Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saharanpur	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring & Embroidery	1,06,650
28.	SMRITI, Lucknow	Trg. in Readymade Garments	1,94,400
29.	Autrauna Gramin Vikas Samiti, Sultanpur	Trg. in Electric Motor Rewinding	1,06,650
30.	Prayas, Barabanki	Trg. in Embroidery	1,94,400
31.	Rahul Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Firozabad	Trg. in Tailoring/TV repairing	4,55,040
32.	Gaurav Education & Welfare Society, J.P. Nagar	Trg. in Embroidery	2,28,240
33.	Champa Devi Nari Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur	Trg. in Tailoring & Dress Making & Embroidery	2,13,300
34.	Mahila Chiken Evam Katali Sital Parshikshan Sansthan, Lucknow	Trg. in Chiken Embroidery	1,06,650
35.	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Maharajganj.	Trg. in Tailoring & Dress making	1,06,650
36.	Raju Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Balrampur	Trg. in Tailoring	1,06,650
37.	Pal Ekta Alp Sankhyak Sewa Samiti, Siddharth Nagar	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,06,650
38.	Shivam Seva Sansthan, Maharajganj	Trg. in Cutting/Tailoring	1,06,650
39.	Akanksha Women's and Child Development. Ghaziabad	Trg. in TV/Radio repairing	2,28,600
40.	Basoya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, G.B. Nagar	Trg. in Radio & TV repairing	1,06,650

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41.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow	Trg. in Readymade Garments	1,94,400
42.	Mangla, Lucknow.	Trg. in Tailoring, Patch Work, Fabric Painting & Embroidery	2,13,300
43.	Sandeep Gramodyog Samiti, Mainpuri	Trg. in Cutting, Tailoring & Computer	4,55,040
West Bengal			
1	ETR for the Disabled, Kolkata	Trg. in Tailoring, Bag making & Wool Knitting	1,31,625
2.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur, South 24 Parganas	Trg. in 7 trades	5,22,450
3.	Child & Social Welfare Society, Distt. Paschim Midnapore	Trg. in Carpentry and Handloom	1,29,600
4.	Shri Ambikeswar Seva Sansthan, Gonda	Trg. In Cutting/Tailoring & Dress making	1,55,250
<i>Promotion of Adventure</i>			
Chandigarh			
1.	National Adventure Club		5,18,800
Delhi			
1.	Delhi Adventure Sports & Mountaineering Institute		2,30,000
2.	Ramjas Sports & Mountaineering Institute		2,45,600
3.	Sri Aurobindi Education Society		14,68,000
4.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society		11,38,013
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri		1,65,000
West Bengal			
1.	Indian Red Cross Society, Murshidabad		1,61,000
<i>Promotion of National Integration</i>			
Assam			
1.	Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon.		1,75,000
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Society for Human Awareness & Rural Development, Dist-Krishna.		1,33,875
2.	Sri Sai Social Organisation, Dist-Guntur		1,17,500
3.	Rural Development Society, Dist-Cuddapah.		1,66,875
4.	Old Students Association, Hyderabad.		1,66,875
5.	Jagruthi, Dist-Khammam.		1,66,875

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Bihar			
1.	Sarv Priya Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Dist-Khagaria.		1,66,875
2.	Shantidoot, Udantpuri, Dist-Nalanda.		1,66,875
3.	Manav Seva Ashram, Dist-Aurangabad.		1,66,875
4.	Yuva Kalyan Parishad, Dist-Siwan.		166,875
5.	Mahila Vikas Evam Jan Jagriti Manch, Dist-Gopalganj.		166,875
6.	Anjuman Faroz-E-Millat, Dist-East Champaran.		1,66,875
7.	Khadagdhari Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Dist. Jehanabad.		1,66,875
8.	Swami Vivekananda Anath Suraksha Ashram, Dist. Nalanda.		1,66,875
Chhattisgarh			
1.	Youth Forum for Social Action, Dist. Surguja.		1,66,875
Delhi			
1.	Bharat Kalyan Pratishthan		2,55,000
2.	Shri Santoshi Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Samiti		1,50,000
3.	All India Konark Educational & Welfare Society		1,66,875
4.	Mahila Bal Uthan Avam Kala Manch		1,66,875
5.	Shri Aurobindo Education Society		8,32,000
6.	All India Dalit Development Research Institute		1,73,438
7.	Gramothan Kalyan Parishad		1,80,000
8.	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Youth Centre		1,66,875
9.	Hindustan Scouts & Guides Association		8,34,375
10.	Sarv Dharam Avam Jan Paropkari Sansthan		1,80,000
11.	Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore		1,71,000
12.	Sri Aurobindo Education Society		1,29,000
13.	Vasundhara		1,80,000
14.	All India Women's Welfare Association		1,50,000
15.	Green Age		1,80,000
Haryana			
1.	Raj Sahib Pt. Basant Lal Education Society, Dist. Jhajjar.		1,37,700
2.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dist. Panipat.		1,80,000
3.	Friends Gram Udyog Samiti, Dist. Ambala.		1,66,875
4.	National Education & Welfare Society, Dist. Panipat.		1,66,875

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5.	Vikas Sewa Samiti, Dist. Gurgaon.		1,66,875
6.	Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti. Dist. Sonapat.		1,66,875
7.	Bharti Gramin Vikas Samiti, Dist. Kurukshetra.		1,66,875
8.	Balaji Gramodyog Mandal, Dist. Panipat.		1,66,875
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Lakhri Yuva Sangathan Society		1,90,625
2.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri.		1,87,500
Karnataka			
1.	Dharmathama Educational & Rural Development Society, Bangalore.		1,30,000
2.	Jeevan Vikas Society for Rural Development, Chitradurga.		1,66,875
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Maa Rewa Mahila Mandal, Dist. Hoshangabad.		1,66,875
2.	Parshu Ram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Dist. Gwalior		1,66,875
3.	Mahila Utkarsh Sansthan, Dist. Mandsaur.		1,66,875
4.	Vivekananda Shiksha Avam Seva Samiti, Bhopal.		1,61,775
5.	Shri Shanti Shishu Mandir Samiti, Dist. Morena.		1,66,875
Maharashtra			
1.	Centre for Tribal & Rural Development, Dist. Aurangabad.		2,22,500
2.	Mahya Bharat Education Society, Dist-Bhandara.		1,66,875
3.	Shree Natraj Shaikshanik Sanskritik Wa Karida Sansthan, Dist. Amravati.		1,12,687
Orissa			
1.	Sri Ramakrishna Seva Ashrama, Dist. Khurda.		1,51,875
2.	National Mahila Institute, Dist. Dhenkanal.		1,66,875
3.	Mahila Vikas Samiti, Dist. Cuttack.		1,66,875
4.	Utkal Yuva Sanskrutik Sangh, Cuttack.		1,44,900
5.	R.K. Ashrama, Dist. Kalahandi.		1,48,200
Rajasthan			
1.	Rajasthan Navchetna Samiti, Dist. Nagour.		1,66,875
2.	Utkarsh Sansthan, Dist. Alwar.		1,66,875
Tripura			
1.	Village Development Team		1,80,000

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Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Bal Kalyan Sangathan, Dist. Aligarh.		1,54,375
2.	Purvanchal Social Development Society, Dist. Ghazipur.		1,66,875
3.	Swargiya Sivadhar Jan Kalyan Samiti, Dist. Shahjahanpur.		1,50,187
4.	Shiva Audyogik Vikas Seva Sansthan, Dist. Gorakhpur.		1,50,187
5.	P.I. Gramodyog Society, Dist. Sultanpur.		1,59,375
6.	Bairagi Shiksha Sansthan, Dist. Varanasi.		1,66,875
7.	Sarvodya Gram Vikas Sansthan, Dist. Aligarh.		1,66,875
8.	Gramin Mahila Seva Sansthan, Dist. Allahabad.		1,20,938
9.	Gramin Mahila Seva Sansthan, Dist. Allahabad.		1,66,875
10.	Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti, Dist. Pilibhit.		1,56,875
11.	R.K. Mission, Dist. Allahabad.		1,47,500
12.	Samaj Kalyan Avam Bal Vikas Parishad, Dist. Maharajganj.		1,66,875
13.	Nehru Yuva Club, Bijor.		1,66,875
14.	Viraj Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Dist. Aligarh.		1,66,875
15.	Akhil Bhartiya Samajothan Vikas Sewa Samiti, Allahabad.		1,66,875
16.	Radha Shiksha Prasar Samiti.		1,66,875
17.	Shri Kaila Devi Shikshan Samiti, Dist. Ferozabad.		1,11,250
18.	Rajeev Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Varanasi.		1,50,187
West Bengal			
1.	Ambagan Karmi Sangh, Dist. Howrah.		1,66,875
2.	Kadlagora Kherowal Gounta, Dist. Purulia.		1,51,125
3.	R.K. Mission, Vidyamandira, Dist. Howrah.		1,00,000
4.	Baruipur Bharat Shaiti Janakalyan Samiti, South 24 Parganas.		1,27,575
List of NGOs given Grants Exceeding Rupees One lakh during 203-04			
Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities & Training			
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Founder & Managing Trustee, K.S.R. Memorial Charitable Trust for Development, 9-120, Sri Nilayam Lalitha Nagar, Dilauknagar, Hyderabad.	Tailoring & Lace Making	1,59,000/-
2.	Adarsha Educational Society, H.No. 17-1-391/V/61/A, Saraswati Nagar, Saidbad, Hyderabad.	Tailoring Embroidery	1,59,000/-

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Assam			
1.	Morigaon Mahila Mehfil Civil Hospital Road, H.O. Morigaon, P.S. & Distt.-Morigaon.	Carpet weaving and Handloom weaving	2,90,000/-
2.	S.P. Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti, Govind Nagar, Umraugshu, Distt.-N.C. Hills.	Computer	1,14,000/-
Bihar			
1.	SHANTIDOOT, Udantpur, Bihar Sharif	Carpet & Jute weaving	1,59,000/-
2.	Khadi Vikas Trust of India, Mirza Toli (Near Railway Gumti), Nawada.	Tailoring & Repairing of Electrical & other Driven Farm Machine	1,59,000/-
3.	Gram Nirman Samiti, Vill. Kendra, P.O. Akauna Barar, Distt. Nawada.	Radio/TV repairing & Carpentry	1,59,000/-
4.	Nirashrit Mahila Sewa Sadan, Bhagwan Das Mahalla, P.O./Distt.-Darbhanga.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,62,000/-
5.	Kosi Anchal Samagra Vikas Avom Kalyan Parishad, At-Mistry Tola, Madhubani, Purnia.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
6.	Mahila Bal Utthan Kendra, Sahu Road, Muzaffarpur.	Tailoring & Fabric Painting	1,31,000/-
7.	Paryavaran Vikas Sansthan, Gram/P.O. - Shekhpur, Thana-Ahiyapur, Distt. -- Muzaffarpur.	Knitting	1,70,000/-
Delhi			
1.	Gramin Swabhimani, A-1, Kadipur, P.O. - Alipur.	EDP & Tailoring and Computer	2,71,000/-
2.	International Rural Cultural Centre, 7, Nelsan Mandela Road, Sector- C-I, Vasant Kunj.	Bamboo Craft & Carpentry	3,41,000/-
3.	Integrated Social Development Organisation, B-3/19-E, GASTA, Housing Complex, Paschim Vihar	Cutting/Tailoring & Dari weaving	1,59,000/-
4.	Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, S-1/77, Old Mahavir Nagar, P.O. - Tilak Nagar	Tailoring & Applique work	1,59,000/-
5.	Nari Chetna Sangathan, 234-B, Pocket-1, Mayur Vihar, Phase-1	Computer and Embroidery	1,59,000/-
6.	All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development, 16, Bhai Veer Singh Marg, Gole Market	2nd installment	1,20,000/-
Gujarat			
1.	D.N. Polytechnic Education Trust, Morbidher's Vahero, N.R. Raipur Darwaja, Ahmedabad.	Radio/TV repairing & EDP	1,86,000/-
2.	Dr. Ambedkar Education Trust, Kukar, Ghogha, Bhavnagar.	Woolen carpet weaving & Embroidery	2,57,000/-

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Haryana			
1.	Modern Education Society, Mandouvi Road, Mandova, Sonapat.	Computer & Embroidery	3,40,000/-
2.	Adarsh Gram Udyog, Samiti, Vill./P.O. - Raisina, Kaithal.	Tailoring	1,45,000/-
3.	Akhil Bhartiya Dehat Vikas Society, Vill. & P.O. - Ladrawan, Near Telephone Exchange, Tehsil - Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
4.	Jan Chetana Sangathan, 410, Urban Estate, Jind.	Computer	1,70,000/-
5.	National Education & Welfare Society, H.No. 63-B, Patel Nagar, Tehsil Camp, Panipat.	Handloom & Dari making	1,59,000/-
Jharkhand			
1.	Sarvangin Mahila Unnayan Sansthan, Sector-12A, Q. No. 2156, Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro.	Tailoring & Electrical Motor rewinding	1,59,000/-
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Woular Welfare Organisation, Boulavard Road.	Computer Training	1,59,000/-
2.	Modern Cultural Club, Ward No. 2, Rajouri.	Exhibition	1,92,000/-
3.	Mahila Vikas Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, D-477, Nehru Nagar, Katra.	Bamboo craft making	1,94,000/-
Karnataka			
1.	Satya Harish Chander National Integrated Dev. Society, 265, Opp. Gr. Mandira, 2nd Cross, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore.	Motor Cycle Repairing	2,13,000/-
2.	Society for Promotion of Rural Development, 2nd Cross Vidyanagar, Chinatamani Kolar.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
3.	Chaithanya Mahila Samaja, Siddamnanahalli Vill., Jagaluru Taluk, Davanagere Distt.	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
4.	St. John Educational Society, 2nd Block, Vidya Nagar, Chintamani Taluk.	Embroidery	1,70,000/-
5.	Community Action for Rural Development, Veechagunchenaballi, Chennarayapatra Taluk, Hassan.	Cutting/tailoring	1,70,000/-
6.	Achirwad Rural Development Trust, H.B. Colony, Gudibande, Kolar.	Tailoring/Electric Motor rewinding	1,59,000/-
7.	SC/ST Development Association, Sriompura, Vill. - Mysore Rural Taluk, Mysore Distt.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-

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8.	Gnana Deepika Mahila Mandali, No. 89, 18th Cross Netaji Circle, Bellary	Tailoring/Embroidery	1,70,000/-
9.	Rural Development Association, Gowripura Vill, Chalakare Taluk, Chitradurga Distt.	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
10.	Vinayaka Didya Samastha, Badarahalli Vill, Malavalli, Taluq Mandya Distt.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
11.	Kamal Rural Development Society, 2nd Block, Shanti Nagar, Belgaum	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
12.	Swaran Deepika Mahila Mandali, Malawalli, H.D. Kote Taluk, Mysore Distt.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
13.	Arunodaya Mahila Sewa Samiti 13, 3rd Main Railway Station Road, Mysore,	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
14.	Koppal Yuvak Sangha, No. 3/94-A, Behind Natraj Theatre, Hubli	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
15.	Pragathi Educational Training Society, No. 12, 2nd Main Behind Govt. Hospital, Bellary.	Tailoring & Cutting	1,70,000/-
16.	Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, No. 15, 3rd Cross, C-R, Street, Mahaboob Nagar, Bellary.	Tailoring & Cutting	1,70,000/-
17.	Sri Manjunatha Rural Development Society, 2nd Block, Shanti Nagar, Belgaum Distt.	Tailoring/Cutting	1,70,000/-
18.	Farmers Development Project, 75, 16th Main Bapuji Nagar, Hubli,	Embroidery	1,70,000/-
19.	Shri Vidyaranya Vidya Sansthan, Renukemba Office Building, Kenden Kovi Godal, P.O. Anagudu, Hobli Devangere.	Block Printing & Embroidery	1,59,000/-
20.	Shri Bagya Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Pitapulla Nagannavara Manseon Kondankovi Gudal P.O. - Angaodu Hobli, Devangere.	Carpentry & Bamboo Craft	1,59,000/-
21.	Grama Jeevan Youth Association, Bidanahalli, Bijapur Rural, Distt. - Bijapur.	Motor rewinding	1,70,000/-
22.	Vauvary Rural Development Society, Pension Mohalla, ABAD Mohalla Street, Hassan.	Carpentry and Motor Cycle repairing	3,40,000/-
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Hope and Faith Welfare Society, A-30, Guru Nanak Colony, Berosia Road, Bhopal.	Radio/TV repairing and Carpentry/Bamboo craft making and Scooter/Motor Cycle repairing	1,45,000/-
2.	Dipti Prabha Shiksha Evam Kalyan Samiti, 109, Malviya Nagar, Bhopal.	Tailoring/Embroidery	1,59,000/-

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3.	Ankur Sankar Evam Shiksha Utthan Samiti, Shahpura, Niwas Road, Tehsil-Niwas, Distt.-Mandla.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000
4.	Samanta Shiksha Samiti, Grant Udaipur, Block-Beejadandi, Tehsil-Niwas, Distt.-Mandla.	Tailoring & Carpet weaving	1,59,000/-
5.	Gram Vikas Sewa Samiti, Churehata (NH-7), Mauganj, Distt. - Rewa.	Tailoring & Radio/TV repairing	1,45,000/-
6.	Anamika Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Ward No. 12, Boodi, Balaghat.	Tailoring and Radio/TV repairing	1,59,000/-
7.	Sabhyata Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Belhai, Main Road, Tehsil-Gotegaon, Narsinghpur.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
8.	Mahila Jagrati Kala Manch, Ravishankar Ward, Bada Bazar, Sagar.	Tailoring	1,14,000/-
9.	Write Solution Dawmentation and Resource Centre, 3/8, amirganj, Idgah Hills, Hunur, Bhopal.	Dress and Readymade Garments making	1,59,000/-
Maharashtra			
1.	Jailaxmi Mahila Mandal, Opp. Hanuman Mandir, H.No. 1-245, Vijay Nagar, Nanded.	Tailoring	1,70,000/-
Manipur			
1.	Integrated Rural Development Agency, Hangul, BPO Santhel, P.O. Mayang, Thoubal.	Tailoring and Embroidery	1,59,000/-
2.	The Pioneer Women's Welfare Association, Kelsamthong, Laisom Leirak, Imphal.	Tailoring	1,71,000/-
3.	Women's Income Generation Centre, Thoubal, Nirgomborn.	Embroidery and Painting	1,59,000/-
4.	Rural Social & Educational Development Association, Haibng Makhong, Mayand, Imphal.	Tailoring and Embroidery	1,45,000/-
5.	Nongmaiching Welfare Association, Moirang Kampu Sajab Tensid Road.	Readymade Garments making	1,45,000/-
6.	People's Foundation, Vill.-Ithai Wapokpi, P.S.-Kumbi and P.O.-Moirang.	Embroidery/Knitting and Radio/ TV repairing	1,36,000/-
Mizoram			
1.	International Poor Children Champhai Computer Institute of Technology, Sangchia Building, Zarkawt, Aizwal.	Computer	3,41,000/-
Nagaland			
1.	Naga Cultural Society, C/O - Directorate of Art & Culture, Bajareu, Kohima.	Fine Wood Products/ Carpentry	2,63,000/-
Orissa			
1.	AGGARCAMI, A/P.O. - Kashipur, Dist.-Rayagada.	Training in 4 different trades.	5,13,000/-

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2.	Rural Development and Social Service, At-Pachima Kachha, P.O. - Madhy Kachna, Via-Bhugram, Distt. - Cuttack.	Readymade Garments making	1,70,000/-
3.	Palee Mangla, At/P.O. Kapurisinha, Oranda, Via-althgarh, Distt. Cuttack	TV/VCR & Radio repairing & Readymade garments & Dress designing	1,94,000/-
4.	Voluntary Organisation for Rural Improvement, At/P.O. Telkoi, Distt. Keonjhar.	Three different trades.	1,57,000/-
5.	Baji Ract Memorial Yubak Sangha, At. Kankalanda, P.O. Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal.	Tailoring	1,43,000/-
6.	Natural Institute for Social Welfare, At/P.O. Kallapani, Via-Sukmia Jaipur, A New Jamupasi, Block-Sukida, Distt. Joshipur.	Computer	1,59,000/-
Rajasthan			
1.	Kamal Nishtha Sansthan, Dhobimandi, Chomu, Jaipur.	Computer training & Carpet weaving	3,18,000/-
2.	India Shiksha Samiti 25-A, Gayatri Nagar, Sodala, Jaipur.	Computer and Tailoring	1,59,000/-
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Singampatty Gram Munnetra Sangam, Seluam Farm, P.O. - Solapuram, Sivaganga.	Tailoring/Embroidery, Leather/ Rexine Bag making and Computer	3,95,000/-
Tripura			
1.	Village Development Team (VDT) P.O. Sekerkote, Chowmohani Bazar, Bishalgarh Sub Division, West Tripura.	Computer and Tailoring	1,59,000/-
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Safi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Naya Gaon, Kasampur, P.O. Kanth Distt. Moradabad.	Cutting/Tailoring and Painting	1,16,000/-
2.	Rural Dev. And Educational Trust, Niloopardnani market Complex, Nithari, Sector-31, Noida.	Tailoring and Radio/ TV repairing	1,59,000/-
3.	Din Dayal Shiksha Evam Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Vill. - Lakawali, P.O. - Kalal Kheria, Distt. - Agra.	Radio/TV repairing & Assembling	1,59,000/-
4.	Akhil Bhatiya Lok Kalyan Parishad, 92, Milan Vihar, Delhi Road, Moradabad.	Computer, Radio/TV repairing Carpet Weaving & Cutting/ Tailoring	4,39,000/-
5.	Gramin Vikas Evam Shiksha Sansthan, Vill. - Khizirpur, P.O. - Sarai Mumrej, Tehsil-Handia, Allahabad.	Carpet weaving	1,59,000/-

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6	Suraj Samaj Sewa Samiti, Vill. & P.O. - Assam, Distt. - Firozabad.	TV/Radio repairing	1,70,000/-
7.	Sun Vision, Vill. & P.O. - Anjan Shahid, Distt. - Azamgarh.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
8.	Excellent Educational & Social Society, Near Azad Welding Works Raja Bader Road, Bulandshahar	Computer	1,59,000/-
9.	Five Star Welcome Society, Moh. - Abbasiyan, Kosba-Sadabad, Distt. - Nahamaya Nagar, Hathras.	Dress Designing & Embroidery	1,70,000/-
10.	Saraswati Vikas Samiti, Vill. - Satpur, P.O. - Bhauroi, Distt. - Firozabad.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
11.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Mohalla - Sarai Tarin, Chamanda Hayat Nagar, Distt. - Moradabad.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
12.	Mitro Mandal Samaj Vikas Samiti, Mohala- Tiwaryan, Vill./P.O. - Mont, Distt. - Mathura.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
13.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Padri Bazar, Gorakhpur.	Tailoring	1,59,000/-
14.	Jan Sewa Samiti, Vill. & P.O.-Jamurwa. Distt. - Raibareilly.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,14,000/-
15.	Shahari Evam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Gokul Nagar, Chandpur, Distt. - Bijnor.	Patch Work	1,70,000/-
16.	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Vill. - Khereki Sainik Public School, P.O. - Gajraula, Distt. - J.P. Nagar.	Computer operation	1,70,000/-
17.	Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Sansthan, H.No. 10, Sector-10, Avas Vikas Colony, Sikandra, Agra.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
18.	PRAYAS, E- 460, Sector-I, Aashiyane Kanpur Road, Lucknow.	Tailoring & Embroidery	1,59,000/-
19.	Shivam Yuva Vikas Samiti, B-14, Near Mail Kamal Talkies, Distt. - Bijnor.	Carpentry	1,70,000/-
20.	Pragatisheel Udyog Samiti, Jara-Ka-Purwa, Juggaur, Lucknow.	Readymade garments making	1,59,000/-
21.	Adarsh Mahila Utthan Sansthan, Lakhpera Bagh, Badel, Barabanki.	Embroidery	1,59,000/-
22.	Shree Meera Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, S/1, New Officers Colony, Moti Jheel, Kanpur Nagar.	Readymade Garments	1,45,000/-
23.	Vivekanand Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Deoria Khas, Behind Hanuman Mandir, P.O. & Distt. - Deoria.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
24.	Naveen Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Moh-Chhawani Sarkar Jail Ke Pichhey, Head, P.O. Distt. - Gonda.	Automobile	1,70,000/-

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25.	Utthan Sewa Sansthan, Vill. & P.O. - Bani, Distt. - Sultanpur.	Carpet Weaving and Tailoring	1,59,000/-
26.	Laxmi Gramodyog Samiti, Rajamau Tilor, Distt. - Raibareilly	Tailoring/Embroidery and Carpet weaving	1,59,000/-
27.	Manav Kalyan Evam Prashikshan Sewa Samiti, 324, Haran Nagar, Behind Gopal Traders, Unnao.	Cutting/Tailoring & Motor winding	1,59,000/-
28.	Arpan Samajik Utthan Samiti, 43, Gandhi Nagar, Agra.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
29.	Dalit Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Nagaichpara, Atrauli, Aligarh.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
30.	Shri Santosh Gramodhyog Sewa Sansthan, 73, Surya Nagar, Prakash Takies Ke pichhe, Vaid Ashram, Firozabad.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,70,000/-
31.	Panchsheel Social Welfare Society, Vill. - Lodogarh, P.O. - Kalal Kheria, Distt. - Agra.	Computer	1,70,000/-
32.	Gram Vikas Santhan, 33, Professor Colony, Budaun.	Computer	1,70,000/-
33.	Jyoti Vidya Mandir, Anandpur H.P.O., Jail Road, Gonda.	Tailoring & Embroidery	1,59,000/-
34.	Grameen Audyogik Sansthan Samorpan Basharatpur, Purvi, P.O. - Basharatpur, Distt. - Gorakhpur.	Scooter repairing & Tailoring	1,59,000/-
35.	Kavita Sewa Samiti, Prahlad Market Dhamra Bus Stand, Dist. - Bulandshahr.	Carpentry & Tailoring	1,59,000/-
36.	Vikas Sansthan West H.No. 406, Ward No. 7, P.O. & Distt. - Deoria.	Cutting/tailoring	1,59,000/-
37.	Gramin Krishak Vikas Samiti, Vill. - Atranna Majre Misrauli, P.O. - Gaiman, Distt. - Sultanpur.	Tailoring & TV repairing	1,59,000/-
38.	Vivekanand Yuva Mahila Avom Bal Sewa Sansthan, Vill. - Bhatajmuam, P.O. - Palkauli Maharuj, Distt. - Deoria.	Cutting/Tailoring	1,59,000/-
39.	Samudyik Vikas Kendra, Rakkapul, Tigr Road, Near, Sainik Public School, P.O. - Gajraula, Distt. J.P. Nagar.	Computer & Carpet weaving	1,59,000/-
40.	Shri Dhara Singh Samarak Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Vill. - Dhanpur Distt. - Meerut.	Computer & Carpentry	1,59,000/-
41.	Lok Vikas Kendra, Purwa Haiderganj (West), VIII. & P.O. - Jangal Dhoosan, Gorakhpur.	Tailoring & Embroidery	1,59,000/-
42.	Mahila Avom Bal Vikas Sansthan, Vill. - Gungemau, P.O. - Harimau, Distt. - Sultanpur.	Garments making and Carpet Weaving	1,59,000/-
43.	Kamla Sewa Samiti Rampura Road, Pilkhuwa, Distt.-Ghazilabad.	Tailoring	1,70,000/-

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44.	Mahila Uthan Samiti, Vill. & P.O. - Rani Ki Sarai, Distt.-Azamgarh.	Radio/TV repairing	1,70,000/-
45.	Amethi Mahila Avom Bal Kalyan Samiti, Dhamour Road, Sarvanpur, Amethi, Sultanpur	Cutting/Tailoring and Embroidery	1,59,000/-
46.	Network for Integrated Development MIG-4, Nepiyar Road Colony, Part-2, Thakurgaiz, Lucknow.	Cutting/Tailoring and Embroidery	1,59,000/-
West Bengal			
1.	Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Seva Mission, Vill. - Jirakpur, P.O. - Basirhat Rly. Station, North 24 Parganas.	Handloom weaving	2,63,000/-
2.	Badulla Leena Silk Khadi Society, Vill & P.O. - Badkulla, Distt. - Nadia	Tailoring & Computer	1,59,000/-
3.	Kalyacak Netaji Subhas Sangha, Vill. - Kalyachak, P.O. - Harian Distt. Midnapore.	Handloom Weaving	1,45,000/-
<i>Promotion of Adventure</i>			
Chandigarh			
1.	The Secretary, Youth Adventure & Mountaineering Association		1,55,323/-
2.	The Present, National Adventure Club		4,09,500/-
Delhi			
1.	The Secretary, Sarva Dharam Avam Jan Propokari Sanathan, Mangolpuri		1,51,875/-
2.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		1,03,500/-
3.	The President, Ballooning India Association		1,19,940/-
4.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		5,21,355/-
5.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		5,93,925/-
6.	Indian Mountaineering Association		41,25,000/-
7.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		20,22,525/-
8.	The President, National Adventure Foundation		13,23,315/-
9.	The President, All India Social Human Development		1,68,750/-
10.	The Director, Indian Mountaineering Association		12,07,835/-
11.	Ramjas Sports and Mountaineering Institute		5,10,450/-
12.	The Director, Indian Mountaineering Association		9,77,475/-
Haryana			
1.	The Secretary, Yuva Parishad Jhanj Kalan, Jind		1,50,000/-
2.	The Secretary, Hans Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Karnal		2,13,750/-

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3.	The Secretary, Deepika Rural Development Society, Jhajjar Jammu & Kashmir		1,40,625/-
1.	The Principal, Jim & Winter Sports, Batote		1,68,000/-
2.	The President, Himalayan Voice, Rajouri		1,80,000/-
3.	The Principal, Jim & Winter Sports, Batote Madhya Pradesh		1,67,261/-
1.	The Secretary, Hope & Faith Education and Welfare Society, Bhopal		1,20,000/-
2.	The Secretary, Institute of Social Work and Training & Management, Gwalior Manipur		2,25,000/-
1.	The Secretary, Manipur Adventure & Allied Sports Institute, Imphal East Nagaland		1,08,000/-
1.	The Chairman, Rural Women Welfare Society Rajasthan		1,46,250/-
1.	The Secretary, Bhartiya Shiksha Shodh Avam Nirdeshan Sansthan, Jaipur Tripura		1,48,500/-
1.	The Secretary, Village Development Team, Tripura Uttar Pradesh		1,68,750/-
1.	The Secretary, Maharishi Shiksha Sansthan, Gautam Budh Nagar, Noida West Bengal		2,24,203
1.	Sea Explorer Institute, Kolkata		1,41,275/-
2.	HMI, Darjeeling		8,16,167/-
3.	Sea Explorer Institute, Kolkata		4,14,891/-
4.	The Secretary, Palsa Pally Unnayan Samity, Murshidabad		1,12,995/-
<i>Scheme of Promotion of National Integration</i>			
Andhra Pradesh			
2.	The President, Chandra Kala Mahila Mandali, Kunoor		1,25,156/-
3.	The President, Subhodaya Yuvajana Sangam, Kunoor		1,25,156/-
Assam			
1.	The Secretary, SP Memorial Shiksha Niketan Samiti, NC hills		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Rupali Kohinoor Club, Nagaon		1,25,156/-
3.	The Secretary, Jagriti, Sonitpur		1,25,156/-

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4.	The Secretary, Global Health Immunization and Population Control Organisation, Nagaon		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Gram Vikas Parishad, Nagaon		2,50,312/-
6.	The Secretary, Aruna Udyog Samity, Nagaon		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Jaluguti Agragami Mahila Samity, Morigaon		1,25,156/-
Bihar			
1.	The President, Bhartiya Kala Niketan, Nalanda		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Savitri Bal Vikas Kendra, Muzaffarpur		1,25,156/-
3.	The Secretary, Hedgavar Samajothan & Kalyan Samiti, Munger		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Naari Uthan Kendra Saidpur, Dighwara, Saran, Chhapra		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Simant Gandhi Alpa Sankhyak Vikas Samiti, Singhara		1,25,156/-
6.	The Secretary, Samagra Manav Seva Samiti, Bhalvana		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Akhil Lok Vikash Sansthan		1,25,156/-
8.	The Secretary, Rahul Mahila Seva Sansthan, Samastipur		1,25,156/-
Chhattisgarh			
1.	Ramakrishna Mission, Chhattisgarh		1,25,156/-
Dadar & Nagar Haveli			
1.	Centre for Tribal & Rural Development, Silvassa		1,35,000/-
Delhi			
1.	The Secretary, All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development		1,00,000/-
2.	The Director, National Youth Project		9,00,000/-
3.	The President, Surya Foundation, Paschim Vihar		6,70,781/-
4.	The President, India International Rural Cultural Centre		2,06,250/-
5.	The President, India International Rural Cultural Centre		3,48,739/-
6.	Gramin Swabhimani		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Servants of the People Society		1,92,000/-
8.	Bharat Kalyan Pratishthan		3,85,313/-
9.	The Secretary, Sarva Dharam Avam Jan Paropkari Sanstha		1,35,000/-
10.	SPIC-MACAY		3,75,000/-
11.	DAVP		1,77,684/-
12.	Welfare Organisation, West Patel Nagar		1,35,000/-
13.	The Secretary, Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, Tilak Nagar		1,35,000/-

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14.	The Member Secretary, India International Rural Cultural Centre		1,62,000/-
15.	The Convenor, Sri Aurobindo Education Society		7,11,469/-
16.	The Secretary, Bisnouli Sarvodaya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan		1,29,658/-
17.	The Secretary, All India Women's Welfare Association		1,25,158/-
18.	Association of Indian Universities		11,66,875/-
19.	Member Secretary, India International Rural Cultural Centre		8,62,500/-
20.	SPIC-MACAY		11,25,000/-
	Gujarat		
1.	The Secretary, Shree Excellent Yuvak Mandal, Bhavnagar		1,25,158/-
	Haryana		
1.	The Secretary, Rashtriya Vikas Yuva Mandal, Gharanuda		1,25,158/-
2.	The Secretary, Hans Khadi Gramudyog Samiti, Kamal		1,25,158/-
3.	The Secretary, Madhu Social Welfare Society, Sonapat		1,25,158/-
4.	The Secretary, Khel Yuva Sangathan, Kandela, Jind		1,25,158/-
5.	The Secretary, Yuva Shakti, Dhamad, Rohtak		1,25,158/-
6.	The Secretary, Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Rohtak		1,25,158/-
7.	The Secretary, Yuva Shakti, Meham, Rohtak		1,25,158/-
8.	The Secretary, Haryana Yuva Shakti Mahem, Rohtak		1,25,158/-
9.	The President, Society for Awareness Welfare Education & Rural Advancement, Jind		1,25,158/-
	Jharkhand		
1.	The Secretary, Budha Pragyan Mandal, Maheshpur, Pakur		1,25,158/-
2.	The Secretary, Gramin Kalyan Samiti, Sahebganj		1,25,158/-
3.	The Secretary, Yuva Kalyan Vikas Kendra, Bokara		1,54,687/-
	Karnataka		
1.	The President, Sri Pragati Rural Development Society, Shimoga		1,66,875/-
	Madhya Pradesh		
1.	The Secretary, Darpan Kala Sahitya Krida Evam Mahila Bai Yuva Samiti, Morena		1,25,158/-
2.	The Secretary, Parshu Ram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Distt. Gwalior		1,25,158/-
3.	Shri Ramswaroop Singh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind		1,25,158/-
4.	The Secretary, Haibant Bai Mahila Mandal, Morena		1,25,158/-
5.	The Secretary, New Krishna Shiksha Prasar & Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Shivpuri		125,158/-

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6.	The Secretary, Manorama Swasthya Shiksha Sanskrit, Bhopal		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Shri Deen Dayal Shiksha, Gwailor		1,25,156/-
	Manipur		
1.	The Secretary, All India Women's Conference, Manipur State Branch, Imphal		1,80,000/-
2.	The Secretary, Integrated Rural Development Agency, Mayang, Imphal		1,12,640/-
3.	The Secretary, Chingamathak Nameirakpam Makha Laikai Development Centre, Imphal		1,29,488/-
4.	The Secretary, Resource Centre for Social Welfare and Community Development		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Centre for Resource Development		1,15,594/-
6.	The Secretary, Hangul United Development Association, Imphal		1,16,421/-
	Orissa		
1.	The Secretary, Utkalya Ahinsa Manch Kumbarsahi, P.O. Buxi Bazar, Cuttack		1,66,875/-
2.	The Secretary, Ahinsa (Adivasi Harijana Institute of National Social Action), Dhenkanal		1,25,156/-
3.	The Director, Natural Institute for Social Welfare, Jaipur		1,05,705/-
4.	The Secretary, National Youth Integrated Centre, Puri		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, SOPUTRA		1,25,156/-
6.	The Executive Director, Centre for Rural Reconstruction and Social Solidarity, Cuttack		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Integrated Women & Child Development Centre		1,25,156/-
8.	The Secretary, Adivasi Harijan Integrated Mass Social Agency, P.P. Phulbani		1,25,156/-
9.	The Secretary, SOVA, Dhenkanal		1,25,156/-
10.	The Secretary, Council for Rural Service (CRS), Kandamal		1,25,156/-
11.	The Chairman, Voluntary Organisation for Rural & Social Welfare (VORSW)		1,25,156/-
	Rajasthan		
1.	The President, Bhartiya Shiksha Shodh Avam Nirdeshan Sansthan, Jaipur		2,50,313/-
2.	The Secretary, Kamalnishtha Sansthan, Chomu, Jaipur		1,50,000/-
3.	The Secretary, Mother India Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Royal Sports Society, Bharatpur		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Creative Development Action Society, Jaipur		1,35,000/-
6.	Novoday Bal Vidyalaya Samity, Kota		1,12,640/-
7.	Sardar Patel Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Dausa		1,25,156/-

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Sikkim			
1.	The Secretary, Sangam Club, Upper Polo		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Gharelu Samaj (Club), Namchi		1,25,156/-
3.	The Secretary, Nari Kalyan Sansthan, Namchi		1,25,156/-
4.	The General Secretary, Ajambari Seva Sangha, W. Sikkim		1,25,156/-
Tamil Nadu			
1.	The Secretary, SEVAA Trust		1,25,156/-
Tripura			
1.	The Secretary, Village Development Team, West Tripura		2,82,188/-
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	The Secretary, Sarvhit Gramsudhar Samiti, Hathras		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Lok Kalyan Evam Gramin Sanskritik Uthan Samiti, Agra.		1,25,156/-
3.	The Secretary, Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Gramodyog Sansthan, Vill. Bargadiyapur, Kanpur		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Bairagi Shiksha Sansthan, Varanasi		1,54,959/-
5.	The Secretary, Braj Lok Sansthan, 302, Gurukul Road, Mathura		1,25,156/-
6.	The Secretary, Narian Shiksha Prasar Bharti, Azamgarh		1,25,156/-
7.	The Secretary, Women's Career Institute, H. No. 303, Etah		1,25,156/-
8.	The Secretary, Prayas Bharti Vigyan Avam Manav Vikas Sansthan, Indrapuram, Ghaziabad		1,25,156/-
9.	The Secretary, Mayur Grameen Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Rampur		1,25,156/-
10.	The Secretary, Nitin Sewa Sansthan, Bulandshahr		1,25,156/-
11.	The Secretary, Yuva Lok Kalyan Samiti, Eta		1,25,156/-
12.	The Secretary, Himanshu Social Welfare, Firozabad		1,25,156/-
13.	The Secretary, U.P. Jan Sewa Samiti, Unnao		1,25,156/-
14.	The Secretary, Bhawani Sewa Samiti, Ghaziabad		1,25,156/-
15.	The Secretary, Poor Help Gramodyog, Aligarh		1,25,156/-
16.	The Secretary, Bhari Gramathan Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Muradabad		1,25,156/-
17.	The Secretary, Pyare Lal Sewa Sansthan, Agra		1,25,156/-
18.	The Secretary, Kapoori Gram Vikas Samaj Sudhar Samiti, Aligarh		1,25,156/-
19.	The Secretary, Ankur Sansthan, Varanasi		1,25,156/-
20.	The Secretary, Laliji Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Phuley Nagar		1,25,156/-

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21.	The Secretary, Keshav Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Ghaziabad		1,25,156/-
22.	The Secretary, Ambedkar Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Gautam Budh Nagar		1,54,688/-
23.	The Secretary, Agarwal Khadi Gramodyog Sanstha, Sultanpur		1,25,156/-
24.	The Secretary, Nav Jagriti Sewa Sansthan, Bulandshahr		1,25,156/-
25.	The Secretary, Satyamew Sewa, Lucknow		1,35,000/-
26.	The Secretary, Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti, Farrukabad		1,25,156/-
27.	Ramakrishna Mission, Allahabad		1,25,156/-
28.	The Secretary, Bhartiya Jan Kalyan, Lalitpur		1,25,156/-
29.	The President, Nirbal Sewa Samiti, Bulandshahr		1,25,156/-
	Uttaranchal		
1.	The Secretary, Gayatri Training Centre		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Sansthan		1,25,156/-
	West Bengal		
1.	The Secretary, Palsa Pally Unnayan Samity, Murshidabad		1,25,156/-
2.	The Secretary, Sri Aurobindo Society, Suri		1,25,156/-
3.	The General Secretary, Kaikala Rural Development Society, Hooghly		1,25,156/-
4.	The Secretary, Parul Sarat Gram, Hooghly		1,25,156/-
5.	The Secretary, Kultikari Mother Teresa Social Welfare, Howrah		1,25,156/-
6.	The Secretary, Jirakpur Sister Nik		1,25,156/-
7.	The Director, Nandikar, Kolkata.		4,65,000/-
8.	The President, Netaji Santi Club		1,25,156/-
	<i>Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure</i>		
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Indoor Stadium At Chirala by Rotary Service Trust, Chirala, Distt. Prakasam		15,00,000/-
	Assam		
1.	Indoor Stadium Category-III at Tezpur by Tezpur Distt. Sports Association		7,00,000/-
2.	Indoor Stadium Category-II at a Kolongpar, Distt. Nagaon		10,00,000/-
	Haryana		
1.	Indoor Stadium Category-II at Sirsa by Maharaja Agrasain Charitable Trust		22,50,000/-
2.	Indoor Stadium Category-II at Chhara, Distt. Jhajjar		17,67,000/-

1	2	3	4
Kerala			
1.	Football ground in Juvenile Sports Club, Elavanna, Malappuram		1,12,500/-
2.	Indoor Stadium at Ottapalam by Shri Chettur Shankaran Nair Memorial Cultural Trust, Ottapalam, Distt. Palghat		1,45,000/-
Maharashtra			
1.	Swimming Pool category-I at Loni, Ahmadnagar by Prawara Rural Education Trust		27,40,000/-
2.	Indoor Stadium category-III at Kolhapur by Kolhapur Zilla Rashtriya Talim Sangh		9,13,746/-
3.	Swimming Pool category-II at Rogh by Jagannath Rathi Charity Trust		12,50,000/-
4.	Swimming Pool category-I at Dhule by Shri Tulja Bhavani Education Trust, Dhule		4,00,000/-
5.	Outdoor Stadium category-I at Pune by Maharashtra Mandali, Pune		10,00,000/-
6.	Swimming Pool category-II at Karveer by R.L. Tawade Foundation, Kolhapur		20,00,000/-
7.	Swimming Pool category-II at Vinchur Gaoli, Nasik by Navjeenam Education Society, Nasik		5,00,000/-
8.	Swimming Pool at Pune by Daccan Gymkhana, Pune		29,20,000/-
9.	Swimming Pool at Chakki Khapa by Central Hindu Education Society, Nagpur		15,00,000/-
Nagaland			
1.	Indoor Stadium category-II by Nagaland Tennis Association, Nagarjan at Nagarjun		25,00,000/-
2.	4 playfield at Dimapur by Association of Tribal Welfare Development		1,03,819/-
3.	Indoor Stadium category-III at Zuneheboto by Rhino Club, Zineheboto		10,00,000/-
4.	Indoor Stadium (cat. III) at Chen Town by Veda Sporting Club		20,00,000/-
5.	Football ground at Kashiram by Mummy's Multipurpose Society, Dimapur		1,12,500/-
6.	Football field at Lokhuti Bijokha Nagaland by Social Welfare Organisation, Wokha		1,12,500/-
7.	Play field at Baghty, Wokha by Mixed Farm Society, Sokhu Valley		1,12,500/-
Orissa			
1.	Development of playfield at Artatranan Bidya Niketan, Khurda		5,000/-
Rajasthan			
1.	Swimming Pool category-II at Kota by Bal Hitkari Samity, Kota		25,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Indoor Stadium cat. I at Coimbatore by R.K. Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore		43,37,650/-
2.	Indoor Stadium at Chennai, Tamilnadu Squash Racket Association		30,00,000/-
West Bengal			
1.	Football/Cricket field at VIII. Fakirchak dt. Midnapore by Taru Sangha		1,20,000/-
2.	Indoor Stadium cat.III at Jalpaiguri by Jalpaiguri Badminton Players Association		2,00,000/-

**Setting up of Horticulture and Floriculture
Research Centres**

1986. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds to the States for setting up of Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres;

(b) if so, the details of funds released during the last three years and the current year, year wise and State-wise; and

(c) the location of Horticulture and Floriculture Research Centres set up in the country during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research does not provide funds to the states for setting up Horticulture and Floriculture research centres. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research establishes its own Central Research Institutes, National Research Centres, Project Directorates, National Bureau and All India Coordinated Research Projects in the country.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise

Utilization of Indian Forest Service

1987. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of Indian Forests Service (IFS) are being utilised fully taking into account that 30 percent of our land is covered by forests;

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

(c) the steps taken to utilize the services fully and make the officers of IFS more accountable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Indian Forest Service (IFS) officers are appointed by the Government of India, and are allotted to different State and Union Territory cadres. The services of IFS officers are utilized appropriately by respective State Governments and Union Territory

Administrations. So far as development of lands covered by forests is concerned, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) through a 2-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level, and Joint Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level, and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level. The positions of Chairperson and the Member Secretary cum Chief Executive Officer of the FDAs are held by the Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer respectively. Also, at higher levels, the implementation of NAP is supervised by the senior IFS officers in the State.

(c) To further utilise the services of the IFS officers, the State Government and Union Territory Administrations also post them in allied departments where their professional expertise is made use of in forging synergy between conservation and development. The FDA mechanism has intrinsic attribute of increased accountability of the IFS officers, since they as Chairperson and Member Secretary cum Chief Executive Officer are accountable to a broad-based body comprising representatives of public and the officials of other line departments of governments.

National Water Mission

1988. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Water Mission for better co-ordination and effective implementation of water related schemes;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to invest in irrigation sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government is considering the setting up of a National Mission for Water Conservation.

(c) and (d) The National Common Minimum Programme of the United Progressive Alliance Government envisages stepping up of public investment in irrigation

in a significant manner and to accord highest investment priority to irrigation. It also envisages completion of all ongoing projects according to a strict time schedule. In addition to the normal plan allocation to various States and Union Territories; the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has announced a provision of Rs. 2800 crore to the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) this year. A scheme to repair, renovate and restore all the water bodies linked to agriculture has also been announced by the Finance Minister.

Cess on Sugar

1989. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cess on sugar collected during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the collection during the current year is higher than the previous year;

(c) if so, the additional amount likely to be provided to the Sugar Development Fund during the current year as a result of this increase;

(d) whether the Union Government has made some changes in the items of expenditure from this fund; and

(e) if so, the amount allocated by the Union Government from this fund for sugarcane development during the year 2003-04?

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): (a) The amount of cess on sugar collected during the last two years and current year was as follows:

2002-03	Rs. 3389132130
2003-04	Rs. 3392667513
2004-05*	Rs. 1588684451 (*upto 31st October, 2004)

(b) The collection of cess for the same period in year 2003-2004 (upto October, 2003) was Rupees 1615449812.

(c) Amount are transferred to the Fund as per the Budget Estimates approved by the Parliament.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Budget Provision in 2003-2004 for this purpose was Rs. 20.00 Crore.

Sports persons Tested Positive in Dope Test in Athens Olympic Games

1990. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI RAJARAM PAL:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI RAM CHANDRA PASWAN:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian weightlifters and athletes have tested positive in dope test in the Athens Olympic Games;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check doping in the games and stop re-occurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Indian Olympic Association (IOA) appointed an Inquiry Committee with Brig. (Retd.) K.P. Singh Deo, Chairman, Sports Development Commission of IOA and Dr. Manmohan Singh, Chairman, Medical Commission of Olympic Council of Asia to look into the Doping controversy at the Athens Olympic Games, 2004. On the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee, a life-time ban has been imposed on participation in sports events on the two weightlifters, namely Ms. Sanamacha Chanu and Ms. Pratima Kumari, who had tested positive for banned drugs during the Athens Olympics Games.

The Government has terminated contracts of the coaches involved with the training of the above mentioned weightlifters, namely Shri Pal Singh Sandhu, the then National Coach and Shri Leonid Taranenko, Foreign Coach.

(c) The Government has launched the Scheme for Dope Test in the 10th Five Year Plan with the objectives: (i) to have an International Olympic Committee-accredited Dope Control Centre in India (ii) to maintain quality control

system as required by International standard, i.e., ISO: 17025 (iii) to educate athletes, coaches and other supporting personnel about the harmful effects of dope (iv) to test and develop the rationale for drug free sports and a national anti-doping policy (v) to conduct in-competition and out-of-competition dope tests on sports persons (vi) to promote research and training and (vii) to harmonize the dope-related regulations in tune with the World anti Doping code and the rules and regulations framed by the World Anti Doping Agency from time to time.

A Dope Control Centre (DCC) has been set up in Sports Authority of India located at JN Stadium New Delhi. which has already got ISO 9001:2000 certification as well as ISO 17025:1999 certification.

Government has dealt with the problem of doping in sports both at preventive and punitive levels. Elaborate efforts are being made by the Sports Authority of India to educate the players. National Sports Federations have been asked to take action against sports persons found guilty of doping and compliance reports obtained from them. SAI has also taken disciplinary action against coaches in the light of passive dope result in respect of certain sports persons coached by them.

Decentralisation of Procurement

1991. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:
SHRI ANAND RAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States which have refused to accept the proposal of the Government to decentralise procurement of foodgrains alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government convened meetings at various levels to resolve the issue during the last three years;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the number of such meetings held during the said period, till-date;

(d) whether some State Governments have refused to accept the reimbursement formula suggested by the Union Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the name of States that accepted the proposal of the Government; and

(g) the manner in which financial burden is likely to be shared?

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): (a) to (g) The Decentralised Procurement Scheme is already being undertaken by the State Governments of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttaranchal and Gujarat. No specific objections have been received from any State Government and the Central Government has been encouraging all States which have potential for procurement, to step up their procurement efforts under the Scheme. In this Scheme the Central Government undertakes to meet the entire expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the operations of procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains as per the approved costing.

[Translation]

Co-operative Societies

1992. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give autonomy to the co-operative societies of the States in order to improve their condition;

(b) the total number of co-operative societies operating in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute co-operative society in every village;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any economic package is proposed to be given to the co-operative societies; and

(f) if so, the procedure proposed/likely to be adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has formulated a new National Policy on Co-operatives aimed at all round development of the co-operatives and their economic viability. The focus of the National Policy is on professionalisation of co-operatives and democratisation of their management to facilitate their development as self-reliant and economically viable organisations providing their members improved access in various economic spheres, safeguarding them against market imperfections and bestowing on them the advantages of collective action. The Government, as a facilitator, will provide necessary support, encouragement and assistance to co-operative societies to ensure that they work as autonomous, self-reliant and viable economic enterprises.

(b) There are about 5.39 lakhs cooperative societies operating in the country.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Pursuant to the announcement made in the Union Budget for the year 2004-05, Ministry of Finance has constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan for suggesting measures required for improving the efficiency and viability of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions. The Task Force is expected to submit its recommendations soon.

[English]

Promotion of Tissue Culture

1993. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme for promotion of tissue culture was promoted in Gujarat;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Macro-Management in Agriculture Supplementation/

Complementation of State Efforts' through Work Plan" is being implemented in the country including Gujarat. Under this scheme a program on Integrated Development of Fruits including Promotion of Tissue Culture is being implemented.

(b) Two proposals were received during 2003-04 on Establishment of Tissue Culture Unit which are under consideration of State Government.

(c) An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs sanctioned for implementation of Integrated Development of Fruits during the year 2004-05 by Govt. of Gujarat including the program on Promotion of Tissue Culture.

[Translation]

Shortage of Sugarcane Production

1994. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to deficient monsoon there was an acute water shortage in many sugarcane growing areas;

(b) if so, whether the sugarcane output was 2354.5 lakh tonnes against 2361.81 lakhs for the last year;

(c) whether the production has also been steadily declining during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take to meet the shortage of the sugarcane production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The sugarcane production of the country in 2003-04 is 2361.76 lakh tonnes (4th Advance Estimate) as against 2815.75 lakh tonnes in 2002-03 due to deficient rainfall, pest incidence and other factors in some of the sugarcane growing areas.

(c) There is a declining trend in production of sugarcane from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The year-wise production of sugarcane in 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 was 2972.08, 2815.75 and 2361.76 lakh tonnes (4th Advance Estimate) respectively.

(d) Government assistance is being provided for transfer of improved technology to the farmers through field demonstration, training of farmers and extension

workers, supply of farm implements, enhancing seed production and pest control measures etc.

[English]

Functioning of Labour Department

1995. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand to improve the functioning of labour department as reported in the 'Hindu' New Delhi dated October 19, 2004;

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

(c) whether any preparation has been made to have a session of the Indian Labour Conference; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) The news item appearing in the 'Hindu' on 19th October 2004 relates to overall improvement in the functioning of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, especially the consultative process. Subsequently, the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry and the 40th Session of Standing Labour Committee (SLC) were held on 9th November, 2004 and 29th November, 2004 respectively.

(c) and (d) As recommended by the SLC, the following items have been included in the agenda for the next (40th) Session of Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held on 29-30 December, 2004:-

(i) Social Security for unorganised sector Workers including agriculture sector workers covering their service conditions, social security and other benefits; and

(ii) Amendment of Labour Laws.

The Concerned organizations have been requested to send the nomination of their Delegates and Advisers, who will attend the Conference.

Advance Measures to Support Prices

1996. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take advance measures to check crash in the prices of commodities like onion, cotton and oilseeds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SHRI (KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) In order to protect farmers from crash in prices in respect of commodities like oilseeds and cotton, the Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) while in the case of commodities like onion, which are not covered under MSP, farmers are protected through the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). In the case of oilseeds, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) is the nodal agency entrusted with the implementation of MSP. Accordingly, NAFED undertakes procurement of oilseeds as and when the market prices fall below the MSPs fixed by the Government. As regards cotton, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is the nodal agency entrusted with implementation of MSP. In regard to commodities like onion, NAFED is entrusted with implementation of MIS on the basis of request received from the State Governments who are prepared to bear 50% of the losses, if any, in the implementation of MIS. The share of loss to be borne by the States is lower at 25% in the case of North Eastern States.

The MSPs of kharif crops, including kharif oilseeds and cotton, of 2004-05 season were announced by the Government on August 10, 2004. Similarly, the MSPs of Rabi crops of 2004-05 season to be marketed in 2005-06, were announced on November 3, 2004.

During Kharif 2004 season, no oilseeds have been procured so far as the prices are ruling above MSP for oilseeds of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). As regards onion also, the prices have remained favourable to farmers. However, cotton prices have recently fallen below the MSP levels, and accordingly, the CCI procured up to 6th December, 2004, 15.81 lakh quintals of cotton at MSP during 2004-05 season.

[Translation]

Schemes for Promotion of Sports and Youth Related Activities

1997. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to promote all types of games and youth related activities in the country, especially in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds to be allocated for the purpose;

(d) whether arm wrestling is recognised by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, whether the Government proposes to recognise the said game; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) All existing schemes promote all types of game, including rural sports. So far promotion of youth activities is concerned, two organizations of this Ministry viz. "National Service Scheme." (for student youth) and "Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan." (for non student youth in rural areas especially) are actively engaged in this task. Special efforts are made to promote rural youth clubs and rural sports clubs.

Though 'Sports' is a State subject and promotion of the same at State level is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the Government of India, through various Schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI), arguments the efforts of the State Government in promotion of sports at Junior, Sub-Junior and Senior level. At present SAI is implementing the under mentioned Schemes for promotion and development of sports in the country.

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- SAI Training Center (STC)
- Center of Excellence (COX)

Most of the talent scouted for admission in the above mentioned schemes are from rural areas. The Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme is especially designed to scout talent from the tribal, coastal and hilly areas. Apart from the above schemes, SAI also implements "All India Rural Sports Programme" on behalf of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India on agency basis

For the current financial year Rs. 4216.42 lakhs is projected for all the above Scheme.

(c) Does not arise in view of the existing schemes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The Arm wrestling sport is not a very popular discipline in the country at present. It is neither an event in the Commonwealth or Olympic Games. Accordingly, the Association has been advised to strive for conducting maximum activities at grass root level to popularise this sport in the country.

[English]

Oil Seeds Producing States

1996. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major oil seeds producing States;

(b) the performance of those States in oil seeds production during the last three years; and

(c) the assistance extended by the Union Government under various schemes to increase oil seeds production in these State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The major oilseeds producing States are Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

(b) State-wise production of oilseeds during the period 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is given in statement-I enclosed.

(c) The financial assistance provided to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) for various components like production and distribution of seeds, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, weedicides, control of root grub, seed treatment, supply of improved farm implements, micro nutrients, demonstrations, supply of rhizobium culture, distribution of sprinkler sets, gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite and farmers training during the period 2001-02 to 2003-04 is given in statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I*State-wise production of oilseeds during the last three years i.e. 2001-02 to 2003-04*

(000 tonnes)

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 IVth Adv. Estimates
Andhra Pradesh	1614.0	1256.0	1687.0
Bihar	120.2	109.1	127.0
Chhattisgarh	112.6	101.4	85.0
Gujarat	3635.5	1683.1	5586.0
Haryana	806.9	709.1	997.0
Karnataka	1019.9	1111.7	1039.0
Madhya Pradesh	4567.6	2996.1	5586.0
Maharashtra	2226.4	2326.7	2953.0
Orissa	137.5	114.4	249.0
Punjab	82.6	92.0	107.0
Rajasthan	3129.0	1754.4	3949.0
Tamil Nadu	1313.0	1023.3	1182.0
Uttar Pradesh	1034.0	873.0	647.0
West Bengal	495.4	476.2	598.0

Statement-II*Financial Assistance provided to different States under Centrally Sponsored Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) during 2001-02 to 2003-04*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	928.75	760.00	1218.00
2.	Bihar	-	-	28.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	157.00	70.00	46.00
4.	Gujarat	850.00	615.00	732.00
5.	Haryana	183.00	130.00	178.00
6.	Karnataka	535.00	456.95	522.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1207.00	675.00	1060.00
8.	Maharashtra	825.00	575.00	642.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Orissa	131.25	25.00	205.00
10.	Punjab	-	-	30.00
11.	Rajasthan	910.00	815.00	869.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	470.00	420.00	347.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	-	297.00
14.	West Bengal	190.00	95.00	130.00

Export of Processed Food Items

1999. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export of processed food items for the last three years and current year; and

(b) the details of product exported vis-a-vis major importing countries during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Statement showing details of export of processed food items for the last three years and current year and major importers of processed food products is enclosed.

Statement

Details of export of processed food items for the last three years and current year and major importing countries

Value in Crores

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2001-02 Value	2002-03 Value	2003-04 Value	2004-05 (April-July '04) Value	Major importing countries
Processed food and vegetables						
	Dired and Preserved vegetables	537.15	561.03	520.49	—	Bangladesh, USA, UK, UAE, Germany
	Mango Pulp	241.34	297.01	241.99	—	Saudi Arabia, UAE, Netherlands, Yemen, Kuwait
	Pickle and Chutney	120.34	154.16	119.75	—	USA, UK, Russia, France, Australia
	Other processed fruits and vegetables	201.74	194.73	243.58	—	USA, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, UAE, UK
	Total for processed fruits and vegetables	1100.57	1206.93	1125.81	42.2	
	Marine products	5957.05	6881.31	6091.95	2895.05*	Japan, USA, EU, China, South East Asia, Middle, East countries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other processed foods						
Groundnut		250.94	178.3	544.30	31.15	Indonesia, Malaysia, Srilanka, Singapore, UK
Guargum		403.09	486.74	507.90	35.43	USA, Germany, China, Netherlands, Hong Kong
Jaggery and confectionery		436.49	212.98	331.48		
Cocoa products		12.87	11.94	16.15		Nepal, Bangladesh, Srilanka, USA, South Africa
Cereal preparations		224.67	268.83	241.71	44.11	UK, USA, UAE, Nepal, Saudi Arabia
Alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages		118.29	102.47	108.62	8.19	UAE, Bhutan, Bahrain, USA, Oman
Miscellaneous preparations		137.33	170.2	210.33	59.55	USA, UAE, UK, Korea Republic, Sri Lanka
Milled Products		196.39	288.65	355.95	—	
Total for other processed foods		1780.07	1720.11	2316.44		
Grand Total		8837.69	9808.35	9534.20	3118.67	

*for the current year (April to September-2004)

Construction of Dams in Assam

2000. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware heavy damage of infrastructure in the recent past due to flood in Assam;

(b) if so, the steps taken to sanction the grant of Rs. 5000 crore for reconstruction of State; and

(c) the target set for completion of Pagladiya Dam, Barak Dam and Eurukamukh Dam Projects in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the assistance sought by Government of Assam for management of floods of 2004 is Rs. 2505.86 crore. Steps taken by Central Government are:

- (1) Provided Special Plan Assistance and Additional Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 20.00 crore in the Annual Plan 2004-05 of Assam, as part of the Reconstruction Plan for flood damaged areas.

(2) Rs. 92.52 crore released as Central share under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF).

(3) Taking into account the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the the Inter-Ministerial Group and norms of assistance, the High Level Committee (HLC) approved Rs. 345.37 crore for flood relief subject to adjustment of fund available under CRF. Accordingly Rs. 171.87 crore was released.

(4) The HLC has also approved the following:

(i) Additional Assistance of 1 lakh Metric tonne rice (costing Rs. 120.00 crore).

(ii) Rs. 13.45 crore from special component of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

(iii) The cost of transportation of fodder, animal feed and medicine by the Railways and the cost of deployment of IAF helicopters to be released from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to the State on actual basis.

(5) The HLC recommended assistance on aspects which were not admissible under CRF/NCCF to the State through the respective Ministries/ Departments:—

- (i) Rs. 20.00 crore for National Highways.
- (ii) Rs. 11.23 crore for Kaziranga National Park.
- (iii) Rs. 3.02 crore for Secondary Education.

(6) On receipt of supplementary memorandum from State Govt. and based on the report of Central Team and recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group, the following further amount has been approved:-

- (i) Rs. 39.68 crore from NCCF
- (ii) Rs. 602 crore from ARWSP.

(7) Rs. 10.91 crore spent by Brahmaputra Board for flood control drainage development and anti erosion schemes upto November, 2004.

(8) A scheme approved to take up critical flood control and anti erosion schemes in Brahmaputra and barak valley for Assam and other North-Eastern States for Rs. 150.00 crore (share of Assam Rs. 81.00 crore) during 10th Plan.

(9) A High Level Task Force constituted to look into the recurring flood and erosion problems including representatives from Assam, which has been asked to submit its report by 31st December, 2004.

(c) The targets set for completion of dams are detailed as below:

- (i) Pagladiya Dam : March 2008 subject to completion of Zirath survey by Govt. of Assam.
- (ii) Tipaimukh Dam over Barak: Seven years three months from the date of clearance by CCEA which is awaited.
- (iii) Eurukamukh (Gerukhamukh) Dam: September, 2010.

Massive Rehabilitation Programme for Coconut Cultivation

2001. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for coconut cultivation has been pending with Kerala Government as a "Massive Rehabilitation Programme"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Government of Kerala has submitted a project on root (wilt) affected coconut holdings and enhancement of productivity of coconut in Kerala at a total cost of Rs. 1928.36 crores. The details of the project are as under:

1. Cut & removal of 37.19 lakh disease advanced root (wilt) palms @ Rs. 350/palm—Rs. 130.17 crores.
2. Cut & removal of 21.97 lakh disease affected juvenile palms @ Rs. 100/palm—Rs. 21.97 crores.
3. Replanting of 18.60 lakh plants against the removal of disease advanced root (wilt) palm @ Rs. 30/plant—Rs. 5.57 crores.
4. Replanting of 21.97 lakh plants against the removal of disease affected juvenile palms @ Rs. 30/plant—Rs. 6.59 crores.
5. Establishment of 4 No. Serological laboratories—Rs. 1.7 crores.
6. Integrated Management of 2.56 lakh existing Coconut Gardens @ Rs. 21875/ha for 3 year—Rs. 1685.32 crores.
7. Providing irrigation facilities in an area of 25,681 ha. @ Rs. 30,000/ha—Rs. 77.04 crores.

The details of the funding of the project is as below:

1. Government of India share - Rs. 292.85 crore.
2. Government of Kerala share - Rs. 22.10 crore.
3. Farmers contribution - Rs. 211.21 crore.
4. Bank credit - Rs. 1402.19 crore.

The project is under examination of the Technical Expert Committee constituted by Government of India.

Private Capital Investment in Afforestation

2002. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO.

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target to expand the area of forest cover in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow private capital investment in order to expand the forest cover areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed quantum of private investment to be made in this regard, State-wise; and

(e) the scheme formulated by the Government to encourage afforestation activities on private land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Forest Policy 1988 prescribes the national goal of having a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Public Private partnership in forestry is one of the proposed interventions to mobilize resources for forestry sector in the country to increase forest and tree cover. No state-wise requirement of fund has been worked out so far.

(e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Agencies scheme, which provides support for tree planting on various categories of lands including community lands to Registered Non-profit organisations, Registered Societies, Cooperatives, Recognised Schools, Colleges, and Universities, etc.

(Translation)

Conference of State Environment Ministers

2003. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Environment Ministers, Environment Secretaries of the State Governments and the Chairmen of the State Pollution Control Boards was held in Delhi in the first week of September, 2004;

(b) if so, the main agenda of the said Conference;

(c) whether a final decision was taken on any agenda;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the outcome of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Conference of State Environment Secretaries and Chairmen, State Pollution Control Boards was held on 8th September, 2004 as a preparatory meeting leading to the Environment Ministers meeting on 9th September, 2004.

The main agenda items related to Draft National Environment Policy, National River Conservation Plan, National Lake Conservation Plan, Reforms in grant of environmental clearance, Pollution abatement issues and Implementation of National Biodiversity Authority Act and Wetlands Conservation Strategy.

(c) and (e) The main features of the National Environment Policy, which is on Ministry's Web-site, were discussed, and it was decided to hold further consultations with stakeholders. The last date for the same is 15th December, 2004. Recommendations were made for resources generation for completion and maintenance of works under River Conservation Programme. The meeting decided to extend the process of consultations on process of grant of environmental clearances with various other stakeholders concerned. As for the implementation of National Biodiversity Authority, it was decided to make State Biodiversity Boards functional at the earliest. Under the Wetlands Conservation Strategy, the suggestions made included need for separate legislative measures at national and state level, and taking total economic value of wetlands into account while categorising a wetland as that of incomparable value.

(English)

Damage to Foodgrain Stock

2004. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of foodgrain stocks were damaged as on July 1, 2004 in FCI;

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

(c) the action taken to reimburse the claim of Punjab Government for spoilt grains?

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): (a) and (b) A quantity of 26,395 MT of damaged foodgrains was available with the FCI as on 1st July, 2004. The above stock of foodgrains stored in the FCI's godowns got damaged due to natural calamities such as unprecedented rains, floods, cyclones, ballooning of covers, prolonged storage etc.

(c) The Government of Punjab has been asked to furnish the relevant details of the damaged wheat to the FCI with documentary evidence.

Unorganised Labourers

2005. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey for identification of unorganised labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has implemented any schemes for their rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme and the funds allotted during the last three years along with outlay finalised for Tenth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (d) No specific surveys are conducted for identification of unorganised labour. The results of Census and periodic surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation are the main source of data for the unorganised labour. The Government has initiated several measures for the welfare of the labourers in the unorganised sector. The Government have set up Welfare Funds to provide social security/welfare measures to certain categories of workers i.e. beedi workers, certain non-coal mine workers and cine workers. The welfare measures include health care, housing, educational assistance for children, drinking water supply, etc. About 40 lakhs beedi workers, around one lakh cine workers and workers engaged in certain non-coal mines and their families are availing benefits under these welfare measures. These are non-plan programmes and details indicating the amount disbursed during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed. In addition to this, the Government is implementing various poverty alleviation/employment generations schemes. Further, Janshree Bima Yojana providing for insurance cover to the people living below or marginally above the poverty line is also available for the workers in the unorganised sector.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Fund	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1.	Beedi Workers Welfare Fund	53.31	65.82	82.14
2.	Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund	6.18	6.22	6.50
3.	Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore mines & Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	8.92	7.96	9.16
4.	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	1.43	1.25	1.18
5.	Cine Workers Welfare Fund	0.51	0.54	0.84
	Total	70.35	81.79	99.80

National Sports Development Fund

2006. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had created the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for mobilising resources from Government as well as from other non-Government agencies for the promotion of sports in the country;

(b) if so, the total amount received so far by NSDF and the details of funds utilised for developing the sports in the country; and

(c) the total amount available at present in the fund?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
(SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1,92,91,529.25 has been received under NSDF from various sources. Besides this, the Government has also contributed an amount of Rs. 3,81,06,050 which includes seed money of Rs. 2 crores and matching contribution.

The details of assistance provided from NSDF to various sports persons for their preparations for major international events including Athens Olympics-2004 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) As on date, an amount of Rs. 5,41,78,241 is available in the fund.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Sportsperson	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Abhinav Bindra, Shooter (Training during 2002)	Rs. 20,00,000	Rs 16,90,000 (Final amount)
2.	Shri Anil Kumar, Athlete-Training during 2002-2003	Rs. 13,37,794	Rs. 13,37,794
3.	Ms. Bobby Aloysius, Athlete Training during 2002-03	Rs. 14,31,531	Rs. 14,31,531
4.	Ms. Anju George, Athlete for training during 2002-03	Rs. 14,91,505	Rs. 14,91,505
5.	Shri RVS Rathore, Shooter for training during 2003	Rs. 10,23,496	Rs. 10,23,496
6.	Major RVS Rathore, Shooter for training-cum-competition during 2004	Approximately Rs. 91,00,000 for his training programme during 2004	Rs. 68,00,000 released as advance
7.	Ms. Bobby Aloysius, Athlete for her training programme during 2003-2004 & 2004-05	Approximately Rs. 15,81,000	Rs. 11,86,000 released as advance.
8.	Shri Mansher Singh, Shooter Training-cum-competition during 2004-05	Approx 13,93,821+air fare	Rs. 13,28,108 released as advance towards passage cost

1	2	3	4
9.	Shri Manavjit Singh, Shooter Training-cum-competition during 2004-05	Approx Rs. 9,24,883+ air fare	Rs. 7,99,390 released as advance and towards passage cost
10.	Shri Anwar Sultan, Shooter Training-cum-competition during 2004-05	Approx Rs. 4,47,985+air fare	Rs. 5,17,573 released as advance and towards passage cost
11.	Shri Gagan Narang, Shooter Training-cum-competition during 2004-05	Approx Rs. 5,94,829+air fare	Rs. 5,90,549 released as advance and towards passage cost
12.	Ms. Suma Shirur, Shooter Training-cum-competition during 2004-05	Approx Rs. 3,64,285	Rs. 2,73,213 released as advance
13.	Shri Abhinav Bindra, Shooter Training-cum-competition during 2004-05	Approx. Rs. 12,47,429+air fare etc.	Rs. 13,42,506
Total		Approx. Rs. 2,29,38,558	Rs. 1,98,11,665

Irrigation Projects of Karnataka

2007. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought access to cheaper sources of funds to finance its ongoing irrigation projects in the State; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The State Government of Karnataka has reported that the State has sought access to cheaper sources of funds to finance its ongoing irrigation projects. The Union Government has been providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits

Programme (AIBP) to eight major/medium irrigation projects of Karnataka since inception of the programme in 1996-97. The CLA under AIBP is released depending upon the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission. During the current year Planning Commission has fixed CLA ceiling of Rs. 250.00 crore for Karnataka.

[Translation]

Statutory Minimum Price for Sugarcane

2008. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
SHRI MUNSHI RAM:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared the Statutory Minimum Price for sugarcane;

(b) if so, the total increase effected in the prices as compared to the previous year;

(c) whether the new price is more than the cost incurred by the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the measures taken by the Government to protect the interest of small and marginal sugarcane farmers;

(f) the details of sugar recovery rate announced by the Government;

(g) the details of the recommendations made by Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP); and

(h) the reasons for delay in taking a decision in this regard?

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): (a) to (g) The Central Government has fixed the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane payable by sugar factories for 2004-05 sugar season at Rs. 74.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% subject to a premium of Rs. 0.88 for every 0.1% point compared to Rs. 73.00 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% fixed for 2003-04 sugar season. The Central Government fixes the SMP of sugarcane for each sugar season (October-September) payable by sugar factories to the sugarcane growers on the basis of recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) which *inter-alia* takes the cost of production of sugarcane into consideration. The Government declares minimum price in order to ensure that the interests of small and marginal farmers do not suffer.

(h) Government announces the SMP of sugarcane after detailed examination of the report of the CACP and extensive consultation with the various stake-holders.

[English]

Hitech Agriculture demonstration Farm

2009. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to test the Hitech agriculture demonstration farm in collaboration with Ireland;

(b) if so, the present status thereof and by when the proposal is likely to be cleared; and

(c) the source of its funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

National Policy for Home Based Workers

2010. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a National Policy for Home Based Workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any survey to find out the number of workers engaged in various home based sectors and also their social problems;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the welfare and social security of such workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) No National Policy exclusively for Home Based Workers has been formulated.

(c) and (d) No survey of the workers engaged exclusively in Home Based Sectors has been conducted. However, as per the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 1999-2000 there are about 37 crores workers engaged in Unorganized Sectors which includes Home Based workers.

(e) The Government has initiated several measures for the welfare of the labours in the unorganised sector including home based workers. Welfare Funds have been set up to provide social security/welfare measures to certain categories of workers i.e. bidi workers which is a

major constituent of the home based workers, certain non-coal mine workers and cine workers which are part of unorganised workers. The welfare measures include health care, housing, educational assistance for children, drinking water supply, etc. In addition to this, the Government is implementing the various poverty alleviation/employment generation schemes. Welfare Schemes have also been launched for handloom weavers and artisans who are mainly home based workers. These workers are provided assistance for workshed-cum-housing, credit health package, insurance, etc. Further, Janshree Beema Yojana providing for Insurance cover to the people living below or marginally above the poverty line is also available for the workers in the unorganised sectors.

Ban on Funding to Non-Governmental Organisations

2011. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has stopped funding to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the role of NGOs has not been found satisfactory during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether ban on entry of NGOs will affect the various programmes or schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The role of NGOs in implementing various schemes of the Ministry has been found satisfactory.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No ban has been imposed on entry of NGOs.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Dues of Super Bazar

2012. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bills of suppliers pending with the Super Bazar alongwith the amount involved therein and since when these are lying pending;

(b) whether the Super Bazar did not abide by the conditions of payment thereby creating undue deal in payment to suppliers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to expedite payment of the pending bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) As per the information made available by the liquidator of Super Bazar (a) Multi State Cooperative Society (MSCS) under liquidation since July, 2002, the supplier's bills amounting to Rs. 25,56,68,890.00 are pending as on 20.11.2004. Most of the bills are pending for the last four years. The Super Bazar could not release the payment due to poor financial condition and shortage of funds.

2. As per the provisions of MSCS Act, 2002 the suppliers' dues are to be paid in accordance with their respective priority from the asset value of the Super Bazar.

3. The issue is *sub judice* and pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the liquidator, Super Bazar there were various terms and conditions governing supplies and payments depending upon the supply of items. The terms of payment in most of the cases were 30 to 45 days' credit. In some cases, the terms of payment were either against realization from customers or against sell and return basis. The poor financial condition of Super Bazar was one of the main reasons for not releasing the payment to suppliers as per the terms and conditions.

(d) The Super Bazar is under liquidation by the orders of Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies since July, 2002. The Government of India has no statutory liability towards the payment of creditors dues of Super Bazar. As per the provisions of MSCS Act payment of the supplier's dues are to be considered from the asset value of Super Bazar by the liquidator.

[English]

Allotment of Kerosene to Fishermen

2013. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the fishermen are facing immense difficulties to procure kerosene for their day-to-day livelihood who are still using country boats;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the quota of kerosene with regard to the demands of the State or allow them to import kerosene for their needs with the permission of Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) distributed under Public Distribution System (PDS) is meant for the purpose of cooking and illumination only. There is no separate SKO allocation for the fisheries sector. Government Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been permitted to market their indigenously produced surplus SKO which is available in plenty at prevailing market price. Government OMCs can be contacted for meeting the SKO requirement for fisheries sector.

Creation of Winter Sports Sites

2014. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create more winter sports sites in Uttaranchal, Himachal, North East, and West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) A proposal for development of Dayara Bugyal as a Winter Ski Resort has been received from State Government of Uttaranchal which is under consideration.

Consolidation of Forestry Laws

2015. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to consolidate all laws relating to forests; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Subsidy

2016. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the factors taken into account to determine the food subsidy;

(b) the foodgrains on which the food subsidy is being provided;

(c) the details of food subsidy paid during the last three years, grain-wise, year-wise;

(d) whether subsidy is paid both for domestic sale and export; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) Food subsidy is determined on the basis of economic cost of foodgrains, central issue prices, average sales realization, offtake of foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), and other schemes qualifying for subsidy and carrying cost of butter stock.

(b) Subsidy is provided on wheat, rice and coarse grains.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of subsidy released during the last three years, grain-wise, year-wise, are given in the statement at Statement-I.

(e) The details of the subsidy released under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) - Domestic and on export are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of subsidy released in the last three years, grain-wise, year-wise are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	Wheat	Rice	Coarsegrains*	Buffer Carrying Cost	Carryover charges	Total
2001-02 (P)	3925.19	7721.87	—	4648.96	1197.98	17494.00
2002-03 (P)	7245.30	10958.06	—	3291.49	2681.60	24176.45
2003-04 (P)	8968.81	12579.30	114.21	1550.62	1947.06	25180.00

*Subsidy claims relating to coarsegrain for the years 2001-02 & 2002-03 were settled in 2003-04.

B. Details of subsidy released under OMSS (Domestic) and on export in the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	OMSS (Domestic)	Export
2001-02 (P)	616.10	1368.37
2002-03 (P)	1206.23	5742.69
2003-04 (P)	708.13 #	4153.11

#This includes figures for coarsegrain also.

(P) Provisional.

Fodder Development Works in U.P.

2017. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being run by the Government for the livelihood for farmers/tribals through integrated forest and fodder development works in the country specially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) Under a Central Sector Scheme, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Diaring, Government of India through its Regional Fodder Stations is assisting the States for strengthening of their fodder development programme. Besides, under Central Minikit Programme of the Department, quality fodder seeds are supplied to the State Governments for onward distribution to the farmers free of cost. During the current year, 51,238 numbers of fodder seed minikits have been provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Further, a National Afforestation Programme Scheme is being implemented on a 100% central funding basis during the 10th Plan by Ministry of Environment & Forests. The scheme is being implemented through the decentralised set up of the Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the forest division level and Joint Forest

Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. Pasture Development/Silvipasture is one of the components of the scheme. In Uttar Pradesh, 56 FDA projects have been sanctioned with a total outlay of Rs. 102.32 crores upto 10th Plan so far and an amount of Rs. 63.97 crores has been released till date for all components of the scheme including Pasture Development Component.

[Translation]

Project on Checking Increase of Carbon in Environment

2018. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project of Madhya Pradesh to check the increase of carbon in the environment is lying pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details and the cost thereof alongwith the reasons for its pendency;

(c) whether the developmental works regarding water conservation, plantation, biogas, solar energy are also included in this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when a final decision is to be taken in this regard and project approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) In accordance with the requirements of Kyoto Protocol, the Government of India has set up a National Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Authority to consider proposals for grant of Host Country Approval. In respect of Madhya Pradesh, two projects, namely, "Energy-efficient Furnaces for Rebaking and Graphitisation" and "3.00 MW Biomass based Power Project" relating to "Energy Efficiency" and "Renewable Energy" respectively have been received for grant of Host Country Approval by the National Clean Development Mechanism Authority. The meetings of National CDM Authority are held at periodical intervals to consider projects for grant of Host Country Approval.

[English]

Declining Capital in Agriculture Sector

2019. SHRI DINSHA PATEL:

SHRI S.P.Y REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steady decline in capital formation in the agriculture sector in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons, if any, identified for the decline; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture excluding forestry, logging and fishing did not register any decline during the latest three-year period for which data are available, i.e. 2000-01 to 2002-03. However, GCF at constant prices showed a decline by 2.3 percent to Rs. 16906 crores in 2000-01 from Rs. 17304 crores in 1999-2000. Nevertheless, GCF at current prices did not show any decline. The details of Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture excluding forestry, logging and fishing both at current and constant prices (1993-94 prices) are given below:

*Gross Capital Formation in Agriculture
(excluding allied sector)*

(Rs. Crores)

Year	At current prices	At 1993-04 prices
1999-2000	28152	17304
2000-01	28210	16906
2001-02	30365	17328
2002-03	33508	18657

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps aimed at boosting investment in agriculture are the following:

- Doubling rural credit in three years, easing the burden of debt and high interest rate and nursing cooperative back to health.
- Special programme for dry land farming in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country, horticulture and water management.
- Stepping up public investment in agriculture research and extension, rural infrastructure, and irrigation.

**Extraction of Minor Forest Produce
in Manipur**

2020. SHRI MANI CHARENAMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest areas other than the reserved areas are owned by the tribal communities in the North East India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Mahal system of extraction of minor forest produce is enforced in Forest Areas other than reserved forests in the State of Manipur;

(d) if so, the details of the items of minor forest produce (s) extracted on Mahal system;

(e) whether the tribal communities have raised objections against the extraction of minor forest produce particularly Bamboo and canes on Mahal system; and

(f) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The tribal communities exercise their right over minor Forest Produce and shifting cultivation in Forest areas other than reserved areas in some of the States such as Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Mahal System of extraction of Minor Forest Produce is applied on Cane, Bamboo, Sand, Stone, Broom, Dalchini, Thatching grass and Long pepper.

(e) and (f) Objections to Mahal system were raised in Tamenglong district of Manipur. In the lease agreement, there are safeguards to protect the interest of the tribal communities as well as clauses to take care of conservation measures.

Agriculture Profitable Industry

2021. SHRI ILYAS AZMI:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to make agriculture as a profitable entity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): The price policy for agricultural produce seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production, and also to safeguard the interests of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. The price policy seeks to involve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy. With this objective, the Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities and organizes purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies such as Food Corporation of India (FCI), Jute Corporation of India (JCI), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), besides other agencies designated by the State Governments. The designated nodal agencies are required to intervene in the market for undertaking procurement operations as and when the market prices fall below the MSPs fixed by the Government.

The MSPs for major agricultural crops are fixed on the basis of the recommendations made by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/ Departments as well as such relevant factors, which is the opinion of the Government are important for fixation of MSPs. In addition to cost of production, several other relevant factors like trends in production and productivity of different crops across States, demand-supply situation, price trends both at home and abroad, terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, need for crop diversification, resource use efficiency and food security are considered by the CACP. As regards cost of production, which is the most important factor in the determination of MSP, the CACP takes into account the A2+FL cost (actual expenses in cash and kind, including rent paid for leased-in land, and imputed value of wages family labour) in the relatively high cost/less endowed States and C2 costs (actual expenses in cash and kind, including rent paid for leased-in land, and imputed value

of wages for family labour, rent for owned land and interest on fixed capital) in the relatively low cost States.

In order to enable farmers to secure higher returns from investment in agriculture, the following areas have been identified for focused and priority attention:-

- * Doubling rural credit in three years, easing the burden of debt and high interest rate and nursing cooperative back to health.
- * Special programme for dry land farming in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country, horticulture and water management.
- * Stepping up public investment in agriculture research and extension, rural infrastructure, and irrigation.

Assistance for N.G. Ranga Agricultural University

2022. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has sought assistance for various farm projects to support research activities in the Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal seeking financial support to the extent of Rs. 71.24 crores include development and upgradation of infrastructure and research facilities.

(c) The kind of activities included in the proposal for the development of facilities, institutions and infrastructure fall under the purview of State.

[Translation]

Funds for Development of Sports

2023. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:
SHRI SITARAM SINGH:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under centrally sponsored schemes for development of sports during 2004-05, State-wise;

(b) the extent of said funds increased as compared to the last year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the proper utilization of funds allocated to States under the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) and (b) Under the centrally sponsored Sports Infrastructure schemes of the Ministry, state-wise allocation is not made. However, the budgetary allocation for the sports infrastructure schemes for 2003-04 and 2004-2005 is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)		
Budget estimate for	Revised Estimate for	Budget Estimate for
2003-04	2003-04	2004-05
35.00	37.20	48.05

(c) To ensure proper utilization of funds by the states, utilization certificates, progress reports etc. duly signed by the competent officers of the state governments alongwith audited accounts and photographs are invariably obtained in respect of the grant already released before release of further grant is considered. In addition, some of the approved projects are also inspected by the officials of the Ministry. The state governments are also periodically reminded to ensure timely utilization of funds allocated.

Rural Tourism

2024. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified 31 villages in the country to promote tourism in rural areas;

(b) if so, the names of States where these villages are located;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to make arrangements for opening markets of arts and artifacts during night for foreign tourists;

(d) if so, whether such markets are proposed to be set up near international airports; and

(e) the names of airports selected alongwith markets to be set up for foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States where these villages are located are as per statement-I enclosed.

(c) to (e) Government has accepted the idea of setting up a Night Bazaar.

Statement

Names of States where these 31 Villages are located

No.	Location	District	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Aranmula	Pathanamthita	Kerala
2.	Kumbalanghi	Ernakulam	Kerala
3.	Karaikudi	Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu
4.	Kazugumalai	Thoothukudi	Tamil Nadu
5.	Pochampalli	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Banwasi	Uttar Kannada	Karnataka
7.	Sulibhanjan Khultabad	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
8.	Chitrakote	Bastar	Chhattisgarh
9.	Nepura	Nalanda	Bihar
10.	Naggar	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Pranpur	Ashok Nagar	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Hodka	Kachchh	Gujarat
13.	Raghurajpur	Puri	Orissa
14.	Sualkuchi	Kamrup	Assam
15.	Lachen	North	Sikkim
16.	Haldighati	Rajsamand	Rajasthan
17.	Durgapur	Golaghat	Assam

1	2	3	4
18.	Kamalasagar	West Tripura	Tripura
19.	Ballabhpur- Danga	Birbhum	West Bengal
20.	Mukutmonipur	Bankura	West Bengal
21.	Srikalahasti	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Nagamar	Bastar	Chhattisgarh
23.	Pipli	Puri	Orissa
24.	Neemrana	Alwar	Rajasthan
25.	Samode	Jaipur	Rajasthan
26.	Rajasansi	Amritsar	Punjab
27.	Chaugan	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Jyotisar	Kurukshetra	Haryana
29.	Bhaguwala	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Mana	Chamoli	Uttaranchal
31.	Jageswar	Almora	Uttaranchal

Modernisation of Godowns

2025. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme regarding the modernisation, capacity enhancement and area extension of godowns for the Food Corporation of India is under consideration of the Government;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken for the expansion of activities of FCI on the basis of population growth and development; and

(d) the projects undertaken by the FCI in the State of Bihar during the last three years alongwith the details of the scheme for modernisation and construction of godowns?

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): (a) and (b) The FCI has planned the construction

of godowns to the tune of 4.35 lakh tonnes at the estimated outlay of Rs. 126.66 crore during the Xth Five Year Plan period. During the first two years of the Plan period i.e. 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 FCI created a capacity of 2.26 lakh tonnes of godowns with an expenditure of Rs. 53.49 crores. During the current year i.e. 2004-05, 0.98 lakh tonnes storage capacity is likely to be added. Centre-wise details are given in the statement attached.

FCI is also creating a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes under bulk handling, storage and transportation of foodgrains on Build Own Operate (BOO) basis in the procurement States of Haryana & Punjab (2 lakh MT each) at Kaithal & Moga respectively. These foodgrains will be discharged through field depots having a capacity of 1.50 lakh MT at the following centers:-

Chennai	—	0.25 lakh MTs
Coimbatore	—	0.25 lakh MTs
Bangalore	—	0.25 lakh MTs
Hooghly	—	0.25 lakh MTs
Navi Mumbai	—	0.50 lakh MTs

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the State of Bihar, no construction of godowns has been taken up by FCI during the last three years.

However, the Bihar State Warehousing Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation have been entrusted the work for construction of conventional storage godowns to the tune of 3.00 lakh MT under the seven Years Guarantee Scheme.

Statement

Details of Storage capacity completed during the first two years of the Xth Plan and likely to be completed during the current year

Capacity in Tonnes

Sl. No.	Centre	Year		
		2002-03 Capacity Completed	2003-04 Capacity Completed	2004-05 Capacity targeted
1	2	3	4	5
North Zone				
1.	Badgam	—	—	2500
2.	Simili	—	—	—
3.	Malout	5000	—	—
4.	Kargil	2500	—	5000
5.	Leh	2500	—	—
6.	Chamba	1670	—	—
7.	Kishtwar	2500	—	—
8.	Hanumangarh	15000	—	—
9.	Baran	5000	—	—
10.	Sirsa	—	16670	10000
11.	NG Tanda	—	23340	13340
12.	Raibareilly	—	20000	3340

1	2	3	4	5
South Zone				
1.	Belgaum	—	—	—
2.	Raichur	—	—	—
3.	Bijapur	—	—	—
4.	Payyanur	—	—	—
5.	Nellore-Phase-I	—	—	—
6.	Amalapuram	—	—	—
7.	Ramanathapuram	—	—	—
8.	Nalgonda	10000	—	—
9.	Jammikunta	—	—	—
10.	Miryalguda	10000	—	—
11.	Nellore-Ph-II & III	10000	—	—
12.	Kazipet	10000	—	—
13.	Dichpally	5000	5000	—
14.	Hanumab Junction	—	10000	—
15.	Sevur	5000	—	—
16.	Salem	—	3340	—
17.	Mysore	2800	—	—
18.	Maddur	5000	—	—
19.	Shimoga	—	15000	5000
20.	Kopal	—	—	10000
21.	Tumkur	—	—	5000
West Zone				
1.	Dhamtari	—	—	—
2.	Rajkot	—	—	—
3.	Manmad	—	6680	8600
4.	Godhra	—	15000	15000
5.	Tilda	—	—	8340
East Zone				
1.	Angul	5000	—	—
2.	Dhenkanal	2500	—	—
3.	Keonjhar	2500	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Phulbani	2500	—	—
5.	Nowrangpur	2500	—	—
North East				
1.	Jiribam	—	—	2500
2.	Agartala	—	—	—
3.	Rangpoo	2500	—	—
4.	Agartala	—	2500	—
Total		94470	132530	98620

Review of PDs

2026. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a mid-term review of the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the outcome of the same;

(c) whether the target fixed for the plan period has been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With a view to strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS) particularly in the poorest and the backward blocs of the country, the functioning of the PDS has been reviewed in the Conference of the State Food Secretaries held on 17th September, 2004 and thereafter in the Conference of State Food Ministers held on 28th October, 2004. As per the recommendations of these Conferences all the State Governments/Union Territory Administration have been instructed to ensure that all families at the risk of hunger including migrant labour/displaced persons/homeless population are issued ration

entitlement authority slips; to improve the economic viability of ration shops and to increase procurement under decentralized procurement of foodgrains so as to make the PDS more cost effective as well as to cater to the local tastes. As a measure to strengthen the PDS, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised that cooperatives of Women and Ex-servicemen should be given priority in the matter of allotting fair price shops licences.

(e) and (f) The following measures have been taken to making it more accessible to the poor and the vulnerable:-

- (i) The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been asked to actively involve the Pachayati Raj Institutions to monitor the functioning of the Fair Price Shops, as a measure of social audit;
- (ii) The States and Union Territories have also been asked to constitute Vigilance Committees on the PDS at the State, District, Block and FPS levels;
- (iii) With a view to efficiently reaching PDS commodities to the consumers in a transparent manner, a model Citizens' Charter has been issued by the Central Government for adoption by the State Governments/UT Administrations;
- (iv) In order to strengthen the hands of the State Governments, the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been issued on 31st August, 2001 under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 with a view to curb willful adulteration, substitution, diversion etc. of the PDS commodities. An offence committed in

violation of the provisions of the Order shall invoke criminal liability under EC Act.

- (v) A Task Force has been constituted to look into irregularities in the implementation of the TPDS and the Antyodaya Anna Yojana in the identified areas. The shortcomings/irregularities noticed by the Task Force Teams are forwarded to the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for corrective action.

Setting up of Consumer Clubs

2027. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up consumer clubs in all the States in order to create awareness about consumer interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to provide primary grant to the consumer clubs by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASMUDDIN): (a) and (b) The scheme for setting up Consumer Clubs in schools/colleges has been launched with a view to impart consumer education to the school children by involving them in various consumer welfare and consumer protection activities and instilling in them the spirit of protection of consumer rights. As per the scheme a Consumer Club shall be set up in each Middle/High/Higher Secondary School/College affiliated to government recognized Board for which a grant of Rs. 10,000 per Consumer Club per annum for two years for each school/college is admissible. The club will be set up and serviced by a co-coordinating agency. The best three consumer clubs in each cluster for consumer clubs co-ordinated by one agency are eligible for cash prizes. The scheme has been decentralized and the amount of grant to each State/UT has been worked out in proportion to the number of districts in the State/UT.

(c) and (d) Consumer Clubs have so far been sanctioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, West Bengal, Maharashtra and NCT of

Delhi, on the basis of applications received from them, as per Consumer Welfare Fund Rules.

[English]

Families affected due to Irrigation Projects

2028. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families affected by the execution of irrigation projects in States including Orissa during Ninth and Tenth Plan Period;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide suitable rehabilitation to the displaced families; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Irrigation being a state subject, the responsibility of planning, investigation, funding alongwith priority, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects, including rehabilitation of displaced families primarily rests with the concerned State Governments themselves. The State Governments being the owners of the projects, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to Resettle & Rehabilitate the project affected persons. Various State Governments have evolved their own Resettlement & Rehabilitation policies in respect of the project affected persons taking into account the local conditions. The data on project affected persons or going to be displaced by construction of the dams are not maintained by the Central Government.

Construction of Games Villages for Commonwealth Games-2010

2029. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether games villages are proposed to be constructed in Delhi for ensuing commonwealth games to be held in 2010;

(b) if so, the total fund sanctioned for the purpose;

(c) whether any new stadium is proposed to be constructed therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. A Commonwealth Games Village is proposed to be constructed off the Nizamuddin Bridge.

(b) No funds have been sanctioned of far.

(c) and (d) One indoor and one outdoor stadium as well as Squash Court would need to be constructed.

Foodgrain for Relief Measures

2030. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provided foodgrains to foreign countries as humanitarian aid during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Humanitarian Aid in the form of foodgrain (wheat & rice) has been provided from Central Pool to 11 countries, on the sponsorship of Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

Since January, 2002, a quantity of 3,14,595.3 MTs (wheat 2,66,147.3 MTs and rice 48,448 MTs) of humanitarian food aid was allocated, as per details given below:-

(figures in MT)

Year	wheat	rice	Total
2002	43,390.5	29,898	73,288.5
2003	71,108.8	2250	73,358.8
2004	1,51,648	16,300	1,67,948
Total	2,66,147.3	48,448	3,14,595.3

[Translation]

Functioning of Consumer Commissions

2031. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the issues that came up for discussion during the Conference of Heads of State Consumer Commissions and State Consumer Secretaries in New Delhi during August, 2004;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure timely disposal of complaints of consumers;

(c) the steps taken to fill the posts of Chairman and Members in State Consumer Commissions and District Consumer Forums immediately; and

(d) the efforts made to bring transparency in the functioning of consumer forums and to make optimum utilization of financial assistance provided by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) With a view to ensure effective functioning of consumer forums in the country various connected issues were discussed in the Conference of Presidents of state Commissions and the Secretaries in-charge of Consumer Affairs in the States organized by the NCDRC on 17th August, 2004. The important issues discussed were to assess the infrastructure and minimum staff requirements, uniform pattern of honorarium/remuneration and other allowances for the full time Members of consumer forums, declaring President State Commission as Head of Department and President, District Forum as Head of Office, training of Presidents/Members, timely filling up the vacant posts of Presidents/Members, submission of period reports to NCDRC and the State Govt. by the State Commissions, creation of more benches of State Commissions and additional district forums etc.

(b) to (d) The disposal of cases by the consumer disputes redressal agencies in the country is mainly affected by inadequate infrastructure, adjournments, non-filling up of the posts of the Presidents/Members. Some of the steps taken for the speedy disposal of cases by these agencies are as under:-

- (i) One time grant of Rs. 61.80 crores sanctioned to the States/UTs by the Central Government to supplement their efforts to strengthen the infrastructure of the consumer disputes redressal agencies. Central Government is impressing upon the State Governments to utilize it optimally to augment the infrastructure as per scheme;

- (ii) Monitoring of the working of consumer disputes redressal agencies through the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission;
- (iii) States and Union Territories are requested from time to time to take prompt steps to fill up vacant posts of President/Member in the consumer disputes redressal agencies and maintain a panel of suitable candidates for appointment as President/Member;
- (iv) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has been amended in 2002 mainly to facilitate the quicker disposal of complaints besides enhancing the capabilities of the consumer fora, strengthening them with more powers and also by streamlining the procedures and widening the scope of the Act. A provision has also been incorporated in the amendment empowering the senior most Member to act as President in the absence of the regular President of the consumer forums for their uninterrupted functioning. President, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and the State Commission have been empowered to constitute benches with one or more members for expediting disposal of cases.

In terms of the Act, a three tier quasi-judicial consumer disputes redressal machinery has been established at the District, State and National level to provide relief to the consumers. The responsibility for setting up of the State Commissions and District Forums including the appointment of Presidents & Members and to ensure their effective functioning rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Department has been impressing upon the State Governments from time to time for the need to computerize and adopt Information Technology at consumer forums and provide IT solutions in order to achieve e-governance, transparency and efficiency.

[English]

Erosion of Agricultural Land

2032. SHRI MANSUKHBAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in areas of erosion of agricultural land due to flood during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government to control the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The area affected/crop area affected by floods, including that due to erosion of agriculture land, every year depends upon the peak discharges in the rivers and degree of protection provided by the flood protection works. Total area and cropped area affected by floods in last three years are:-

(Area in million ha.)

Year	Area affected by flood	Crop area affected due to flood
2001	6.175	3.960
2002	7.125	2.231
2003	6.491	3.410

Anti river erosion works are integral part of flood management works which are planned and executed by the State Governments. The assistance rendered by the Central Government is technical, catalytic and promotional in nature.

An area of 16.46 million ha. of flood prone areas has been provided with a reasonable degree of protection with the help of various flood management works *viz.* construction of 34397.61 kms. embankment, 51317.51 kms. drainage channel and 561.79 kms. sea wall upto March, 2003.

[Translation]

Amount Deposit in EPFO

2033. SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount at present with the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) the modes of investment thereof;

(c) the returns therefrom and the manner in which it is being utilised; and

(d) the steps proposed to enhance the return on investment for the benefit of the contributors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) Total investment made by Employees Provident Fund Organisation as on 31.10.2004 was Rs. 1,33,479.51 Crores.

(b) Investment is made by the EPFO in accordance with investment pattern notified by the Central Government from time to time under Para 52 of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, in the Central Government Securities, States Government Securities, State Development Bonds and Public Financial Institutions etc.

(c) The Projected return on investment made in the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 for the year 2004-05, is to the tune of Rs. 5,919.42 Crores. Returns received on investment are utilized for payment of interest to members of the Fund.

(d) To increase yield on investment, Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund has recommended to amend the investment pattern and to allow it to invest in Post Office Term Deposits and National Savings Certificates. Further, the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund has also recommended to enhance rate of interest on Special Deposit Scheme (SDS) in which Rs. 53434.10 Crores of EPF deposits are invested as on 31.10.2004; and to allow reinvestment of interest on SDS in SDS itself.

Gawai Baraj Scheme of Jharkhand

2034. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gawai Baraj Scheme in Dhanbad and Bokaro districts in Jharkhand irrigates only 20 percent of its total established irrigation potential;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide the benefit of this scheme to Harijans, tribals and farmers of Backward Classes by completing it and establishing its full irrigation potential by providing technical and financial assistance; and

(c) if so, by when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Member is probably

referring to Gobai Barrage Scheme in the District Dhanbad of Jharkhand. The scheme was started in the 5th Plan and was completed in the 6th Plan at a cost of Rs. 2.73 crore. Out of the 5000 hectare potential created by the project, 730 hectare potential has been utilized. No proposal has been received in Central Water Commission regarding creation of full potential by providing technical and financial assistance.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Construction of Godowns

2035. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested for financial assistance from the Union Government for construction of godowns during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of godowns constructed in the State under various central schemes during the above period alongwith the locations thereof?

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): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Farmers Living Below Poverty Line

2036. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ~~alias~~ SADHU YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers living below poverty line in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes implemented by the Government for upliftment of farmers in the country; and

(c) the details of the funds released by the Government during each of the last three year and the

number of farmers benefited thereby in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The Planning Commission is engaged in estimation of poverty at the national and at the state level. However, estimation of poverty for farmers as a category is not done by the Planning Commission.

(b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation implements a number of schemes for enhancement of agricultural production and productivity which, in turn, improves the well being of the farmers. The major schemes/interventions are listed below:

- Macro Management of Agriculture consisting of 27 schemes for production of cereals and coarse cereals, sugarcane, jute, watershed development, horticulture and cooperation.
- On Farm Water Management for Increasing Crop Production in Eastern India.
- Technology Mission on Cotton
- Technology Mission on Coconut.
- Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

In the Seeds sector, Transport Subsidy for the movement of seeds to the North Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Hill areas of West Bengal; Quality Control Arrangement on Seeds; Establishment and Maintenance of Seed Bank; Implementation of legislation on Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Protection are being implemented.

In the Plant Protection sector, Strengthening & Modernisation of Pest Management Approaches in India and Strengthening & Modernisation of Plant Quarantine facilities in India are being implemented.

Under Risk Management, schemes like National Agriculture Insurance Scheme, Minimum Support Price, Market Intervention Scheme as safety nets for farmers are being implemented. More recently, Government have announced a number of initiatives to enhance credit availability for the agriculture sector.

In the field of marketing and storage and to address the problems of post harvest management, the Government is implementing schemes for Construction of Cold Storages, Rural Godowns and Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation.

To Promote agricultural extension, the Department is implementing a number of schemes which, *interalia*, include Kisan Call Centre; Mass media support to Agricultural Extension; Establishment of Agri- Clinics and Agri Business by agriculture graduates; Extension Support to Central Institutes of Directorate of Extension.

Horticulture is another thrust areas identified for focused attention. The Department is implementing a scheme *viz.* Technology Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

(c) The schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation are meant to enhance agricultural production and productivity and assistance is given to farmers under various schemes.

The budget outlays and expenditure on plan schemes of the Department during the last three years are as under:

Year	(in Rs. crore)	
	BE	Expenditure
2001-02	1970.00	1777.92
2002-03	2167.00	1656.78
2003-04	2167.00	2055.95

[*Translation*]

Employment to Unemployed Youth

2037. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the educated unemployed youth are not getting employment under the new liberalization policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the employment provided to the educated unemployed youth in the States particularly in Himachal Pradesh under various schemes during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey was conducted during 1999-2000. As per these surveys, total employment (educated and uneducated taken together) in the country and for the major States on usual status basis for the year 1993-94 and 1999-2000 is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Major States	1994 (in thousand) Total Employment	2000 (in thousand) Total Employment
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35899	36148
2.	Assam	8075	9357
3.	Bihar	31328	36437
4.	Gujarat	19233	22931
5.	Haryana	6528	7159
6.	Karnataka	22166	23599
7.	Kerala	11437	12444
8.	Madhya Pradesh	31634	34424
9.	Maharashtra	37933	41241
10.	Orissa	14155	14981
11.	Punjab	8073	9885
12.	Rajasthan	21897	23212
13.	Tamil Nadu	28430	28895
14.	Uttar Pradesh	54238	58924
15.	West Bengal	26639	28237
	All Major States	357665	387950
	All India	374450	397000

Note: Total employment has been derived from National Sample Survey Organisation employment & unemployment survey results for 1993-94 & 1999-2000..

Privatisation of Water Management

2038. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the partnership of private sector in water conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals received from State Governments by the Union Government in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to clear such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is laid down in the National Water Policy, 2002 that private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible. Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach; by involving not only the various governmental agencies but also the users and other stakeholders, in an effective and decisive manner, in various aspects of planning, design, development and management of water resources schemes. Conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting" for implementation with active involvement of the beneficiaries including Local Bodies/Panchayats/Water User Association/Communities/Non Governmental Organisations/ Voluntary Organisations has been conceived.

(c) and (d) The proposals for increasing the activities in water conservation from the State Governments would depend upon the approval of the proposed Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

[English]

**Threat to Kedarnath Dham by
Chaurabari Glacier**

2039. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chaurabari Glacier has created many lakes due to impact of warm weather,

(b) if so, whether Kedarnath Dham has been posed with a serious threat as a result thereof;

(c) if so, whether the bursting of these lakes is likely to create a dangerous situation in the nearby areas; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The studies carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) have revealed that the Chaurabari Glacier like the majority of Himalayan glaciers is passing through a phase of recession. This recession can be attributed to the warm weather which is a worldwide phenomenon. The formation of supra glacial lakes is a localised phenomenon and the collected water is released into melt water system at regular intervals without causing any major change in river hydrology. During the studies undertaken by GSI till 1997 only one big lake called "Gandhi Sarovar" has been noticed.

(b) No, Sir. The Gandhi Sarovar lake is very old and was in existence even before 1962. In 1997 observation, the water level was found to be lower than 1992-1994 period which suggests of a regular outlet. The shrine is located at a higher terrace in the out wash plain and the same is not likely to be threatened by the bursting of small supra glacial lakes.

(c) No, Sir. The supra glacial lakes are different from the ones formed by damming as a result of land slides etc. They have natural outlets within the glacier for release of water and therefore, they do not pose threat of flash floods in downstream areas.

(d) The formation of lakes over the glaciers and in the adjacent areas is a natural process and its formation cannot be avoided. No significant change was noticed during the past studies (1992-94, 1997) and no report of any major change in water level of 'Gandhi Sarovar' has been received by GSI in recent times.

[Translation]

Private Industry Participation in Sports

2040. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made by the Government for sports during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Government is planning to create sports infrastructure by private participation and partially commercializing the part of land kept reserved for sports infrastructure;

(c) the area of land in metropolitan cities kept reserved for sports activities; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to promote Private Industry Participation in sports?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUNIL DUTT): (a) The budgetary allocation for the current financial year for sports is as follows:-

Plan	-	Rs. 279.50 crores
Non Plan	-	Rs. 29.30 crores

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(d) The Government has adopted a new Scheme of State Sports Academy during the Tenth Five Year Plan Period. The main objective of the Scheme is to select the best available potential in sports between the age groups of 10-13 years, as well as the top performers in State/National competitions in the age group of 10-18 years to prepare and groom them over the years for winning medals for the country at the international level. The scheme envisages setting up of an Academy at an approximate cost of Rs. 9.68 crores by the Central Govt., State Govt./UT Administration and a sponsor as a joint venture in the ratio of 25:24:51. It is envisaged that the Academy would be set up as a registered society and managed by the Sponsor with a view to involve the corporate sector in promotion of sports and development of sports infrastructure.

Sports Authority of India has entered into an MOU with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has entered into an MOU with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for cooperation in the field of sports.

Government has also taken initiatives for encouraging contributions from the public and the private sector under its scheme of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF).

Integrated Forest Protection Scheme

2041. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether integrated forest protection scheme is being run by the Union Government under centrally sponsored scheme in which 75 percent expenditure is borne by the Union Government and 25 percent by State Government;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has received any action plan under the above scheme from Rajasthan for the year 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 for clearance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Integrated Forest Protection Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme. The funding pattern of the Scheme is 75% : 25% cost sharing between the Centre and the States/Union Territories except for the States of North East Region and special category States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal for which the funding pattern is 90% : 10%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Annual Work Programme for 2003-04 could not be sanctioned for want of budget provision of matching state share of funds in State Plan 2003-04. Annual Work Programme 2004-05 for Rajasthan has been sanctioned by Government of India for Rs. 200.00 lakhs out of which State share is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

The State Government has made a budget provision so far only for Rs. 12.50 lakhs as state share. As a result, Rs. 15.27 lakhs only could be released as 1st instalment of Central share after adjusting Rs. 22.23 lakhs of unspent Central funds already available with the State Government. Further release of funds is subject to adequate budget provision for State share and submission of Utilisation Certificate & Progress Report of funds released so far.

Agricultural Labourers in Unorganised Sector

2042. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural labourers are being included in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the trade unions have protested against the move; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government there.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO): (a) to (d) The unorganised labourers are those who have not been able to organise themselves in pursuit of common objectives on account of constraints like casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size of establishments. These workers are devoid of any social security measures available to the labourers in the organised sector generally under Acts like Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and Employees Provident Fund & Other Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 etc. Therefore, those labourers who fall under this category are unorganised labourers. Most of the agricultural labourers are in the unorganised sector. The trade unions have not opposed inclusion of agricultural labourers in the unorganised sector.

Reduction in Livestock Population

2043. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of livestock is constantly reducing in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to prepare an action plan for the conservation of some species of animals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir. The number of livestock is not constantly reducing in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A Centrally sponsored scheme "Conservation of threatened breeds of small ruminants, pigs, pack animals and equines" has been launched during Xth Plan. Pure breed animals whose number has gone below 10,000 can be covered under the scheme. The scheme provides 100% grants-in-aid to State Governments.

The Government of India is also implementing National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) from October 2000, which includes the objective of conservation and development of important indigenous breeds.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mid-Year Review for the year-December, 2004 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1070/2004]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hind and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1071/2004]

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 Kantilal Bhuria, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2000-2001.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1072/2004]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2001-2002.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1073/2004]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1997-1998.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1997-1998, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2001-2002.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1074/2004]

- (2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1075/2004]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1076/2004]

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 Taslimuddin, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Amendment Regulations, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 522 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2004 under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1077/2004]

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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1078/2004]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982:-

- (i) The Sugar Development Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 687 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2004.

- (ii) The Sugar Development Fund (Third Amendment) Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 739 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1079/2004]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2004 agreed without any amendment to the Prevention of Terrorism (Repeal) Bill, 2004 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 2004".
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2004 agreed without any amendment to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2004 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 2004".

12.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2004-2005

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1079A/2004]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go to item no. 8, Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir yesterday there was a news in newspapers that in Beur Jail. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It will be discussed in the Zero-hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I am saying that the Supreme Court has directed to conduct raids in all the jails. ...(*Interruptions*) During the raid a mobile has been found in which 670 calls. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you at the appropriate time. I have not rejected anything as yet.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has accused the Bihar Government. The High Court has said that...(*Interruptions*) We demand that the Bihar Government be dismissed....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayeeji, we have just complemented them. Even then they are doing so. The matter will be taken up for discussion at the appropriate time. You may ask it from Shri Vajpayeeji. If he says, then we would take it for discussion.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.04 hrs.

[*English*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (I) Situation arising out of subsidence at Sanctoria and other parts of coal bearing areas of Eastern Coalfields Limited and steps taken by the Govt. In regard thereto

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Coal to the following matter

of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of subsidence at Sanctoria and other parts of coal bearing areas of Eastern Coalfields Limited and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): Sir, a subsidence has occurred in Sanctoria village on 27.11.2004 at about 2.20 p.m. above the period 1912 to 1923.

MR. SPEAKER: You are omitting a whole line. It is 2.20 p.m. above the old workings....'

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: No, Sir. It is at about 2.20 p.m. above the period 1912 to 1923....

MR. SPEAKER: Then, you have given a wrong statement to the Speaker. You have given a different statement to the Speaker. What is all this?

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Probably, I have been given incorrect copy.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Sir, I will correct it.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. Thank you. I will correct it myself.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: No mining activities have been undertaken at this place since the formation of Eastern Coalfields Limited.

Cracks have been noticed in 56 houses, out of which 24 houses were considered for immediate vacation and the residents were allotted temporary accommodation nearby. Rest of the Houses are under observation.

Stabilisation work with sand filling through boreholes is already under progress as per approved scheme of Sanctoria village and till November, 2004, 21,000 cu.m of sand has been filled to drill suitable boreholes in the village and due to difficulty in carrying of material, the desired progress could not be obtained.

[Dr. Dasari Narayan Rao]

Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI), a scientific Institution, has been entrusted the job to study, and suggest measures.

The Sanctoria village is also earmarked for rehabilitation as per action plan to control fire, and subsidence in Raniganj coalfield. The work of rehabilitation is to be taken up by the State Government. The West Bengal State Government has entrusted the job to Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA). ADDA has been requested to take up the job of rehabilitation on priority for Sanctoria village.

For other parts of the area of ECL, as per action plan, 43 stabilisation schemes are to be implemented with an estimated cost of Rs. 411.84 crore. Three stabilisation schemes have been completed, and six are under progress. Similarly, 92 rehabilitation schemes with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,317.18 crore are to be implemented in 20 years. Sanctoria village also forms a part of the above rehabilitation schemes.

For expediting the above action plan, four (demonstration) rehabilitation schemes, namely, Samdih village, Kenda village, Refugee Basti (Bangal para) and Harishpur village have been approved and taken up for implementation. But the villagers are reluctant to shift to the proposed rehabilitation sites. The West Bengal State Government has entrusted the job to Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA). ADDA has taken up the job of demographic survey and about rehabilitation of the four sites, which are under progress. ADDA has already been given Rs. 50 lakh by ECL. Further fund for rehabilitation will be provided to ADDA by ECL from the rehabilitation scheme fund, as and when required.

The successful implementation of the four schemes will make a headway in implementing the entire master plan of Raniganj Rehabilitation Schemes.

In this regard, the Government have taken adequate steps for implementation of the action plan, and in providing necessary funds for the same.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, Raniganj coalfield is the oldest coalfield of our country. Before the nationalisation of coalmines, when the mines were in the private sector, unscientific mining and slaughter mining had taken place there as there was no scientific mining. Sir, after nationalisation of coalmines, the Government of India had not taken any concrete steps to prevent the subsidence, and control and contain the fire.

I had visited Sanctoria village four years back, when there was subsidence. Sir, there had been subsidence in 1969, then again in 1991, then again in 1999, and then again in 2004. When the first subsidence had taken place, nothing was done in order to protect the village, prevent the subsidence by sand-stowing. There is one technology, which is called 'hydro-pneumatic sand-stowing', but it has been proved that this technology is not effective to prevent the subsidence of the area.

Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated that: 'Similarly, 92 rehabilitation schemes with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,317.18 crore are to be implemented in 20 years'.

There are two aspects. One aspect is to prevent the subsidence—contain and control the fire. Another aspect is the rehabilitation of the villagers, the people who are being affected because of subsidence. For rehabilitation, the estimate was done more than ten years back, in 1994, and proper survey was also not made. Now, there is a need for an expert committee to go into the entire problem and report to the Government as to what is the nature of the problem and how much fund is required to prevent the subsidence. That is urgently required because no expert committee, in the past, had gone into this aspect properly because there is no proper mapping of underground mining.

There are a large number of underground mines that had been abandoned by the erstwhile owners, and these abandoned mines are creating problems. The Minister has stated that subsidence had taken place "where workings were made during the period 1912 to 1923. No mining activities have been undertaken at this place since the formation of Eastern Coalfields Limited" as if, after nationalisation, ECL, where there is no working in the mines, has no responsibility. After nationalisation, ECL has the responsibility and, therefore, the Central Government has the responsibility to tackle this problem. It is a national problem. The Supreme Court of India has given a direction of the Government of India to tackle this problem on a war-footing, but whatever is being done is being done at a snail's pace.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Within the last four years, what is the progress that has been made in completing this work? The progress is nothing.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It s o.k. Now ask question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please listen Shri Malhotrajee, it is a human problem.

[English]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : Sir, their's 6 months are enough to six years of B.J.P.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not get diverted. He wants to derail you. Do not get subsided.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: During the six years of their rule, they have done nothing.

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no further provocation. There is enough trouble for me. Do not provoke him. He is cooperating with me fully. Please do not provoke him.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, ADDA has given Rs. 50 lakh for the rehabilitation of people in four villages. People of three villages have already been rehabilitated and, in the fourth village, from where the people had to be rehabilitated, the work is in progress. However, what is required is that more funds should be sanctioned and this issue should be treated as a national problem.

Due to this alarming situation in the coal mining area, people are spending sleepless nights, and they are unable to sleep at nights. I have seen smoke emitting from the floor; I have seen cracks on the roof and on the walls. One hundred and seventy families whose houses have developed cracks and subsidence have not yet been properly rehabilitated. The Minister has stated that temporary rehabilitation has been done, but proper rehabilitation of these 170 families should be done at the earliest.

Sir, plan should be made for another 400 families who are still residing in the endangered places. They are passing sleepless nights. As the plan was prepared 12 years back, the estimate was made 12 years back, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will appoint an Expert Committee to conduct a detailed survey of the entire Raniganj coal fields area and submit a report to the Government; and whether sufficient fund will be provided for tackling this problem. Will steps be taken in a time-bound manner to rehabilitate

people living in places declared as endangered? Will the Government provide a time-bound plan for rehabilitation of people in the entire area that has been declared unsafe and endangered? Will a time-bound plan be prepared to tackle this situation?

MR. SPEAKER: There is one request from Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. Shri Dasgupta, only one question please.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, the unfortunate thing is that subsidence in the area is not affecting only a single village, as my esteemed friend has said, but subsidence has a wider dimension and the danger is of much wider nature. It may affect the Durgapur Steel Complex area, it may affect the Andol Railway Complex, and it may affect the economy of the entire region, thereby affecting the lives of may be crores of people. This issue has been pending with the Government of India for a long time. We have been raising this issue in the other House also. Government is known for undue delay in taking any positive action to put down the fire that is destroying our precious national wealth and endangering life and industry. Therefore, my pointed question to the hon. Minister is, what is the time-frame that he will give before this august House within which the Government will try to tackle the problem of continuous fires, will take steps to prevent subsidence, and organise rehabilitation.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Sir, we are very much concerned about the issue. We have already taken measures in this regard. As the hon. Member has said, after the incident had taken place, on the very next day, ECL and Asansol Durgapur Development Authority, which is the agency notified by the Government of West Bengal, have actually identified 24 houses, and they were allotted 24 sites. However, none of them shifted because nobody is interested in shifting. I myself have visited Jharia in BCCL. We are prepared to provide rehabilitation. Government allocation is also there.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Minister, entire villages were shifted to new sites. It seems you have no information about that. It is not a fact that people are not willing to shift.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, you do not have to give him information, he has to give you information.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: Regarding funds, adequate funds have been provided. In the entire ECL

[Dr. Dasari Narayan Rao]

area, 15,000 families are going to be affected which means, nearly 86,735 people are involved. We have allocated the budget of Rs. 411.84 crore for stabilisation, Rs. 1317.18 crore for rehabilitation, Rs. 33.22 crore for fire effected and unsafe areas. The total comes to about Rs. 1769.51 crore....*(Interruptions)*. This is about the entire ECL. I am coming to Sanctoria.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am talking of the entire ECL.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: We are concerned about the entire ECL. Recently, we have constituted a committee, with the Secretary as the Chairman, in which the West Bengal ARDA is also participating. Two meetings were conducted this year. After taking this issue into consideration on 23rd of this month, we are going to convene another meeting to resolve the problem. We are very much concerned....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: My question was about the expert committee and not the committee by Secretary and ARDA. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No running commentary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wanted to know whether you would like to constitute an expert committee to consider the entire problem. Just say 'yes' or 'no'.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: I am coming to that point, Sir. Where stabilisation has to be effected, we are taking care of stabilisation; where rehabilitation is necessary, we are taking care of rehabilitation. Actually, we are thinking of constituting a committee. As you said, we will have a look at it, consider the issue and definitely we will come back to you.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two other points.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am trying to help you all. I am also sitting here sometimes to help you. Mr. Minister, there was a question as to whether the Government is going to review the estimate, as to how much time will be taken for completing the work, including putting off the fire.

DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO: We can take a relook at that. We will sit, consider and get back to you within a week, in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: You may call Shri Dasgupta and Shri Acharia and explain it.

12.22 hrs

(ii) **Early Completion of four lane road from Jalandhar to Amritsar and steps taken by the Govt. in regard thereto**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 9—Calling Attention by Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu.

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU (Amritsar): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Hon. Minister of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

"Early completion of four lane road from Jalandhar to Amritsar and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto".

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the length of National Highway No. 1 from Jalandhar to Amritsar is about 69 km. The section of 20 km. length starting from Jalandhar is to be developed into four lane facility as part of other projects approved along with National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-II. The remaining 49 km. is identified for development under NHDP Phase-III on BOT basis, which is yet to be approved by the Government.

The estimated cost of upgradation of the 20 km. section from Jalandhar to Amritsar being developed under NHDP Phase-II is Rs. 124 crore. The bids for the civil works for this section were received on 21.08.2003 and after technical evaluation the financial bids were opened on 10.11.2003. M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd. and M/s. Ashoka Buildcon (JV) quoted lowest bid price for the work.

Meanwhile, it was decided to initiate proceedings for blacklisting of M/s. Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd. and debarring it from participation in the future contracts of NHAI for having earlier secured another contract by misrepresentation. M/s. Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd. has approached Delhi High Court against the blacklisting

proceedings and the matter is *sub judice*. No decision regarding award of contract has, therefore, been taken so far.

The balance 49 km. is proposed to be taken up under the proposed NHDP Phase-III, which is yet to be approved by the Government. The detailed project report for this section has already been completed.

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister is self-contradictory. There is a paradox to that statement. ...(*Interruptions*) Just of minute, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: We are waiting to hear "Sidhuism".

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: I have got a very strong memory. You can consult me even on anything. ...(*Interruptions*) Four months ago, I had raised the same question and the hon. Minister had replied very clearly that for further remaining 50 km. of the length of the road from Jalandhar to Amritsar, tenders have been invited on BOT basis very recently. Today, if you have a look at his statement, he writes that the balance 4 kilometres is proposed to be taken up and the proposal is yet to be approved by the Government. If it was not approved four months ago, how were the tenders called? That is the first question I want to ask from the hon. Minister. He must get his facts right and then distort them. This matter is not about a road. It is a very urgent matter which undermines the pride and the prestige of a nation. You go down to Pakistan. You cross the border. There is a six-lane road awaiting you. It makes a statement. It makes a statement about the infrastructure of the area. They are not economically as strong as we are. You talk of the National Highway from Delhi to Amritsar. It is a very important, strategic National Highway. Now the entire stretch from Delhi to Jalandhar, that is, about 500 kilometres, has been a four-lane stretch. From there, you have a 25 feet wide road leading to Amritsar. Now, militarily, it is very strategic. It is loaded with tonnes and tonnes of surplus food grains. It is not talking about Punjab. It is talking about Himachal Pradesh. There are apples rotting in the Himachal Pradesh. We do not want link only to Amritsar. We want to go Uzbekistan. We want the border to open. The talk has begun. The ice is melting. The volatile situation, which existed two or three years ago, is no longer prevalent at the moment. What impression does anybody get when he enters the border and sets foot in India? A 25 feet road awaits him, full of potholes, innumerable potholes. There are about 20 to 25 mishaps every week, Mr. Minister.

Let me tell you about something else, about the volume on the road. Just four months ago, there were three million people who converged on to Amritsar just to pay their obeisance to the *Darbar Sahib*. It is the Vatican of the Sikhs. It is not the Sikhs alone, people from every nook and corner emerged to Amritsar to pay their obeisance. We are proud of Taj Mahal. People who go to Taj Mahal, ten times of that volume go to Amritsar. And it is not about that also. You tell me about this. If there is an important event or in the event of a war breaking out, how does the army get its transportation done? Can you reply? How is the Army going to transport its materials? It is the richest economic pocket. There cannot be any fruit without the root. Any basic infrastructure needs road. We have been ignored too long. The hon. Chairperson of the Jalianwala Bagh Committee is Madam Sonia Gandhi. When you talk of the national freedom—it is all about blood, sweat, toil and tears—you talk of Punjabis, not Punjabis alone but Himachalis, about J & K. Why is Amritsar being ignored? Why is the border area being ignored? And why have you got tenders for the entire stretch of 500 kilometres of road? What beckons you to get tenders for the 50 kilometres of road which has not been made? Let me enlighten you. Two years ago, the work had started. The funds had been allocated by General Khanduri. He will vouch for that. Why has it been stalled?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him digest so many questions. I compliment you.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Taran Taran): Hon. Speaker Sir, Governments change but why are developmental schemes of the earlier Government put in cold storage? They are concerned with the progress of the country. I would urge the hon. Minister that this is an important scheme that was started by the earlier Government. It should not stop with the change in Government. This road is important for us. This should be completed.

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Sir, we were self-sufficient...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to supplement? You have put your case. You cannot do it. I am allowing you because of your sportsmanship. It should not be taken as a precedent.

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Thank you very much, Sir. Troubles and weeds thrive on lack of attention. So, I am drawing his attention.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjab

[Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu]

[*Translation*]

We were self reliant. If you continue ignoring us like this, then all of us will suffer. It is a very important pocket? and I recite the following couplet for the honourable Minister:-

"Sookhe patte paon tale jab aate hain,
Apni bekadri pe shor machate hain.
Mein bhee apni halat pe cheekha to kya,
Dariya bhee jab sookhe hon to khak udate hain".

Dust is blowing over there. Please see, what is happening out there.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think you can reply with a 'sher'!

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, it is a great opportunity for me to reply to my esteemed friend.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got a fitting 'sher' to reply him back?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: In my younger days I used to applaud and congratulate my friend when he was playing test matches.

MR. SPEAKER: Not as a commentator!

You have got many admirers here.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, the question being asked is whether 49 km stretch is to be taken into consideration for development. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have included it under the National Highways Development Project, which is proposed to be called as NHDP Phase-III...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: No. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions, please.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I agree with him. My friend has said that the then Minister, Maj. Khanduri, had already got it approved and sanctioned. I think my friend is mis-informed. With all my simplicity and humbleness, I would like to say that you are hundred per cent mis-informed.

Maj. Khanduri is here in the House. He has not even taken the 10,000 km. programme to the Cabinet. It has not been approved. Today, I have taken it to the Public Investment Board for its concurrence. After the PIB approves it, I will take it to the Cabinet. It is a fact. If there is any controversy, I think your friend can come to your rescue. I would like to say that 49 Km. stretch is to be taken up and considered under NHDP Phase-III on BOT basis. As far as 20 km. stretch is concerned, I cannot help it and you need not insist on my answering it because the matter is *sub judice*. We will take up 49 km. stretch under NHDP Phase-III and see that the work is taken up at the earliest. Sir, the hon. Member has accused me saying that there is no approval...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: You are obligated to try your level best. Nobody is perfect.

[*Translation*]

Gold has no fragrance, sugarcane has no flower, Sandal tree does not bear fruit, king never lives longer, the learned does not have wealth, nobody gets all the wishes...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has assured you and he has also invited you.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, I was also part and parcel of the previous Government. I know what has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may invite him and talk to him.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: As far as 49 km. stretch is concerned, it will be taken into consideration. Sir, the Member has accused me saying that since there was no approval, why did I call for the tender. It is not a sin to call for the tender. We have identified the stretch which is to be taken up under NHDP Phase-III and called for tender. As and when it will be approved by the Cabinet, next day the work will start on this.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): May I say something? My name has been taken during the discussion.

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned you as the then Minister. There was no allegation against you. You cannot speak on that ground. Please cooperate.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, Shri Sidhu jee asked that four months ago you had said that it has been done.

[English]

You have said that four months ago...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not permitted.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is a fact. It is not that we cannot call for tender.

The stretch has been identified already. Therefore, we have called for the tenders. The tenders are ready and they have to be opened. As and when it is cleared by the Cabinet, we can open them.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, I want to say something as my name has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot permit you. Once it is allowed, it would create problems in future.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Gen. Khanduri, please excuse me. You inform me and I will pass it on to him.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, it does not help.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. I cannot help it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, you can speak. Please do not mention the names.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, the Supreme Court ordered that search should be carried out in the jails of Bihar. It ordered to conduct

*Not recorded.

comprehensive raids in the jails for crimes taking place through jails in Bihar. A mobile phone was found in possession of one prisoner during the raid and it was found that 670 calls were made from the mobile. All these calls were made to Ministers and musclemen from the jail.

Sir, the High Court has repeated on at least 120 occasions that law and order doesn't exist there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a Central matter.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I am only telling the Government that

[Translation]

In such a situation the work according to constitution is not possible. I therefore, request that the Bihar Government be dismissed and the President rule be imposed there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdasji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): Sir, I want to speak something different ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, he is the deputy leader of B.J.P. I am a leader of Janta Dal United. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me to regulate. Just wait for one second.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We have started well. Please try to have some business-like session. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi and Shri Prabhunath Singh have given similar notices. You also associate and your names will be recorded.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Sir, I want to speak something different...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am permitting you to associate. You have given notice on the same subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I would not allow you. I have allowed your hon. Deputy-Leader.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Minister should not intervene.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. Although he has not given proper notice, yet I have allowed him.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Sir, I want to speak something different.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to speak something different because you have given notice on the same subject.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have time, I shall call you. Let me give chance to others. Now, Shri Lal Singh to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am earnestly requesting you to please cooperate. So many hon. Member have given notices.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, please listen to me for a minute...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you also want that the President Rule be imposed in Bihar.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it will not be recorded. The names of the hon. Members Shri Sushil Kumar Modi and Shri Prabhunath Singh will be recorded as having associated with the observation made by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission, I would like to request that there are talks of opening the Mujaffarabad road for some time now. This road falls in the Kashmir region. I would like to request that our Suchetgarh road in Jammu region falls in plains, there is no risk, line of control is there. That is one actual line of control. When you open the Mujaffarabad road, then please open this road also. In addition to this, I would like to make a suggestion that as Waghah border and other borders are open, some provoking drills are undertaken there and slogans are shouted from both the sides i.e. by the troops of Pakistan and India deployed there which creates provocation. Indian troops and Pakistani troops, both shout during these drills. ...[Interruptions] Such provoking drills should be stopped once these roads are opened.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We are doing very well. I am obliged to all of you. All hon. Members have important issues to raise. Let them raise their issues.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deograh) : Sir, through you, I would like to bring one thing to the notice of Government. In academic system, some languages have been given importance in the joint entrance examination of I.I.T....[Interruptions]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is raising an important matter.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: The main examination, which will be conducted after the preliminary examination, includes English, Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Bengali and Assamese languages. My question is that when these regional languages have been included, then why has Oriya language been left out? There are so many such languages—Marathi, Kannad and Malayalam etc., why are these languages not included? Why such a discrimination is there.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government on this issue through you that an order be issued to include all these languages this year itself. I have only this request to you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have put it very well and I am sure that it will be considered.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, this is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already commented on it that the Government should look into it. I have helped you. I am always willing to help you. Please cooperate. Then you will find a very cooperative Speaker.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Sir, life of fishermen is always full of misery and sorrow. If a fisherman goes into the sea for fishing, there is no certainty that he will come back alive. Furthermore, fishing is seasonal. Fishes, prawns and other sea products earn a foreign exchange of Rs. 650 crore per year.

Sir, I am pained to state that on 8th December, 2004, 13 fisherman from Jegathapattinam of Pudukottai district who went into the sea for fishing were arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy and they also captured three of their mechanised boats. We do not know what has happened to them. Sir, this is not the first time that the Sri Lankan Navy is doing this. Very recently, they captured 101 fishing boats owned by our fishermen.

Earlier, on 26.7.2004, a fishing boat from Chennai bearing No. MDS 967 which is said to have lost its way in the sea was captured by the Bangladesh Government and six people who were in the boat are still in their custody. This issue has been raised on many occasions. If the Government of India does not take a serious and constructive view, I fear that fishing will be hit badly in South India, particularly in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, through you, I would urge upon the Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, to take necessary steps on this issue and I request him to intervene most urgently and get the arrested fishermen released and also restore the fishing boats to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shishupal Patle—not present.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I seek the indulgence of the entire House to be acquainted with the latest scam in the country, the telecom scam. When the telecom sector was being liberalised, some of us raised an apprehension that the infrastructure built by the country under Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited will be misused and abused by the private service providers. We were told that we were not all fools. Now the cat is out of the bag. One minute long distance domestic call costs Rs. 50 to be paid to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and one minute international call, both incoming and outgoing, costs Rs. 4.25 to be paid to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. That is how the infrastructure is to be when the calls are to be made.

In our country, normally 70 billion minutes are taken for domestic long distance calls, the cost of which is Rs. 3,000 crore, and six to seven billion minutes are taken for international calls. The charge is to be paid to BSNL. According to our normal estimate, nearly Rs. 5,000 crore should have been paid by the private service providers to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. on this account. Unfortunately, the situation is that till 31st July, 2004 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., has received only Rs. 375 crore, which is not even ten percent of what it should have got. What is the reason for it? The reason for it is that private service providers—I can name them—Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd, Reliance Industries, Tata and others—four private service providers—are meticulously using the infrastructure* converting the long distance domestic and international calls into private calls. As a result, the country is losing Rs. 5,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That word will not go on record.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): I can always name the companies. I am not naming any person. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is an allegation in nature. Using such a word is a serious charge. You can say they have avoided payment illegally.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am substituting it with 'meticulously'. They are using the infrastructure but are avoiding necessary payment. Why do I raise it? when this Bill was passed, the then hon. Minister of Communications, at that point of time had said that there will be an all-powerful telecom regulatory agency. Today, we have an agency. This agency has not done anything

*Not recorded.

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]
to find out how many calls have been made by the private service providers.

Secondly, the DoT, the Department of Telecom, has a statutory responsibility of even threatening the private service providers with cancellation of licence if they do not pay the money. Nobody has done the job. Neither the TRAI nor the DoT has done its job. Thirdly, we have an elaborate infrastructure. Most unfortunately, this infrastructure does not record the number of calls the Reliance had sent out of India or brought into India. In this age of advanced technology, we do not have any recording system. We have to depend on the record of the private service providers.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be half an hour discussion on this issue as it is a very important issue and enquiry should be conducted in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let notice come for that. Without a notice I cannot allow it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Modi, why are you interrupting?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is more than enough to look after this subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My point is that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as it exists today, should be dismantled. A new regulatory authority should be set up. I do not ask for the resignation of its Chairman only. That will not bring any solution. It should be re-constituted. The DoT must be asked by the Prime Minister as to why they are sitting over the loss of Rs. 5,000 crore to the country. Then, I demand that the DoT must have a recording system whoever is making the calls...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. You cannot go on.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am raising it in all seriousness because the country is losing Rs. 5,000 crore.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that every matter raised here is serious one. Therefore, I have given you full opportunity. It is because of the seriousness of the issue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Therefore, I call upon the Government to take note of it and take remedial measures. It is for the hon. Members and the hon. Speaker to react to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt your own Member.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say right now, I would allow if there is any notice.

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you. Way back in 1993, widespread gauge conversion work was started. The gauge conversion work between Gadag-Bijapur line, which is of just 300 kms., has not been completed even after eleven years. In 2002, the Government of Karnataka had entered into an agreement to share the cost of the project. Now, it is very unfortunate that because of the non-payment of its share by the Karnataka Government, the gauge conversion work of 300 kms., has not been completed even after eleven years. The South-Western Railway has written a letter to the Government of Karnataka that it is going to shift the conversion materials to some other place since the Government of Karnataka has not paid its share.

That particular Gadag-Bijapur railway line has become a metre gauge railway line. Since the surrounding, all the gauge conversion work has been completed. People are agitating about this. Recently, trains were stopped for six hours in Hubli in order to impress upon the authorities to take up the work immediately. It is going to create a law and order problem also.

So, I urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to take up the work immediately whether the Karnataka Government gives its share or not. Otherwise, the Railways will lose its revenue. This is what I want to request the Government to do.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan to speak.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, Kovalam is an international tourist centre. There is a castle built by the former ruler of Travancore. It is a matter of historical importance. Recently, this was transferred to the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) They, in their turn, have illegally transferred the ownership of the property which is worth more than Rs. 400 crore for a small, paltry sum of Rs. 43 crore. This was done during the NDA regime.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Kerala Assembly, Shri V.S. Achuthanandan came here and meet the hon. Prime Minister. He was accompanied by the former Speaker of Kerala Assembly. All these people came and met the hon. Prime Minister. Dr. Manmohan Singh agreed to order an inquiry into the matter. This is a very serious issue. In one sense, it is corruption. In the other sense, the archaeologically important international centre was sold to a private party, the M FAR Hostels Private Limited. There is corruption to the core. This has figured in the Kerala Assembly debate also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you have raised it very forcefully. Please complete now.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: So, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to order a comprehensive inquiry into the matter as promised to the Leader of the Opposition in the Kerala Assembly. We will be presenting a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister also in this behalf. So, I again request the hon. Prime Minister to take urgent measures for a comprehensive inquiry.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems being faced by the people living on both the sides of Chenab river in my parliamentary constituency, Punch. Sir, people living neaby rivers or nullah in other parts of the country too face problems in rainy season but in my area people living on both the sides of Chenab face problems in rainy season when the flow of water increases due to excessive water in the river and the same thing happens in summers when the ice melts. 42 villages are affected by this. Every year the Government has to evacuate people by helicopter

when water level rises in the river. Camps are set up for them and ration has to be provided. I would like to say two things. Firstly, the Union Government should consider the proposal sent by the State Government as silt has gathered at the centre of river making its bed high due to which water flows over right and left bank destroying several villages and making lakhs of people homeless. It would save hundreds of acres of land and create jobs for our youth. Secondly it would save crores of rupees which we spend every year in this regard. Through you, I would like to request the Union Government and Department of Restoration to clear the proposal involving Rs. 23 crore that has been sent by the State Government and should provide funds in lumpsum so that work could be started there immediately. In the rest of the places this work begins after March but here this work can be started between September and March...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request Government to consider this immediately.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, there are about 23-24 hon. Members to raise the issues. However, I will see that everyone is accommodated.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government and also request the House to convey our gratitude to the Swedish Nobel Academy who has already offered to give a replica of the Nobel Prize. This is a gesture of good will and honour which has been shown by the Swedish Nobel Academy to the great poet Shri Rabindranath Tagore and it has already acted as a face-saving measure for the stigma which we have incurred as we have not been able to protect the Nobel Prize. It is tantamount to a national disgrace, a national shame.*

MR. SPEAKER: You are going beyond the matter which is mentioned in your notice. This will be omitted.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are talking about the place. I am not going to allow this.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, we have to protect the honour of this place which is a haven of peace.*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will go through the record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Therefore, it is our bounden duty to protect the area and upkeep the Nobel Prize because it is an archival treasure about which we are all boasting.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan. I believe there is a notice for discussion on this matter. So, please be brief.

12.56 hrs.

Re: Need to address the problem of arising unemployment in the Country

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, unemployment is increasing rapidly in our country. There are 6 crores of trained unemployed persons in our country. Apart from this, there are poor agriculture labourers who are unemployed in villages. This Government has announced that it will bring Employment Guarantee scheme for giving employment to poors under which one adult member from each family would be given employment for 100 days. But far from implementing employment guarantee scheme the Government has not even brought employment guarantee bill in the House in this session. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister said yesterday that it is not possible to bring the employment guarantee bill in this session. I think it tantamounts to betrayal of the people. Through you, I demand the Government to bring this bill in this session only so that employment guarantee legislation could be enacted and employment could be made available to the poor. Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development is sitting here. Through you, I request him to assure the House that the Government would bring employment guarantee bill in this session itself.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): The draft of the employment guarantee bill is ready and we are bringing it in this session. Food for work scheme and ACRY

*Not recorded.

scheme are being implemented to remove unemployment in villages. This Government is for the poor...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have already responded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale. I will not call you in future if you go on giving a running commentary.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a law was enacted in December 2003 which covered large number of refugees from East Bengal who have been living since 1947. It is my submission that refugees from East Bengal who have been living since 1947 need to be given citizenship. People who go to live in Canada, America, England etc. get citizenship of those countries. That is why it is my request that people of East Bengal who have been living since 1947 should be given citizenship. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue is related to your State. There are one and a half crore such people who should be given citizenship. I demand that this law should be amended and those one and a half crore people of East Bengal who have been living since 1947 should be given citizenship. They are going to launch an agitation from 15th December. It is my request that the Government should consider this issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, your matter relates to internal security. You can take part in the debate which is listed today.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been raising this matter for a long time. I have to speak very little. This matter is related to the internal security of the country.

13.00 hrs.

A news item was published on the page 2 of Dainik Jagran and Navbharat Times, 2004 that 52 missiles of various sizes have been found in Ganga near Meerut. Similarly, missiles exploded in scrap of Bhushan Steel

Factory in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh killing 10 persons. This matter is related to the internal security of the country. The missiles and grenades which are used by Indian army are being found in public places which is dangerous for the country. Finding these missiles be it in scrap or in the forests near Ganga, is a big issue. An enquiry should be conducted as to from where these live missiles are coming. The Government should prevent such incidents. Uttar Pradesh is in grip of terrorism. The internal security of the country is in danger. It is a serious issue hence the Government should consider it seriously...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have lost your opportunity to take part in the debate.

Now Shri Girdhari Lal to speak. Everybody should take lessons from Shri Bhargava. He sits in his seat, gives notice and gets a chance. I hope everybody follows it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I would finish in half a minute.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for your protection.

There is a Doordarshan Kendra in Jaipur whose transmission of news and other programmes do not reach Barmer, Jaisalmer which are a part of Rajasthan on the contrary programmes of Pakistan doordarshan can be viewed easily in these areas. These programmes can not be seen even in a place named Bassi in my Paliamentary constituency, Jaipur. The selection of programme is also done by Jaipur kendra only in Rajasthan. That is why I request the Union Government to instal a powerful transmitter in Jaipur so that the programmes telecast by Doordarshan could be viewed in Barmer and Jaisalmer. If a powerful transmission system is installed in Jaipur, the problem of my parliamentary constituency and other parts of Rajasthan would be solved.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The citizens of Jaipur are lucky to get you as an M.P.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an incident of human right violation that has occurred in Punjab. In Puttarrwalen village in Abohar of Punjab some influential families forced some dalits to drink urine in the presence of police. I have been informed that they were forced to drink urine collected in shoes...(*Interruptions*) Thereafter those dalits were forced to sign on blank paper and even after that no action was taken in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Last friday, you raised it!

[*Translation*]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, the other issue is related to Ludhiana. The party workers of Bhartiya Janta Party, there, were going to submit a memorandum against the excesses of the police. Nearly more then 400 party workers were arrested because they were going to submit a memorandum to the SSP. They were lathi charged in which 9-10 workers were injured. They were detained in the police station and were later released on bail in the evening. Incidents of human rights violation in Punjab are on the rise. I would like to request the Government to pay attention to this.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This issue is related to the Scheduled Caste people...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow it. Please be assured that I will not allow it.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Speaker Sir, Train Nos. 8103 and 8104, Tata-Amritsar-Jalandhar Express, stop at Purulia Railway Station and Train Nos. 8625 and 8626 Patna-Hatia Express stop at Kotshilla.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Bir Singh Mahato]

Now, the Railway authorities have instructed that the stoppage of these trains would be withdrawn from Purulia and Kotshilla with effect from 15th December.

I would request the hon. Railway Minister and the Railway authorities to issue necessary instructions so that this order may be withdrawn and Train Nos. 8103 and 8104 may stop at Purulia Railway Station as usual and Train Nos. 8625 and 8626 Patna-Hatia Express trains may stop at Kotshilla as usual.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that the farmers have incurred losses of crores of rupees on account of one wrong decision of the Government. The hon'ble Minister of Rural Development is also present in the House. This time, the price of the phosphoric acid had increased in the international market. In my area fertilisers were sold in black and adulterated and spurious fertiliser was supplied. The Government delayed the decision to provide subsidy and by the time this decision was taken, the farmers had already suffered losses. I want that this decision should not leave any impact in future and the Government should take care of it in future. It is a matter of shame that we are still importing 90 percent phosphate from outside. The Government should take care of it from now itself. Fertiliser was supplied only by IFFCO and not by any other company. The Government should pay attention towards this so that such things may not occur in future.

[English]

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Sir, I am speaking on behalf of Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam headed by Shri Vaiko, leader of Tamils.

As per the *Dinamalar* daily Tamil newspaper dated 3rd December, 2004, it has been noticed that a new Division for Railways is being contemplated with the Headquarters at Salem. Tamil Nadu. Salem Division is being created by dividing Olavakod (Palghat) Division of Kerala State. In the constituents of railway stations proposed for Salem Division, it is said that Coimbatore junction and Nilgiris junction are excluded and as such Coimbatore and Nilgiris stations are proposed to be included and retained in Olavakod Division of Kerala.

The inclusion of Coimbatore and Nilgiris in Olavakod Division is being regretted by the concerned people of the districts at large. They resent the very thinking of leaving Coimbatore and Nilgiris with Olavakod, Kerala.

I am just bringing to the notice of the House about the fact that the people of Coimbatore and Nilgiris will no longer accept the linking of these districts with Olavakod (Palghat) Kerala State, any longer, as the Salem Division in Tamil Nadu will be more appropriate for their easy approach. Thus, the sentiments and long awaited will and desire of the people of the two districts, Coimbatore and Nilgiris, should be kept in mind by the Railway authorities before taking and clinching at finalisation of forming Salem Division without Coimbatore and Nilgiris junctions.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising the matter concerning all the Members of this House. The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, known as MPLADS, is a popular scheme. In spite of all the motivated campaign carried out against it, this is the best implemented scheme in the country. At any given time, more than 75 percent of the fund of the Scheme is being utilised. Since the political future of each Lok Sabha Member is closely associated with this, he or she takes a personal interest in its implementation.

Sir, in 1998, the amount under MPLADS was increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crore. In the meantime, the value of the amount has gone down appreciably due to the inflationary pressure. It is high time that the amount under MPLADS should be increased. During the 13th Lok Sabha, the MPLADS Committee of Lok Sabha had recommended for the enhancement of the amount from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 3 crore, and the then Speaker of Lok Sabha had also put in a word to the then Prime Minister at that time.

Sir, now the revenue collection of the Government is good. Hence, I appeal to you, Sir, to take initiative in this regard and kindly impress upon the Government to increase the amount from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 3 crore, as recommended by the 13th Lok Sabha MPLADS Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Who can ignore you?

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, your matter does not come under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. You have given a notice. How can the Central Government

move the case of Sankaracharya from Tamil Nadu to some other State? The Central Government has no jurisdiction on this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me to speak something...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can I allow you? It is the Parliament of India.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Best Bakery case is being tried in Maharashtra, the case regarding Shankaracharyaji should be transferred to some other State...(Interruptions) It is a matter of faith for crores of people of the country...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is subjudice. You please ask Shri Sushil Modiji whether it is possible. I appreciate your sentiments, but I am sorry it can not be allowed.

13.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a request to make. You may kindly take up the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Repeal Bill, 2004, if the House agrees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has to go to the Rajya Sabha. If the House agrees, we can take up item No. 12 before taking up Matters Under

Rule 377. I think, since this is a repeal Bill, it would not take much time.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

14.15 hrs.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS (SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS) REPEAL BILL, 2004

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1946, be taken into consideration".

The Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1946, was enacted to make certain provisions in relation to sentences and orders passed by Special Tribunals on such Tribunals ceasing to function. No special Tribunal, as constituted, is in existence now. Moreover, orders and sentences passed by these Tribunals have already been acted upon. The Special Tribunal (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1946 has accordingly become obsolete.

The Commission on Review of Administrative Laws, constituted by the Central Government in May, 1998, has already recommended repeal of the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1946.

I therefore, request that the Bill may be taken into consideration by the House and be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1946, be taken into consideration".

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, do you want to speak?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a repeal Bill so you may pass it. I do not have any objection to it. However, I would

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

reiterate as to why there is no business with the Government. Why has this session been summoned? You have observed that the Government have no legislative business to transact for so many days. Today one repeal bill has been moved and the hon'ble Minister is requesting to pass it immediately because he has to leave early and we will pass the Bill. This business will be over in two minutes. But there is no further business. Today only one discussion is being held and before that there are two Calling Attention Notices of two Members. But is there any legislative business? There are many important Bills pending with the Government especially the bills regarding employment guarantee, Lok Pal Bill, Patent Bill etc. These are all important Bills. I would like to know about the status of those forty bills pending with the Government. I would like to register my strong protest in this regard. The Government have adopted a very wrong attitude in this regard. I strongly protest against this.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon'ble Minister that it is a repeal bill and it should be passed at the earliest. I do not have anything to say in this regard. I would like to submit that there are many such bills which are more than fifty years old and which should be repealed. I would like that the Government should collect all such Bills and get all of them passed in one go. It would be more appropriate to do so. Since this repeal Bill is lying pending since 1998, so this Bill may be passed. I would like to submit that as the hon. Minister is asking, let this bill be passed. Besides, I would like that you should give an instruction to the hon'ble Minister to collect all such repeal Bills which are not only 10-20 rather they are nearly 50 in number and may get all these Bills passed at one go.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Repeal Bill moved by Pachauri Saheb. However, I would like to submit that it was the Government of India that constituted Shri P.C. Jain Commission to review the acts which have been formulated by the Parliament during the last 50 years and which have become outdated and redundant today. After the study the Commission in its report mentioned a finding about 146 such acts which have become redundant and are only ornamental to the law books. It was a golden opportunity for the hon'ble Minister especially when the Government have no business for the winter session and would have moved all those repeal Bills in the House which were recommended by Shri P.C. Jain to be repealed. They could have moved a Bill seeking to repeal all the redundant Bills together and the

Parliament would have ensured its passage thereby repealing all those undesirable Acts. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that two days ago the hon'ble Minister of Finance moved two Bills and now hon'ble Pachauri Saheb has moved this Bill. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that moving one or two bills at one time is not going to serve the purpose. The Government should move one consolidated bill to repeal all those redundant laws about which the P.C. Jain Commission has recommended.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have a submission. I want to speak on the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Repeal Bill.
...(Interruptions)

After all, it has become a nominal thing. This is quite unfortunate. An Ordinance was issued in 1943 preventing corruption from public service. The intention of the present Bill is to remove it from the Statute Book. Of course, we could remove it from the Statute Book. But what is the result? The corruption in public service is still widespread. We can easily remove the Act of 1946 from the Statute Book. That is very easy. But are we able to remove corruption from the public service and public life.

The British people brought the Ordinance in 1943 with a view to prevent the corruption from public service.

Subsequently an Act was passed in 1946 concerning the establishment of Tribunals to try the offences of corruption. This Act has been there for a long time though it was enacted in 1946. We are now in the year 2004. Our attempt now is to remove that particular statute from the statute book. But by removing that statute from the statute book, would we be able to achieve our objectives? We are here as Members of Parliament and we are trying to remove a statute which is redundant, from the statute book, but with what result? The result is that corruption in public service and in public life also is on the increase. It is widespread. Now, there is no sphere of activity without corruption. There is no sphere of activity among public servants without corruption. The entire public service is corrupt.

After the enactment of this Act in 1946, of course, it is correct that we do not have a Tribunal now. We want to delete it from the statute book. But by deleting it from the statute book, would we be able to achieve anything? Would we be able to remove at least five percent

corruption from public life? No. It is on the increase. While replying to the debate, the hon. Minister should explain as to why this has happened.

There is the Prevention of Corruption Act. By that Act we are doing something; but it is of no use. Corruption is always on the increase and it is widespread. Every activity of human life is corrupt at the present state. It is an irony of fate that we can remove the statute from the statute book but the corruption in public life is very very lamentable and a very very sorry state of affairs in our democratic country.

I support this because there is no other go.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister will now reply.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI (Udaipur): With your permission, I would also like to put my view.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You did not say it, when I asked you earlier.

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, we support the bill presented by hon'ble Minister. Through you I would like to urge them to present the Women Reservation Bill in Lok Sabha as early as possible so that discussion can be held on it. Amongst the bills pending special attention should be paid to the Women Reservation Bill.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I definitely support the hon. Minister for bringing this repeal Bill because it outlived its utility. There is no doubt about it. We are all in favour of it. But he says that the reason for repealing this is, most of the provisions are made in the Prevention of Corruption Act empowering both the State and Central Governments to utilise the powers given there and it serves the same purpose of this Act.

Unfortunately, as the hon. Member Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan has said, corruption has gone so deep into the society, more particularly in the public servants that the dimensions could not be imagined possibly when the Act was made in 1946 by those great leaders in whose mind only sacrifice was there and nothing else. Today, we the lawmakers, should not be contented only

by making law. We are not seeing whether it is being effectively implemented or not. If it is really implemented with even the provisions made in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, I want to know as to how many such officers who are known to many people that they are rampantly corrupt are punished. Even the provisions of this Act are not sufficient.

My request to the hon. Minister, while supporting this Bill, is that he must go through the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 where it says that if the punishment given by the special judge exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 2,000 then the public servant can go to the court. That means it can prolong for years together. This punishment of 15 days' imprisonment or penalty of Rs. 2,000 is no punishment at all. The magnitude of corruption is so much that it is unimaginable. If this were to be treated in these light terms, then we can never control corruption in this country.

Sir, everybody knows that corruption is the root cause of entire evils of this country. It is not capitalism or communalism, or the other policies followed by BJP, Congress, CPI (M) or anything else; it is only corruption.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: You can delete it from the Statute Book, but you can never delete it from the country. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, address the Chair and not the individual.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I request the hon. Minister to come with amendments in a better manner to see that all those well-placed citizens, good servants who are earning substantially, having no comparison with the poor people in the country, are punished, if they are not punished, how can we control corruption in this country? So, I request the hon. Minister to come with some amendments in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 so that this can be controlled and at least, some disincentives will be there to these people. If some officers were given imprisonment for seven years, as it has been provided, they will not repeat it. They will feel change. So, I want him to make that provision in that Act.

SHRI SURESH PACHAURI: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some points have been raised by the hon. Members. One is in relation to the Commission which has recommended to repeal some of the Acts which have become obsolete. Hon. Member Shri Mohan Singh has

[Shri Suresh Pachauri]

raised this point. I would like to point out over here that there was a Commission to review administrative laws, which gave the recommendations in 1998 and also recommended to repeal over 1,300 Central Acts. I would like to mention it over here, Sir, that these Acts are belonging to the various Ministries. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am coming to his point also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, do not interrupt when the Minister is replying.

SHRI SURESH PACHAURI: Sir, with your kind permission, let me react one by one to the points raised. I am reacting to the point raised by Shri Mohan Singh. Thereafter, I will come to his point also.

As I mentioned, these Acts belong to various Ministries. These Ministries have examined whether the recommendatons of this Commission can be implemented or not. After examination by the concerned Ministries, these Ministries used to take the decision. That is the position.

As far as the point raised by hon. Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan is concerned, he has rightly pointed out that this Special Tribunals act was constituted under Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1943 which is said to have repealed the Repealing and Amendment Act, 1957. It may be noted that the Ordinance was promulgated in 1943, that is, before the Constitution of India came into force.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: The Ordinance was of 1943 and this Act is of 1946.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, you are a very senior Member and you are disturbing him.

SHRI SURESH PACHAURI: Sir, it was promulgated in 1943, before Independence of our country. At that time, there was a power to enact laws through Ordinance. On coming into force of the Constitution, all laws in existence unless otherwise amended or repealed were saved by Article 372 of the Constitution of India. That is why, the Ordinance survived till it was repealed in 1957 by an Act of Parliament.

As far as the point raised by hon. colleague, Shri K.S. Rao is concerned, I think that seems to be a valid point 'what would be the provision for ensuring speedy and effective punishment for the erring public servants?'

Sir, the offences punishable by these tribunals are punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, which he has rightly pointed. Section 3 thereof empowers the Central Government and the State Governments to appoint as many Special Judges as necessary to try offences punishable under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Sir, I will certainly keep all those points that he mentioned, namely, to take some precautions, etc. in my mind while giving final shape in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provision) Act, 1946, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH PACHAURI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item number 11, namely, Matters under Rule 377. Shri Atma Singh Gill—not present. Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram Shandil.

(I) Need to construct a helipad at Jubbal Kothkai in Himachal Pradesh for promoting tourism in the region

[Translation]

DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a very picturesque and historic place called Ban-Kufar in Jubbal Kothari area of my constituency.

Till a few years back there used to be a very beautiful pond at a panoramic place situated at the height of 9000 feet. Now it has been reduced to vast ground only. Such a vast ground at this height surrounded by Deodar trees and mountain ranges is filled with innumerable possibilities from the tourism point of view. On the western side of this beautiful place there is a famous old temple of God Mahasu, every year a fair is organised over there in the month of Shravana.

In the year 1984, with a view to develop this place, the Government of Himachal Pradesh had talked to the Central Government to construct a helipad there, the construction work for helipad had started and it was decided that the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhiji would inaugurate it but it could not happen. The work remains incomplete ever since she sacrificed her life for the country on 31st October.

I urge the Government to expedite completion of construction work of helipad on priority basis with a view to promote tourism in the State.

(II) Need to clear the proposal of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for allocating funds from the Central Road Fund for construction of Ramshila Bijli Mahadev road and Thiyog Kotkhal-Hatkoti road in Kullu district

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH (Mandi): The Chief Secretary of Public Works Department in Himachal Pradesh has made a submission to Chief Engineer, Road Transport and Highways Minister, Government of India on the 24.6.03 which is still pending for consideration wherein a report has been made to allocate on priority basis an amount of Rs. 7.07 crore from Government of India's Central Road Fund for the construction of Ramshila Bijli Mahadev Road for a stretch of 24 kms. involving an expenditure of Rs. 3.04 crore and also for the construction

of Thiyog Kotkhal-Hatkoti Road and steep pathway of by pass for a stretch of 7 kms involving an expenditure of Rs. 4.03 crore under the schemes of Central Road Fund.

With a view to promote tourism in Himachal Pradesh, to provide better transportation facilities and to raise the living standard of people there, I urge the Government to sanction both the above mentioned projects on priority basis and to allocate adequate funds for them.

[English]

(III) Need to set up a full-fledged Central University at Darjeeling

SHRI D. NARBULA (Darjeeling): Sir, I would like to stress the need for setting up of a Central University at Darjeeling in West Bengal. There has been a persistent demand of the local people in this regard. I am sure, every one of us here will agree that education is the backbone of every society. It is unfortunate that even after 57 years of Independence, Darjeeling hills do not have any University. At present, there are eleven Degree colleges with over 18,000 students in the three subdivisions of Darjeeling District. All these colleges are affiliated to North Bengal University in West Bengal imparting conventional courses only. Majority of the students of Darjeeling are seeking admission for post-graduation courses in eight Universities of the State, where they are finding it difficult to get admission.

I am constrained to state that this kind of situation has made higher education a far cry for the youths of Darjeeling hills. While appreciating the present Government's efforts in inculcating development-oriented advance education system in the country, I would emphasise introduction of hill-oriented courses such as eco-tourism, high altitude science, mountains' culture and sociology, bio-resource management, environment and forestry, floriculture and medicinal plants, rural technology besides, the conventional courses for the benefit of the hill students.

In the backdrop of this, I would strongly urge upon the Government to grant a full-fledged Central University for Darjeeling hills which will go a long way in fulfilling the long standing aspirations of the people of Darjeeling hills.

(iv) Need to set up Rail Coach Factory in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bareilly is an important place in North Eastern Railways. Divisional office of North Eastern Railways is located here along with a coach repair and crane manufacturing factory. Thousands of workers were employed there in the past. Work in the factories is constantly slowing down due to gauge conversion work and these factories are on the verge of closing down. In the past there was a proposal to set up a coach factory in view of the importance of the place and the presence of a large infrastructure of railway here but the decision was not taken for some reasons. I request hon'ble Railway Minister to set up a coach factory or some other suitable factory at Bareilly in view of its utility and importance of this place.

(v) Need to introduce mobile telephone service of BSNL, in Rewa Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people of Rewa-Allahabad (National Highway No. 27) in my constituency are facing a lot of problems due to non availability of BSNL facility till now. There is strong resentment in the public due to lack of progress in this area in this regard despite repeatedly drawing the attention of Telecom officers towards it. In the month of August 2004 at the Tehsil Headquarters the TDM Rewa had assured to provide mobile services within two months in the said area but the work has not started till now.

In the end I request the Government to immediately start Mobile Services in this area so that the people can avail this facility.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj G. Ahir—not present.

(vi) Need to allocate funds for construction of dams and strengthening of embankments on river Suvarnarekha in Jharkhand and Orissa with a view to check recurring floods in Jaleswar, Baliapal and Basta in Orissa

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, Suvarnarekha river in the District of Balasore in Orissa

devastates the towns of Jaleswar, Baliapal and Basta through regular floods. The non-completion of work on dams at Chandril and Galudih in Jharkhand on the same river pending since many years have put the local people in a great deal of trouble. Almost every year the banks of the river are being eroded, thus eliminating a number of villages altogether. The Government of India should come forward to complete these dams at an early date and sufficient funds should be provided for strengthening the banks on both sides of the river.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri A.P. Abdullakutty—not present.

(vii) Need to check increase in prices of Life Saving Drugs in the country

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the country is witnessing unabated increase in the prices of medicines. It should be made compulsory to print the prices of medicines. There is a need to save the people from the loot of pharmacists. The drug companies as well as pharmacists are earning profit ranging from 100 to 200 percent. The Government does not have the list of Life Saving drugs. There are 354 medicines used for common illness. 74 medicines are under controlled category. There should not be 10-15% price hike in the price of over the counter drugs. The drug companies should bear any additional hike above this limit. The market price should not be increased more than 16 percent in case of retail drugs and not more than 8 percent for the 74 life saving drugs. The Government should implement a "Sickness Relief Scheme" for the people living below poverty line and one third contribution be made by the Government. There should be medical stores in all small and big Government hospitals, the medicines should come directly from the company and a drug price control authority should be set up.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Yadav—not present. Shri Brajesh Pathak—not present.

(viii) Need to expeditiously complete construction of Jasrour Lopoki-Jandiala Border Road in Amritsar District, Punjab

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Taran Taran): Sir, I rise to raise the issue of the most important border road

of the Amritsar District which is the lifeline of the border people of this region. Keeping in view the importance the road has in the day-to-day life of the border people of Amritsar, GREF was asked to construct Ajnala-Jasrour-Lopoki-Attari-Chhabal-Taran Taran-Jandiala road in 2001. Construction of this road went on very slowly for as long as two years and again at the start of this year the construction was abruptly stopped and has not started as yet. Sir, this road is the major road and is the most essential link of the people of this region to the other main roads. It is appropriate and essential that this road is constructed at the earliest. The Government of India which as per policy wants to strengthen its borders, but on the other hand border people are being given inadequate attention. The need is to reduce the vulnerability to the border risk of the people living in the border. Border people have been waiting for this road for a long time and I appeal that this road be constructed at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri B. Vinod Kumar—not present.

(ix) **Need to take concrete measures to solve the problem of increasing unemployment in State of Assam**

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Sir, the ever-growing unemployment problem in India is a serious national problem. The Central Government in consultation with the State Governments, must find out some ways and means to solve the problem. The State of Assam with its 18 lakhs of educated unemployed youth is also passing through a very difficult time. It is known to everybody that the State is suffering from insurgency problem. It is also reported that a sizeable number of educated unemployed youth, due to poverty and lack of jobs have been gradually losing their faith in the democratic system. So, some urgent measures must be taken to keep up the spirit of nationalism in the minds of the youth of Assam and the North-East. I request the hon. Prime Minister to take the following measures for solving the problem of educated unemployed youth of Assam and the North-East:

- * To ensure 100 percent job reservation in Grade C and D posts to the local unemployed youth who are born and brought up in Assam irrespective of caste, creed and religion in all the Central Government establishments including the Railways.

- * To give a special package with strong financial assistance to drive employment generation in the region.
- * To immediately fill up the posts lying vacant due to backlog.
- * The local natural resources available in the State should be processed within the State of Assam to create more and more job opportunities to the youth.
- * The finished products of Assam and the North-East in agriculture and handloom sector should be provided the national and international market for the producers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No running commentary, please.

...(Interruptions)

14.46 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Internal Security in the Country

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion under rule 193 regarding matters relating to internal security in the country.

Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Ferozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing internal security of the country under Rule 193. The country is facing a severe crisis. Pakistan sponsored terrorism, activities of extremist organisations in north eastern States and increasing naxalism in the country, are the three major problems in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House has discussed the problem of Kashmir several times. I have the figures as to how many terrorists,, how many soldiers and how many civilians were killed in a year. But I do not want to go into it. It is a fact that infiltration is still taking place in our country. We have withdrawn our army from the border quite recently. The Government might be having some definite information regarding the situation prevailing there which has probably necessitated withdrawal of army from there. But the daughter in law of Mehmood Butt

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

has stated quite recently that terrorists are being trained at a large scale in Pakistan occupied Kashmir even now. Above all a statement of General Viz was published in newspapers a few days ago which states that infiltration is on the rise. In such a situation your decision to withdraw the forces from the border must be reviewed.

It is a strange situation that we are continuously holding talks with Pakistan and making every effort to reduce tension but I do not know why the Government have failed in mounting desired psychological impact over Pakistan in respect of infiltrators. The Government should look into this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir my other colleagues would also raise their issues. In North Eastern States, particularly Assam is also posing problems. Manipur is also among the north eastern States where situation has deteriorated over the years. Manipur is a border State. Its borders touch Myanmar. Earlier it was a kingdom which merged into the Indian Union in 1949. 18 to 30 extremist organisations are active in this State. It is a fact that Manipur constitutes a part of our cultural heritage and we are proud of it. It should be considered as to why the situation has deteriorated over there, but majority of people over there are peace loving. Maithi Community constitutes 70 percent of its population and they are peaceful by nature. The Naga and Kuki community constitute the rest 30 percent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was much tension there during July and August. It was stated that misbehaviour of our security forces with a lady named Manorama was the reason behind it. It was alleged that she was raped and then killed. An Act of 1958 is in force there which was amended in 1972. It is true that at times we are compelled to use forces the situation but it is also true that when security forces are given much more power, it is often misused, while vesting power with security forces, it should be ensured that it is not misused. Helplessness, desperation, poverty and unemployment among the people are the factors which have deteriorated the situation in Manipur which should not be ignored. The educated boys and girls have no jobs there. When we discuss the problems of the whole country, we find that helplessness, desperation, poverty and starvation have created such a situation wherein a common man is being compelled to adopt violent ways of life. I believe that when the Government would consider in this regard, it would certainly take into account all those factors due to which such a situation has arisen in

Manipur. There was a demand to open Kangla fort for the public which was occupied by the forces. That fort was opened for public which sent a good message to the public. The people residing there have made complaints that the Government's talks of packages in the budget and schemes but they remain in budget and schemes only and are never implemented. Another important issue is that their agro-based traditional occupations have gone into the hands of outside people. The local people should be protected therefrom. I would like the Government to consider it seriously.

Today, another serious problem before the country is naxalism which is on increase day by day. There are 150 such railway stations in Bihar and Jharkhand which are in the grip of naxalism. Till now, only 11 States were naxalite affected. It was confined to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Maharashtra but now the ambit of naxalite affected States is increasing. The Government itself accepts that Uttaranchal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka too are affected by terrorism now. An incident which occurred quite recently in Uttar Pradesh clearly indicates that naxalism is increasing.

The World Food and Agricultural Organisation has stated that the number of people dying due to starvation would be 18 million during the next 5 years.

The figure is 200-222 lakh for India. There are more than 525 districts in our country out of which 220 districts have witnessed incidents of violence, 64 thousand persons have been killed by naxalite during the last two decades. In October 2003, 55 districts were naxalite affected which has increased to 154-156 in 2004. I have gone through all the questions and replies whenever naxalism has been discussed in the House. The Government of India passes the buck to State Government saying that it is a State subject and the Centre has issued guidelines. The maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the States.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say through you that naxalism is not a State subject. We have to think as to why do people resort to violence? When people do not get job even after acquiring several degrees, then they resort to violence. Unemployment, helplessness, regional imbalance and lack of development and denial of justice—these are the factors which compel people to adopt violence as a way of life. It is unfortunate and a matter of concern that people have lost their confidence in the system. People tend to feel that the poor are being denied justice, justice is being sold.

Common man is not getting his due. These are the reasons due to which a peace loving person has to take to guns. It is true that to maintain law and order is the responsibility of the State Government concerned but we will have to find out the root cause of the problem. We have to find its solution. Hence we have to consider it seriously. It is not only a State subject but it concerns the entire nation. It is the responsibility of the Government of India to ensure that the unity of the country is maintained and see that there is no tension in the name of caste, language, religion and regional imbalance. That is why it is not proper to set aside the problem of naxalism by calling it a State subject and the Government should fulfil its duty.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the modernisation of police has been discussed several times to combat the tension whenever it arises in the country. The set up of the police organisation is that of the British era even today. Even today, it is being run with the same attitude and thinking. The Britishers had set up the police force to rule over us. I feel that there is a need to make changes in the police organisation. A conference of Chief Secretaries of States and Director Generals of police was held on 5th October 2001. A similar conference of Chief Ministers was held on 17th November, 2001. The Chief Ministers of all the States except those of Goa and Meghalaya took part in it. After that, it was decided by the Government of India that one thousand crore rupees would be given for the modernisation of the police force after consulting the States. That amount is lying with the Government. Now, it has been decided that State Government and the Union Government would share 50-50 percent for the modernisation of police force.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of the amount of rupees one thousand crore, 71.81 percent amount was spent during 2000-2001 and only 43.87 percent amount was spent during the year 2001-2002. It was stated that the financial condition of the States is not sound and they are not in a position to bear this expenditure. The modernisation of police force would have included acquiring sophisticated weapons, improvement in communication equipments, possessing better vehicles and computers etc. for the police force. The Union Government was planning to formulate an action plan for the modernisation of police force. Now, due to financial constraints of the States, these schemes are lying in abeyance. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister that we have got the recommendations of National Police

Commission, Dharmvirji Commission, Commission and Padmnabhan Committee etc. for the modernisation of police force. We should take the recommendations of these various commissions and committees into consideration when we take up the work of modernising the police force because the Indian police does not stand anywhere in comparison with the police forces of other developing countries. Therefore, I request to take the recommendations of various committees and commission constituted on various occasions into consideration.

Hon'ble Home Minister, last month live shells and bombs were found at various places of the country. They were imported in the country. This is enough to reveal the functioning of our security and intelligence agencies. These are the lapses in our security arrangements and we need to pay attention towards this aspect.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a statement of Shri-K.P.S. Gill published recently wherein he stated that we have to adopt a comprehensive policy covering economic policy, administrative reforms, security arrangements, foreign policy, safety of the common man and economic development to wipe out terrorism. I would like to submit that helplessness, desperation, poverty and unemployment are the root cause of separatist movements and increasing violence in the country. The number of incidents of violence might be reduced by suppression and stringent action on the part of the Government but this problem cannot be solved unless and until there is systematic development in the country and we pay attention towards the upliftment of neglected regions. I would like to urge very humbly that naxalists do not belong to the rich class, they are not related to creamy families. They are the tribal youth and belong to deprived areas. They have suffered starvation and unemployment. They take to the path of separatist movement when they feel that the law of the land is not protecting them and the constitution of the country is not doing justice with them. The situation of the country is so bad just because of these things. I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister that these problems can not be solved through suppressive or other measures. If you want to solve these problems, you will have to pay heed to its root causes.

These problems can be solved only if those regions are strengthened economically, educated persons are offered employment and neglected regions are developed. It is a vast country and people of various castes and religions live here. I do not want to go into the aspect of federal structure and about the subject of either of a

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

State or of the Union, I only want to say that it is the responsibility of the Government of India to strengthen the unity of India and ensure that there are no separatist tendencies in the country and the Government should work towards this direction. I believe that the Government of India would take some positive steps after today's discussion and we would be able to control terrorism particularly naxalism in the country.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today on 13th December we are discussing the internal security of the country in the House. We have paid our homage to the soldiers who laid their lives in trying to save the Parliament when it was attacked on 13th December.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is worst affected by terrorism and no such danger was felt earlier in respect of international security as the country is witnessing today. Many issues have been raised today.

15.07 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Jammu-Kashmir is in the grip of terrorism. Situation is quite explosive in north-east, naxalite violence is engulfing the entire country and all the seven States of north east which are the most beautiful regions of the world, are in the grip of terrorism. ISI camps are being run there and madarsas are mushrooming at several places which are engaged in inciting fundamentalism. These are the dangers and I am not saying that UPA Government which came to power only 7 months ago could have wiped out all these dangers and this is also not my contention that these dangers have raised their heads during these seven months and were not present earlier. But I would certainly say that the way UPA Government is going and doing vote bank politics and the steps being taken by them to garner Muslim votes by pacifying people of fundamentalistic view are totally wrong...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You will have ample opportunity to reply. Please let us have a structured discussion. You will have to have patience to listen to others views. You could convert them with all the force when you get a chance.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the Government is kneeling down before terrorism and the steps which are being taken would encourage terrorism and dangers to our internal security instead of wiping them out. I feel that their approach is wrong. These measures are looking pleasant but they would lead to destruction.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, I would like to mention the problem of infiltration from Bangladesh which has been raised here several times. Several statements have been made about infiltration from Bangladesh. Shivraj Patilji has also made a statement. He is a very capable Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the then Governor of Assam and presently the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir Lt. General (Retired) S.K. Sinha wrote a letter few years back to the President. He is a very reliable person of this Government that is why he has been appointed the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. That was a very lengthy letter and I don't want to refer to all the points of that letter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): You are explaining excellently but I want to say one thing that letter written by Governor to the President, by Minister to another or talks held between two ministers or between Chief Ministers or Governors, all come under the Privilege and we do not present these matters in the House...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, it is now on the website. It is a thing which is on the website.

[*Translation*]

The complete details is given on a website and the source of information is a public document. Nothing has been hidden

[*English*]

it is an open letter. It is written there like this:

"The unabated influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh to Assam and the consequent perceptible change in the demographic pattern of the State has been a matter of grave concern".

MR. SPEAKER: On your statement that it is on the internet, I am allowing you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Even if it is there on the website, it is a breach of privilege....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra, you can refer to the substance instead of reading verbatim. You are able to do that. You can make paraphrasing instead of reading it word by word.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been mentioned that most of the political parties are underestimating as to how this act is demographically changing the districts of Assam, Bengal and a number of districts of Bihar, along the border of Bengal, complete details have been given. Various apprehensions and development of the situation arising out of these changes have also been mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rajeshwar Rao has written four articles in the Hindustan Times also. The Government has recently made him Governor of Uttar Pradesh. He has written four articles and in those articles he has also mentioned that a conspiracy is being hatched to form third Islamic country besides Pakistan and Bangladesh, which is available with me. The apprehension expressed by Shri Rajeshwar Rao....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give the details of the population of 1991-2001. In Dhubari 29.5% of population are of Muslims 7.1% are non Muslim, in Golpara 31.7% of population are non Muslims 14.4 are Muslims in Hailakandi 27.2% are non Muslims 13.3% are Muslims, in Karimganj 29.4% are non Muslims 14.5% are Muslims, in Kachar 24.6% are Muslims and 16% are non Muslims. If they have not migrated from Bangladesh then from where have they come here? There has been phenomenal change in the population residing in the various districts of Assam bordering Bangladesh. This change is just due to the unabated influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides, there are four more areas of Assam and they are—Barpeta, Navgaon, Marigaon and Darang. I want to present the data of the region also in this House. I do not feel the need of reading out everything.

[*English*]

Muslim as a percentage of the total population in the district of Assam.

[*Translation*]

I want to inform you about the increase in these areas. In Dhubari it has increased from 70.4% to 74.3%, in Golpara from 50.2 to 53.6, in Hailakandi from 54.8 to 57.6%, that means there is an increase of 4% in all these places. This data is regarding the various districts of Assam. Similar changes were also noticed in the various districts of West Bengal bordering Bangladesh between the period 1991-2000 and for such changes Shri Pranabji and Budhadev Bhattacharyaji have expressed their concern. The percentage of population of Muslims and non Muslims in the district of West Bengal bordering Bangladesh are as follows in South 24 pargana, Muslim population was 34.2% non Muslim population was 11.5% in North 24 Pargana 23% were non Muslim, 22.6 were Muslims, in Nadia 21.9% are Muslims 18.8% are non Muslims. In Murshidabad 28.4% are non Muslims 16.4% are Muslims. There is difference of 12% in all the Districts.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I am giving all the data just because this data has been given by Sh. Jaiswal in reply to a question. He has given the figures of Bangladeshis infiltrated to India. He told that 1,20,53,950 Bangladeshis have infiltrated to India. On one side Tarun Gogoi gave a statement stating that the data is not correct. Bangladesh can not infiltrate in Assam. On the other side Shri Jaiswalji gave this statement that this data is based on the information gathered through local sources and as such they cannot be proved. Can Parliament be taken for a ride. My point is can a question be replied in such a way where the facts are based on the information gathered through local resources. They have tried to ease the threat, because they know that the Bangladeshis are their vote bank and they can not displease them, if they do, their Government might fall, that is why in order to maintain their vote banks they said there is no Bangladeshi infiltration there.

Recently there was a direction of the Supreme Court of India. They have issued a notice to the Government of India also. The direction of the Supreme Court prior to this direction along with the notice has been published in the Statesman newspaper, which is as follows:

[*English*]

"The Supreme Court asked the Centre and four States, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya to explain within four weeks the steps taken to stem the flow of Bangladeshi migrants into the country. They have also been asked to file a status report on

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

the fencing of Bangladesh border. The Court passed the order after the Centre admitted that the population of Bangladeshi migrants has risen from one crore to nearly two crores in the last few years".

[Translation]

This is the order of the High Court and it reads:

[English]

"On September 24, the High Court has directed the Delhi Police and other authorities to take steps as per the action plan and submit a monthly progress report in the Court. It has also told the authorities to identify such illegal migrants totalling around 13 lakhs who had earlier been allotted alternative residential plots under welfare schemes for slum dwellers. The court also issued notice to the Government on an application seeking a probe on reports of illegal Bangladeshi and Pakistani migrants joining the army".

[Translation]

There are the decisions of the High Court and Supreme Court. This data is not mine. High Court has also directed the concerned authorities of Delhi to deport 200 Bangladeshi out of Delhi. There are about 13 lakh illegal Bangladeshi migrants. It is a big conspiracy and the day they will have majority, there would be a demand for the formation of another Bangladesh. It is a great threat to our internal security. But the way it is being ignored or as is often said that 'No-no they are just coming for employment or there is no infiltration such statements whether by Shri Tarun Gogoi or any other person, are very dangerous, that is why I have said that instead of adopting such attitude try to follow the directions of the Supreme Court and the High Court. Do not try to prove that the situation is under our control or there is no threat to the security of the country.

As has been said that the Government have been spending crores of rupees to control the population but how can you check the population when there is an unabated inflow of Bangladeshis in our country. Although we are trying to control our population but there is no restriction on the infiltration of Bangladeshis." Hum do humare do par Bangladesh se aane do" so we have to take this problem seriously and try to check the unabated inflow of illegal Bangladeshi migrants and we must try to concentrate more on our people. There are about 30-35% of people who are living below the poverty line,

they should be given employment. There is one more problem of Bangladeshis and that is once they migrate to our country they indulge in espionage or involve themselves in the I.S.I. activities, which is a very big threat to our country's security. That is why I feel that the required attention is not being paid in this regard.

My another point is regarding Jammu and Kashmir. I do not want to place more data because the data given by Shri Pranab Mukharjee and Patil Saheb is differing. That day Shri Shivraj Patil presented a very rosy picture of Jammu and Kashmir but on the very next day Shri Mukherjee Saheb agreed that there has been an increase in the infiltration these days, particularly in the month of November. He has also agreed that there are around 67 training camps in Pakistan and Pakistan has not closed these camps. He has agreed to this fact that Pakistan is continuing to help them. It is not necessary to read out how many people have died, how many policemen have died, how many army men have died these figures are given in the newspaper. But the statements given few days back are objectionable. I want to refer to them here. The first statement was of the Prime Minister, which was modified later on by him. It was said.

[English]

All options are open.

[Translation]

This was a dangerous statement. In the statement 'all options are open' everything is covered. Jammu and Kashmir is also covered in this, similarly its segregation also covered in this statement. I do not know, how this statement has come from the Prime Minister. This statement could mean freedom or otherwise every thing. But the moment he realized he modified his statement saying that he is talking about bringing changes in the international borders. There is no such right available to the Prime Minister is constitution no one has the right to hand over an inch of land. But this kind of statement was given. Later on one more statement came that Shri Musharfi has given a statement in which he has said that seven separate regions may be formed and he will have discussion on each of these seven regions. Our Government gave a statement that he has given this statement during the Roja Iftar party, but if they are really serious then we are ready to consider? Whether Jammu and Kashmir will be divided into 7 regions? Some region has Muslim majority and other have Hindu majority. In

Jammu there is the majority of Hindu, in Laddakh it is Buddhist and in valley it is Muslim majority...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Prof. Malhotra will you yield for a minute?

[*Translation*]

Whatever is being referred is not based on facts. The statement given by Shri Pranab Mukherjee in Rajya Sabha was that there was not much difference in the months of September and October. There were more incidents of infiltration in the month of October than in the month of September. You are saying that there was a difference in the statement given by the Home Ministry and Defence Ministry. It is not correct. Prime Minister had said that he is ready to talk on any matter. You are telling we are taking some kind of decision. This is also wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)

Thirdly you are telling that we are going to consider the statement of Shri Musharraf. You may say anything. You may say that I have been asked to comment on Shri Musharraf's statement and we may say, how can he comment ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can give answer when you reply to the debate.

Prof. Malhotra, subject to that, you speak.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: His statement, the statement of Shri Mukherjee and the Prime Minister are different in case of Manipur and in case of Jammu and Kashmir it was different.

[*English*]

We will place all the facts before you.

[*Translation*]

That we cannot divide it in seven regions. In Jammu and Kashmir there is Muslim majority that is why we cannot consider it separately. There is a unanimous resolution of both the Houses of the Parliament regrading Jammu and Kashmir.

[*English*]

Each one of us is bound by that.

[*Translation*]

We can not go back from the resolution passed in Parliament. We cannot violate Constitution. We cannot move beyond the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir who has given the permission. If you send us this proposal formally we will consider it. How can Jammu and the valley be considered separately I have referred to all the three points.

I want to refer to one more point. But Shivraji will stand immediately and say that it does not mean that. There is a statement of Minister of the Government of India who has on record said that in the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir.

[*English*]

Sky is the limit...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

This statement from a Minister of Govt. of India is on record. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is the statement of which Minister?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: This is the statement of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Natwar Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

On this very point, I am prepared.

[*Translation*]

If I prove here that this is his statement then will you apologise in this House? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Of course I will apologise. This is a separate issue but you will ultimately face privilege. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Otherwise, I will come and apologise. He said that sky is the limit as far as autonomy is concerned.

[Translation]

Jammu is not demanding autonomy...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he would speak very aggressively in the House. You accept that.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Jammu is not demanding autonomy, Ladakh is not demanding autonomy, only Kashmir Valley is demanding autonomy. What does 'sky is the limit' mean in the context of Kashmir Valley's autonomy? You say sky is the limit only because there is Muslim majority. If 13 crore Muslims can live comfortably in India then why can not 40 lakh Muslims of Kashmir Valley live in India? why do they need autonomy? Why do you say sky is the limit for them? Is it just because it's a question of principle of two nations and that Hindus and Muslims are different communities and have their own different interests? You want to surrender to it for this principle. You say that you will give more autonomy to Kashmir Valley if needed by it. What is so special about Kashmir Valley that you will not give autonomy to Punjab, Delhi or Maharashtra? It's just because there is Muslim majority. Just because there is Muslim majority you will say that wherever there is Muslim majority, you will consider it separately for them. All I want to say is that this kind of thinking is totally wrong and very dangerous for the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take you seat. He will reply to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The fourth thing, which I consider highly objectionable, is again Shri Shivraj Patil Ji's statement only. While answering a question Shri Shivraj Patil Ji has said that we should consider the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir as brothers. If you allow, I can read this too, otherwise you will ask who has said this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, I had said this. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I want to read out three-four things*(Interruptions)*

[English]

"Five of a family massacred in Rajouri". A retired soldier and four of his family members, including a three-year old child and two women were shot dead by terrorists of Lashkar-e-Toiba outfit in Rajouri district today. ...*(Interruptions)*

Shehnaz kept crying while the Jehadis kept fulfilling there lust. The terrorists kept pinching Shehnaz's body shivering from fear for the whole night. She kept on crying and begged for mercy. She begged for mercy in the name of humanity and Islam, still the Jehadis did not spare her. I do not want to read those words that they kept burning her with cigarettes. She was beaten with iron rods after the rape and was murdered by slitting her throat because her husband and the father-in-law had declared fight against the war for freedom. it's a long description. The nose, ears, tongue of the women were ripped off by the terrorists. All these, about whom I am reading, are Muslims. Lashkar-e-toiba terrorists had killed 40 person of one family only, murdered one thousand women and 80,000 persons and you say that we consider them as brothers. These are the people whom you consider brothers and what action will you take against them if you consider them as brothers? These terrorists, cruel murderers, rapists of jehadi mentality are not some misguided people rather they have come here fully motivated. You say, and that too on record that we consider them as brothers. And then you say that yes, I had said so. Can such kind of people be our brothers? If they are our brothers and all the human rights activists in the country speak of their rights then don't the people who are being killed have any human right? Do the sisters, who are raped, whose limbs are chopped off, hearts are removed from the bodies, who are killed by slitting throats and drowning so that they should not speak in any way like this about Pakistan, have not got any human right? How can we consider them as brothers. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should avoid such descriptions.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Betia): Mr. Speaker, I also have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Raghunath Jha Ji, your name is in the list. You can speak on your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Order in the House, please.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Such incidents took place earlier also but no Home Minister had said that we are considering them as brothers and, therefore, we should provide them employment. Can such people change themselves by providing them employment. We can never remove terrorism or the dangers to the country by considering them as brothers like this. That is why I said that they have made five lakh Pandits refugees and they are working here under a conspiracy. I have seen the statement of Pranab Das.

[English]

It is a proxy war.

[Translation]

How can such people be our brothers who are fighting a proxy war? The greatest danger to the country is from this mentality that we should consider these people as brothers who are doing such crimes.

I have said many things about the naxalite violence. I would only say this much regarding naxalite violence that there too Shivraj ji had made a statement that.

[English]

They are our children.

[Translation]

This incident of naxalite violence took place in Uttar Pradesh. A witness told that 31 PAC personnel were travelling when their vehicle was blown up. And that witness said that they were around 100-150 when he saw them there. Nobody had died among them. Not a single death had occurred but they started running after seeing this and after that Naxalite people-brought together all the injured people and killed them by pumping bullets in their heads. These people have their own commitment and this action is taken accordingly. And from where did this activity begin? This began in Nepal and is now spreading in the whole country. It is spreading to all the districts but how are we tackling it?

Most significantly, he spoke in Andhra that a compromise agreement should be reached upon with them whether they surrender arms or not that there should be talks with them. They may come forward for talks carrying their arms without surrendering them. And they exhibited their arms there and you are telling the whole country to follow Andhra. Special powers should be taken back. This way, these people get more motivation, their resources increase and they receive more funding whether through ISI or others. That is why the Naxalites should be given more employment so that they are not misled but they should not be invited with arms and Naxalite violence should be controlled and they should not be given open permission to keep arms and special powers too should be taken off. And like he told in

[English]

South Asia Intelligence Review Vol. III, No. 19.

[Translation]

He held that during last year in November

[English]

"Total, the dramatic expansion of Naxalite activities from just 55 districts across nine States in the country in November 2003 to as many as 156 districts in 13 States by September 2004".

[Translation]

There were only 55 districts under their influence earlier but now 156 districts have come under their influence in one year due to your policies. So, other remaining districts should also come under their gradual influence and the Naxalite violence should keep on rising in the country. What situation will be created in the country by this? That is why I have said that this chosen path is not the right one.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after Naxalite violence I would like to make a mention or two, especially regarding the Madarasas. Efforts are begin made to teach physics, chemistry and other subjects in the Madarasas. No such environment should be created there which should indicate that something wrong is happening there. The Government has set-up a Task Force which has submitted its report and that must be with the hon'ble Home Minister too. I would like to quote few facts from this report. The public report of the Task Force says:-

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

[English]

"In several cases, considerable foreign funds have become available to these institutions through non-banking institutions. Efforts at Arabicization of Muslims and their education is a matter of concern which should not be dismissed light-heartedly. Bringing the educational curriculum of *madrasas* into the mainstream by the inclusion of subjects such as physics, chemistry, mathematics, information technology and so on is major challenge which must be accepted in the long term interest of the country.

In *maktabs* and *madrasas*, young students are taught Urdu, Arabic and even Persian languages and imparted instruction in the teachings of Islam. Focus is on traditional religious teaching, and modern subjects are not there.

There has been mushrooming and visible growth of mosques and *madrasas* all along our international borders. The intriguing thing is that these have come up where there is a very small or no population of the minority community..." *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I have to object to this. He is quoting from something. He has to authenticate it and put on the Table of House...*(Interruptions)* Anything which is quoted has to be authenticated. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I will do it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has agreed.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, the Task Force has proceeded to provide specific figures about the way etc. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whose Task Force?

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It was set up after the Kargil war by the Government of India.

[English]

It further says:

"On the Indo-Bangladesh border, growth of *madrasas*/mosques is taking place along with a shift in demographic composition due to illegal immigration

of a large number of people from Bangladesh into the border districts in India. Increasing crowding out of economic opportunities for the local population and the shift towards Islamization..."

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): Sir, he is reading out the Report of the Task Force constituted by the Home Ministry. The Members are not privy to that Report. If he, as a special Member, is having this Report, he should place it with his authentication. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has already undertaken to do that, Mr. Salim.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am placing that much portion which I have read.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I have to submit one thing. After the Kargil war, a Committee was constituted to look into the causes, and the Report was given by Shri Subramanian. That Report was examined by a Group of Ministers, and this Group of Ministers had constituted some Task Force and they had examined it. The Report given by the Task Force to the Government of India is a secret document. That is number one.

Secondly, what has been stated by the Ministers in the Group of Ministers is not secret but this Report is secret. Moreover, whether this forms part of that Report or not, one does not know. That is, why, he has to authenticate it also....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The objection that is being raised here, I am saying from my side that these *Madrasas*, though it has been said in the Government data. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You just tell the gist and authenticate it.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, *Madrasas* in some places are reported. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to apply your judgment also, Prof. Malhotra. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of all the *Madrasas* is like this.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly authenticate it. Otherwise, it will be deleted.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: We all want that good education should be provided to children in all the *Madrasas*. We have no objection to that. But the Government should take into all the facts if it is said about some *Madrasa* that no investigation should be made if something wrong is taking place there and it should not be observed if the ISI is making its base there and misleading the people.

I would like to state a few more things. Whatever Pranab Saheb said today about America, is true. The American stand on terrorism in India is totally regrettable because America has declared itself to be the leader, the champion of war against terrorism in the world. This claim is also being proved to be wrong and has been reduced to mere rhetoric statement. It is a kind of pretence because providing F-16 planes and billions of rupees in aid to Pakistan proves its claim to be wrong. The massive aid to Pakistan to spread terrorism in India through ISI is dangerous for the internal security of this country.

All the money and arms being given to them will be used against us. America has different standards for the part of Jammu and Kashmir falling along Pakistan, and for the part on our side. We want to condemn this. America is helping Pakistan to promote terrorism in India and it is a very serious and regrettable issue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, POTA has been repealed here but I do not want to go into that debate. Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the countries in the world are enacting laws to tackle terrorism while India is the first country which is repealing POTA. You had gone to UNO and had promised them. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been discussed fully.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I know that.

[*Translation*]

I know Sir, ...(*Interruptions*) They are destroying the country and we can't even raise this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: POTA issue does not exist now. ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That will be deleted.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: The speech of anybody who is speaking without my permission will be deleted.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Whether it is SAARC or any other conference in the world, everywhere we exhort upon people to join us in fight against terrorism and that we should all try to check terrorism, while we repeal a law like POTA in our own country. We invite Bangladesh and they try to cover the activities. ...(*Interruptions*) of ISI. Mr. Speaker, Sir then how can the stand differentiated from having the Jaichand or Mir Jafar like attitude or following the quizlings. ...(*Interruptions*). The internal security of the country will be endangered if you will have this kind of attitude. We want to warn you not to follow this path as it will destroy the country. The future generations will not forgive you, if such a thing happens. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): Sir, I begin by inviting the attention of the House to this very day three years ago to which hon. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra had made a reference when 13 of our valiant security personnel of Parliament laid down their lives. They protected the House. They protected the symbol of democracy in this country. So, I begin by paying my homage to them, and I am sure the House will join me in paying the homage.

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already done it in the morning.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Sir, I am new to this House, but we have been watching how the political parties have functioned and how their Members in the House have functioned, and I am amazed both outside and now here itself.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Vijay Kumar Malhotra Ji has said that the demographic situation has changed in the districts of Assam and Bengal. It was said that it happened in the last 7 months. This did not happen in the last 7 months but in the last 10 years out of which you were in power for 6 years. Fencing the border is the most effective method of checking illegal migration. You should put fences in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. There is fencing in Kashmir and as a result intrusion at the Indo-Pak border has become negligible. I want to ask why you have not put the fences along the Bangladesh border? It is being discussed for the last 6 years. This discussion was first raised in 1998 and it was said that fencing will be put up there. An agency was employed and a survey was conducted. An estimate was made and it was agreed upon to put up the fencing.

As far as I remember, fencing was said to be done by May or July, 2003 but this date has now been deferred till December, 2004. The present Government has taken the initiative in putting up the fencing and a date has been agreed to in this regard. It will be quite an achievement in itself if we can obey this. This will help in dealing effectively with infiltration and illegal migration.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Malhotraji raised a question on POTA. POTA has been discussed here but I also wanted to speak on this subject. Since Shri Malhotraji has raised the point, I think its clarification is necessary. I belong to such a background that I can understand the question of POTA very well.

[English]

Let us not forget that it was the Congress Government in 1985 which first thought of a special law to combat terrorism and it brought in TADA. TADA was brought into force in 1985. It was expected that it would be of great help to us in combating terrorism but in ten

years' time two things happened. TADA was not able to prevent the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Even though TADA had lapsed, its effect had been felt all over the country and especially in Punjab, where the then Chief Minister of Punjab was also assassinated. It was not because TADA was ineffective or it just had no teeth. It had to be implemented on the ground by security enforcement agencies, that is to say, the police and other paramilitary forces. If they were not doing their job, TADA or any such law would not be effective. More important is the question of its misuse. It is because of its misuse that the Congress Government had at that time in 1995 allowed TADA to lapse and did not renew the special law. It was at that time that those of our friends who are sitting on the opposite side were criticising the misuse.

When they came into Government, they brought in a special law. Now, we are being consistent in our approach. We said that this special law was not necessary and it would be misused as was done to TADA. We repealed POTA and instead brought in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill. Let us now see how this led to a dilution.

There were three main provisions in POTA which were supposed to be of great use to the law enforcing authorities. The first one was the arrest and remand of people in judicial or police custody. The second was the question of keeping a person in police custody for a certain period of time to enable the person's interrogation. The third was the question of interception of messages. I must clarify that the new amendment has made it clear that the three major provisions of POTA have been retained, which relate to financing of terrorist organizations which are involved in terrorist activities.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: It is all the same.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: The provisions, which was being misused by the police, has been deleted. I can say with certainty that if an accused did not reveal everything even after sending him in Police remand for 14 days, then it is almost impossible to make him to reveal even after keeping him in remand for thirty, sixty or ninety days. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): When the hon. Member was in police, did he misuse it?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please. He does not yield...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: When I was in Police and had it been misused, the hon. Member would have got it or hon. Malhotraji would have got it immediately. But there had been no misuse. It is Gujarat, where it was misused the most. I will speak on that later on.

[*English*]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): What is the necessity of. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yielded. Nothing is being recorded. Do not get upset. We cannot change anybody's habit so easily.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Repeal does not mean dilution of the law to deal with terrorism. ...(*Interruptions*) Repeal does not mean dilution in the attitude towards terrorism. In that, we remain as steadfast and as strong as ever and it will be seen as to how the new law, the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act is going to be utilised and it will not be in any way less effective than POTA. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: So, it....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not to be recorded. He has not yielded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: The POTA was draconian. POTA's provisions have been removed and only the normal law will now be utilised. This is a very fine distinction and I am sure you will be able to understand it, if you were able to understand the law. ...(*Interruptions*)

Now, I come to the problems and the major threat facing the internal security. Much has been said about that, so I need not repeat that. I would like to place before this House and invite the kind attention of the

hon. Minister of Home Affairs to certain suggestions on how to go about dealing with these problems.

First of all, as terrorism is concerned—and I am going to deal with some specifics, with your permission, Sir,—it is necessary to draw up some kind of an operational plan of action. Unless you do that, our effort to deal with terrorism in an effective manner will not prove successful at all. We need to have a long-term perspective plan and we should have some kind of a strategy, and for this a few components will be something like this:

- (a) Area-specific annual plans will have to be made to counter terrorists groups active in a specific area;
- (b) There has to be a policy of conviction in areas where terrorists are thin on the ground and the network is relatively weak. They should be selected and through operations, they should be eliminated. Their presence should be totally eliminated from that area. Then, we should saturate this area with our own troops and with our own security forces to see that they do not come back again;
- (c) There has to be a great deal of coordination. The present degree of coordination between the Centre and the State Governments is not what it should be. This should be in respect of not only plans of action but also equipment, arms, ammunition, etc. But most importantly, there has to be a very facile system of exchange of intelligence. At present, one hears that there has been put in position some kind of an organisation which will aid and assist the exchange the transfer of intelligence. But until that is done, any plan of action will not be implemented effectively;
- (d) At the same time, we will have to take into account the fact that we have seen in various parts of this country a concerted attempt by Left Parties. Left Wing Extremism is spreading and it has spread from Maharashtra right through Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and into Nepal. In July, 2001, a special organisation was floated. The coordination Committee of Marxist parties and their organisations. It is an umbrella organisation which is overseeing coordination between all those different Left Wing Extremists Groups which have been active in these States—Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Nikhil Kumar]

The whole idea is that they have built up links from one end of this country to another and they want to convert it into some kind of a combat revolutionary zone. This is an ideological movement and it cannot be countered as a mere law and order problem. There are socio-economic factors which have led to the rapid rise of Left-wing extremism because every possible action has been taken by the law-enforcing authorities to combat them. But they have failed. On the other hand, this whole movement has been increasing. It has been spreading all over. The most menacing development is that it has linked up with a new organisation called Kamtapuri Liberation Organisation in North Bengal. This link-up is further made more menacing by the link-up with the Maoists in Nepal. My request to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is this: it is all very nice to enter into a dialogue with the Left-wing extremists in Andhra Pradesh. But that they may not alone be the answer. First of all, this is not something that is confined to Andhra Pradesh. It is one single movement and it has leaders spread all over the country. There has to be one single coordinated approach. If there has to be a dialogue, it should be a dialogue to cover all the States which are affected.

Secondly, you must think in terms of socio-economic reforms. I come from a district and my constituency is covered by a district which is affected by Left-wing extremism. Not only my district but the whole region of South Central Bihar is affected by Left-wing extremism. We have also seen that this movement is now spreading into other parts of Bihar. I have seen that myself that there is need for socio-economic reforms in these areas.

I read in the paper that the Andhra Pradesh Government has decided to distribute one lakh acres of land in Andhra Pradesh. It is, perhaps, part of the strategy to give to the andless what they need and what is an important reason for their feeling upset with the Government and, therefore, they appear to be easy meat for the theories of the Left-wing extremists. This alone will not do. It will have to be a coordinated approach.

Some six years ago a coordination centre was set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It was expected that this centre would coordinate action in the policies between Centre and different States concerned. I do not know what has been the overall result of this coordination centre's activities. But if we go by the fact that this movement has spread, obviously this coordination centre has not been doing what it should have done or what was expected of it. I would, therefore, urge that this

coordination centre's overall perspective should change and it should have in its view the local problems and we should come out with solutions to the local problems especially those relating to land-holding particularly.

There is a new scheme that has been introduced which is called Food-for work scheme. Some 150 districts of this country have been chosen in which this scheme has to be implemented. I am sure the criteria followed for choosing these districts must have been very well thought out. But a good many districts which conform to the criteria have been excluded and it is these districts which are affected by Left wing extremism for the simple reason that people in these areas are below the poverty line, they have no access to any employment and until some arrangement is made for their employment, for them to be gainfully employed particularly, we will not be in a position to combat this movement. This movement has to be combated not only in an ideological basis but also through administrative and executive steps and developmental works.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, I will now come to the question of communal sentiments. There have been, in some recent years, much written about the threat to India's secular fabric by this communal movement. I would like to take you back to the year 1989 and a little before that when the movement of building of the temple at Ayodhya led to a countrywide agitation and in its wake came a great deal of bloodshed. If we fast forward this period from 1989 to last year or to last two or three years, we find that the insistence of religious fundamentalism has been the cause for this movement of communalism throughout the country.

I must, with due respect to all those who are seated opposite us, bring to the notice that whatever happened in Gujarat is a blot not only on the State itself but the whole country also. If I say this standing here, I might be taken as a person who is interested and is biased, but when the country's topmost court, the Supreme Court also has the same view to the extent that the cases that were registered in Gujarat and were tried in Gujarat, have now been ordered to be transferred out of that State and to be tried elsewhere, it should send a signal, message to the people that we need to treat this country as a country which has a great deal of importance attached to its secular fabric and if this is to be rent as under, then this country and its whole fabric will collapse.

[Translation]

Hon. Vijayji is not present at the moment. I wanted to tell him that he or his party used to say that "hum kasam Ram ki khate hain, Mandir wahin banayenge" I would like to ask them that why did they not construct the temple when they were in power? When I meet people, they told me that they took this pledge. ...*(Interruptions)* They have said that they would not construct the temple so far they are in power. ...*(Interruptions)* The question of constructing the temple. ...*(Interruptions)*

MOHD. SALIM (Calcutta-North West): The temple will be constructed there only.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take those things.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Yes, this can happen. ...*(Interruptions)* They swear in the name of Ram and say that as far as they are in power, the temple will not be constructed. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: If court did not permit, how can we construct by force...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Alright.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have allowed you one intervention, but it cannot go on.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: I am repeating the same slogan, not telling anything now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is very law-abiding. He has said that Supreme court has ordered. How could they construct it?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. I have endorsed your view.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: I have three small suggestions to make. First is about our border management. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: A very knowledgeable speech is being made.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Sir, we accept that illegal migration is a serious problem and it is important to check this, but this should be done through the management of our borders. I would recommend that our border-guarding forces should be given modern arms, ammunition and every possible equipment which is modern and sophisticated, like sensors and others things, which the latest scientific technology has given to us. It should be made available to them. This should be, I suppose, adequate to enable them to detect infiltrators and take action, both by day and by night. Our own DRDO is quite capable of producing this equipment, but if it takes time, then we should look around. I am aware that there is no dearth of such equipment in the world market. I am not suggesting any specific gadgets, but I am sure that the Government will apply itself and make the right choice.

I will emphasise the need for a fast-track procurement mechanism. Often there is much avoidable delay in the procurement process, and this does not serve our national interest.

Secondly, there is a standard strength fixed for all the Border Guarding Forces deployed on the borders. For each border, this strength has been fixed on the basis of a detailed survey, and research of the demographic complexion of the areas on either side of the border, and other problems. But large areas have been left uncovered, and this is one reason for having the problem of infiltration. I would say that this is because of the large areas, which have been left uncovered, for practical reasons.

The Border Guarding Forces have been withdrawn from the areas of their deployment, and posted elsewhere to look after the internal security duties. If they are to be diverted from their primary duty, then obviously, they will leave large chunks of areas uncovered, and it will help, assist, and aid illegal migration. I would recommend that our paramilitary forces or the Central Police Force, which have been raised for some specific purposes, should be returned to their primary duties, and should not be taken away and posted to do other duties, which are not covered in their primary duties. If it becomes necessary, then we should even raise additional forces, but the security forces should be posted at the places of their primary duty.

Thirdly, the surveillance along the border must be supplemented by fencing. I have mentioned it in the beginning, and I would like to repeat it, so that the hon. Minister may kindly give some thought to it. I am saying this because work on the fencing is not being done at a satisfactory pace. If it is to be completed at an early date, then attention will have to be paid to it by the Government.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Nikhil Kumar]

Fourthly, we have been discussing in this House, and even outside, and we have been paying attention to the border security, but we have not paid as much attention to our coastal security. My recommendation is twofold. Firstly, the responsibility for ensuring the security of the coastline, except the riverine belt, especially, along the Gujarat border with Pakistan, should rest with the State police. Secondly, modern watercrafts should be given to the forces guarding the coasts so that they are able to patrol the shallow waters. The Coast Guard and the Indian Navy should not be alone held responsible for this. They should be there to coordinate their efforts with the State police, which should be in-charge of the coastal security.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nikhil Kumar, I have given you more than 25 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are other very illustrious Members also, who would like to speak on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Hon. Ramji Lal Suman ji had talked a lot about police reform. ...(Interruptions)

(English)

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, it is his maiden speech in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, but it does not mean that it will be unending.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If the Congress Party is allowing all its time to him, then I am prepared to give him time to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nikhil Kumar, you are making very good suggestions.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Sir, I was submitting for the hon. Home Minister's consideration that advanced technologies are available to us now, and this should be made use of to equip our security forces to make them more effective. The latest laser-based techniques are now available in the world market like the digital imaging and identity kit, cellular telephone data analysis, forensic narco-analysis/truth serum analysis, etc. There is no dearth of these items of equipment. I am sure we would be able to access some of them, and acquire them to be given to the security forces, so that these forces get well equipped. They would become modern, and they will not have to resort to third degree methods. With the

assistance of these scientific techniques it will not be necessary to go in for the special law provisions, as was given in POTA. At the moment, the general laws will be adequate, and it should be adequately put to use.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. I compliment you on your very constructive speech.

Shri Md. Salim.

[Translation]

MD SALIM (Kolkata-North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, internal security is a very important issue and today, more or less almost all the countries of the world are facing this problem. It could be due to various reasons be it to political, communal, or related to apartheid, casteism or ethnicity, the internal security can be put on stake because of any such reasons. India is a vast country where people of different religions, languages and castes live together. We have been facing such problems for years because of its long and wide geographical areas.

The UPA Government has been formed keeping this challenge in view. This is the Government's responsibility to accept this challenge accordingly and solve it whether it related to J & K, North-Eastern States or in other parts of the country. It has also been stated just now, whether the challenge is in the name of naxalite extremism in Andhra Pradesh, PWG who after re-grouping and spill over in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand-Bihar border, Orissa border, Bengal, Jharkhand-Orissa border region, Nepal, the adjoining part of Uttar Pradesh, the part of Bihar, Northern Bengal. ...(Interruptions), has posed a problem. It also include Gujarat. Though it is a different problem. Creating communal tension there was very much a case of separatist act. We have witnessed that our internal security has been facing a larger challenge for the last two decades in view of increased tension perpetrated by political differences, religious fundamentalism and provoking and arousing passion in the minds of people by creating violence, animosity in them.

Just now, Shri Nikhil Kumar was speaking on the basis of his experience. Before joining politics, he was in Police Administration. I also heard Malhotraji. He was also speaking on the basis of his own experience. He has achievements in politics and was speaking on its basis. There is a problem in our country that every issue, whether it is an issue related to Assam, infiltration temple-mosque is seen with communal angle. These people don't want to see with open eyes. This problem is not confined

to any specific political party or country. The fundamentalist Jamat-e-Islami sitting in Pakistan, Jamat-e-Islami of J & K or the muslim fundamentalists or Hindu fundamentalist, they all see it as a Hindu-Muslim problem. We felt shame and regret when one of the senior parliamentarian in House was viewing the J & K issue as a Hindu-Muslim subject. These people are in fact encouraging the foreign elements who want to create disturbances in our country. The attitude is different but the philosophy is the same. This is a big danger to our country. Gujarat has played a very big role in UPA Government coming into power because the entire country was watching Gujarat. The people of this country saw how some people stirred passions in the civilized society under a conspiracy and fomented violence in peace loving Gujarat only to win elections and become MP or MLA.

In order to win more seats and form the Government, they use one neighbour against another. This is a dangerous trend. This is being noticed not only in our country but in Europe also. For example in Africa, they are using such political philosophy in their own way to reap the maximum advantages. In America, if they get support from church, they will capitalize that. Here, if one gets support from temple, one would capitalize that. Even in Pakistan & Bangladesh, they use mosque for their benefit. They will put on different masks and instigate the feelings of the people. The problem for us is that now this matter is no longer limited to the internal matter of the country. The matter involves promotion of terrorism and militancy from across the border. The matter of internationalism is running at international level. There is always a border, visa and passport for honest persons, but those, who have necessary resources and right connection can easily move with their agents and arsenals from one country to another after killing people at mass scale. Such people can exploit anyone. They observe this modus operandi. That is why this is a more bigger challenge for us. Being a leftist, I do not see it with religious angle nor with any particular ethnic angle nor with any myopic angle and nor I treat it as a law and order issue only. Our traditional law and order issue is such that the matter will resolve by simply increasing some police stations, police, force, equipments or enacting some more stringent laws. But after so many years of independence we have seen that no progress has been made. The country that was untouched in this matter so far is also witnessing it. This must be seen with broader perspective. If I say this, people will tell that he is a Marxist, that is why putting his point. Today, those who come out of service, as I have just listened Nikhil Kumar

ji, say it is simply not a matter of law and order. Shri N.N. Vohra is no marxist. He also said it when last Government was in power.

I would also come to the Vohra Committee Report on 'Criminalization of politicians'. That is also a big problem in view of internal security. I would like to quote Vohraji's speech. He delivered his speech in Rajinder Singh Memorial Lecture, Jammu. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will also attend your memorial speech. Recently you have also delivered a speech...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not bring the Speaker here.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Shri Vohraji has delivered his speech in Br. Rajender Singh Memorial Lecture, Jammu. I would speak on it to assess the people's point of view on this matter.

[English]

"Experience has shown that the lack of timely concern or failure to deal with the demands of the aggrieved elements invariably leads to enhanced estrangement and the later resorting to violence. When such situations get out of hand, the traditional approach is to deal with them merely as law and order problems. In many such cases, the disgruntled elements abetted and supported by adversary external agencies are easily persuaded to adopt the gun culture and when such developments take place, we see the beginning of militantcies and insurgencies. In this context, it is necessary to ensure that the coercive powers of the State are applied only after due deliberation. While dealing effectively with the rising disorder, the State must remain equally responsible for taking timely measures to identify and deal with the root causes of any situation which is likely to generate an internal security problem. The achievement of such an objective would call for timely and systematic attention in dealing with the socio-economic problems of the masses and also showing due concern for their political demands and aspirations".

[Translation]

As regards the discussion in the House recently, the UPA Government is aware of the problems pertaining to Kashmir or North-East be it related to the people's

[Md. Salim]

aspiration, the democratic aspirations and their demands about development or employment. I am not talking about taking care of these problems separately. It is not true that the development alone can solve all other issues, as some people say these regions and backward be it North-East, J & K, Andhra Pradesh or Naxalite affected areas.

The development rate of the backward people is so dismal that we cannot think of bringing them in the mainstream of life even in 2-4-5-10 years. They are being exploited. Some mis-perceptions are being made. There is a dis-information campaign as we see here in the House how it is distorted. There also exist such leaderships who have political aspirations, they have nothing to do with democracy, they just want to be a part of power, they exploit that and for that they distort, and even distort the history also. They even distort politics. After that we reach a situation which we are facing from Gujarat to North-East. That is why we need a comprehensive policy. It matters how we take care of every aspect of internal security. If we put aside one aspect, it will be like a blind person who touches an elephant and fails to decide which part is the tail, head or legs. Similarly, if we see Kashmir, we notice Muslims, see Assam and notice the infiltration from Bangladesh or see Nagaland and notice Christians and at some places see Buddhists only. In this way we will prove ourselves blind only.

That is why, I want that there should be a comprehensive policy. Not only I, but also the experts all over the world say this. We have talked a lot about national security during the past 6 years. Recently, when NDA Government was in power, national security was raised as a big issue. Take the issue of Bangladeshi infiltration, why should we see that as a Muslim and Hindu issue? It is the responsibility of the Nation to see if somebody from other countries come and settles in the country. Government is also responsible to check infiltrators, whether Hindu or Muslim, whether they come from the East or the West.

That issue is related to the internal security of the country. But if we try to give it a political colour, if we try to gain political mileage from it and if we turn the common cause into a conflicting cause, it would neither be in national interest nor would we be able to face the challenge with that issue. Generally, it has been seen in this country that we convert the commonalities and common interests into conflicting interests and thereafter we say that conflict is increasing. How will that conflict

be reduced? If there was another iron man in the Government in the last six years and Border Security Force was his responsibility, then why stern steps were not taken to check the infiltrators in the past six years? Should we not ask this question to him? It is not good that being in the Government, he would say one thing and being in the opposition, change to another statement. He was equally responsible. Till date, no State Government is responsible for guarding the borders in this country. Guarding the borders is the responsibility of the Central Government, it is the responsibility of Minister of Home Affairs and when Minister of Home Affairs gives this statement that they came to power on the basis of this issue of infiltration from across the border and serious danger to the internal security of the country then, he should have made some arrangement to curb it. Who had asked him not to do anything and raise this issue after six years. If we go on raising the issue in the name of religion quoting census data, in the name of population or family planning. What kind of services are we rendering to the country?

Will we be able to protect our internal security by dividing hundred crore people of the country? We are living even in a more insecure condition. I feel that we should not see these issues either from a political or religious angle. We should see these issues from the point of view of a person living in a secular country. This problem exists in our country. If there is a need to make a provision it should be made. But we should view it in an impartial way. Similarly, there is an environment of communalism prevailing in the country and if we look at the situation in last 15-20 years, we would find that in the massacres, riots, brutal acts of violence and in the acts of brutalization of society, only Indian people have been killed. No foreigner has been killed in these acts. I do not find if there was any issue of Hindus and Muslims in Gujarat. People were thrown out of Maharashtra. It was said that they were from Bangladesh but the fact is that those people from West Bengal, Bihar, North-Bihar, Assam, North-East had gone there for doing the labour job. You are endangering the unity of the country by levelling such allegations. Why do not you check the entry of the foreigners at the entry point itself? You raise this question in this country because you want to divide the people of the country. Would you identify the nationality of a person keeping in view his religion or his language? In which land is it mentioned? But this concern is brought before us time and again and that is why, we oppose that. As a representative of CPI (M), I would like the security to be beefed up on the borders and the infiltration to be curbed. It is the responsibility of all and

especially of Central Government. But if you do not curb that and play politics in the name of it, divide people in the name of religion and language, we would definitely oppose that. There should be opposition but it should be in the interest of the country only. The issue of security of the country cannot be decided by keeping in mind the present military capability and nuclear power of the country or taking into account the number of F-16 fighter planes. Most of the countries of the world are now-a-days struggling not on the borders in so far as the issue of security of their country is concerned, rather they are facing troubles within their boundaries. This problem has crept into the country from across the border and for the prevention of the same, it is necessary to adopt a comprehensive policy that I have mentioned just now.

The National Security Council was set up during the regime of NDA. You should evolve a National Security Index and set up its Secretariat. It has been set up in China and America in the beginning of this year. The way we see the index of human development, the way we observe the rise in the index of NSE and NIFTI, similar is the issue of national security index. It is stated therein that our internal resources, human resources in the national resources would also be taken into consideration. Internal economic policy would also be considered in order to ascertain the extent of development and the manner in which it is taking place. We will have to take a look at the development of economic policy of the world also and we should understand the progress of science and technology. We also have to present the figures about the development of science and technology in the industrial sector, in the agricultural sector, and in the villages and cities. Today, community effort also has its importance. It is also an issue as to how much power and capability do we possess, what is the quality of governance, what is the rate of development in the society. In what manner the people should be empowered in order to see that they get good education in the society and also better health facilities. In addition, there are also other factors as to what kind of diplomatic policy we have with other countries, how smartly you are dealing with them. After taking into account all these figures, the figure of national security is evaluated and then it is determined as to where do we stand. It should be kept in mind as to how our country would be able to face such challenges and concerns. But if you see only one aspect of this issue and neglect other aspects, you would not be able to do justice to this issue.

Finally, I would come to criminalization of politics. Members of Parliament from various parties are sitting here. We should think sincerely as to how much we are polluting the politics of this country. We face the tauntings of the public outside. When there is criminalization of politics, there are several Members of Parliament and MLAs who have criminal background. Why is it becoming a status symbol today and why the public is afraid of a Member of Parliament or a MLA. We have to ponder over this situation. They know as to when the report of Vohra Committee was presented. We have to break the nexus of anti-social elements with politics. We have to break the nexus between religion and politics. People are fed up with the politics because they are being misled by such kind of statements. When we overcome the present situation, then only we would be able to strengthen the internal security.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Betia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the House is discussing the very important issue of internal security of the country. I am glad that this discussion was raised by hon'ble Member Shri Ramji Lal Suman in a very constructive way. When hon'ble Vijay Kumar Malhotraji was speaking, it appeared that in the beginning he was on the right track, but later on he changed the track and started singing his old tone. After listening his speech, it became clear that these people do not have the capability to rise above communalism.

I would like to congratulate Comrade Mohd. Saleem for expressing his ideas in a very precise manner. The need of the hour is that when we discuss about the issue related to the security of the country, we must rise above our political ideas, principles, our ideology and should very sincerely ponder over our national interest, development of our nation, security of nation and how to strengthen the internal security of our country. Suggestions to the Government should also be given in the same manner.

16.30 hrs.

(SHRI AJAY MAKEN *in the Chair*)

I would like to know from the hon'ble Members, especially from the hon'ble leaders of opposition who are raising the issue of foreign intruders and Bangladeshi infiltrators time and again, whether they were able to detect such cases. Your Government was there in the Centre for six years. During your regime, why did your Minister for Home Affairs and also the Prime Minister not taken stern steps.

SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): You were also with us....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: The issue of Madrasas and ISI were also raised. ...*(Interruptions)* There are certain madaras located at Indo Nepal border and you can not even imagine how education is imparted there to the orphan and poor children. If some members from opposition could accompany me to visit those madrasas, they will come to know how education and meal is provided to orphan children. It was said that ISI is imparting training but it is just a hype. Did they take any action to bust the camps of ISI there? Had they taken any such step, we would have agreed with their view. I hail from that area. There are hundreds of madarasas where thousands of such poor children, who are bereft of food and who do not have anybody to look after them, they are given food and shelter through donations and funds raised from other agencies. They should also emulate them. Hon'ble Vijay Kumar Malhotra should also have spoken about Gujarat where people were burnt alive. I am surprised that the issue of Gujarat where people were burnt alive. I am surprised that the issue of Gujarat has not been touched, where such an inhuman act was committed by the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Whether any Chief Minister can commit such an offence? When the then Prime Minister of country hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Gujarat after the riots, he had said that the Government of Narendra Modi did not fulfil its state duty. Let us know as to what did he mean by "Rajdharma". Whether state duty is to indulge in massacre? Protection of minority community, bringing about development is duty, maintaining communal harmony decreasing communal tension all there are the duties and obligation of state but the act of increasing communalism is not the state duty. The Government of Gujarat spread communalism. They have learnt no lesson even after sitting in the opposition and they are still not in their senses. The public will teach them a lesson in the near future and push them back in their original position.

Today, when persons spreading the poison of communalism in the country give their speeches, it seems as if they are giving sermons but they never indulge in self-introspection. One of the members of their party, actress Smiriti Irani gave a statement and criticized the leader in Gujarat but she backtracked after pressure from the top level. They must remove Narendra Modi otherwise they will perish and they would not find anybody to save them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You speak about Bihar.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Bihar is the citadel of communal harmony. ...*(Interruptions)* ask hon'ble Advaniji about Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

Bihar is a citadel of communal harmony. ...*(Interruptions)* Ask hon'ble Advaniji about Bihar. When Advaniji was spreading the fire of communalism, riding on Ram Ratha, it was the son a poor person who arrested him in Bihar and *.....* You people come to Bihar on 23rd....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whosoever is speaking without my permission will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly expunge this statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jha, kindly address the Chair.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Babri Masjid was demolished. ...*(Interruptions)* Thousands of people were killed. Lakhs of houses were burnt. Communal party like BJP has no right to. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectionable, it will be deleted from the records.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kharabela Swainji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded

*... * Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When one member is speaking, let him speak. Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jhaji, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever is objectionable, it will be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chariman, a lot has been said about Pappu Yadav. The police of Bihar Government has arrested him. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Pappu Yadav is a Member of this House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your turn is about to come, please sit down. Your name is in the list. If you want to speak, please speak when your turn comes.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that we have a border with Nepal. Maoist insurgency has spread widely in Nepal which have its repercussion on Bihar. They are entering India through Bihar. The entire border area is open. There is no border road. Two airports were constructed at Raxaul and Hathuha during the second world war. In addition, about 100 small and big rivers originate from Nepal and flow into our area. During rainy season, a lot of inconvenience is caused by floods of Ganga, Gandak, Kosi and Bagmati rivers. It is essential to construct border road for ensuring internal security. This job should be done at the earliest. Our security personnel do not possess such weapons as held by Maoist organizations, Naxalities and criminals. We do not have modern vehicles. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Let him make his point. You, can make your point when your turn comes.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying to Government that a proposal to modernize Bihar Police has been pending with the Central Government since long. There is a proposal for Assam also. I request the Government to release the fund to modernize the Police. The way Maoist emergency is raising its head in Nepal, you should talk to Nepal Government in this regard, it should not be left like that. As we have faltered in the case of Tibet once and Tibet went to China, likewise if we commit a mistake again regarding Nepal then one day it will become a sad chapter for us. So we should initiate a dialogue with the Government of Nepal and check the illegal immigration to India immediately.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the chance to speak. Today the House is discussing an important matter. The matters regarding internal security and security of the country are getting serious day by day. Some of our neighbouring countries take delight over the terrorist activities going on incessantly in India. They have been trying for it in many ways. There was a time when we related it to Jammu and Kashmir. But today no state and city of the country is lagging behind in terrorist activities due to which our internal security has been endangered. Many terrorist organizations are active in Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and many States of the North-East. No city and metropolitan city is untouched. Our neighbour country is sending its citizen to the cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Sambhaji Nagar, Aurangabad, Nanded and Faridabad endangering their safety. I have some data regarding our country. In the year 2003-2004, 143 security personnels and 679 civilians were killed and 781 kidnapped. After the incidents of such a magnitude, we are more concerned about vote politics. I just fail to understand why we are not concerned with the safety of our country. On one hand our country is struggling with the problem of internal security but on the other hand we are following the policy of vote politics. We give priority to our vote banks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Madarasas are playing an important role regarding internal security of our country. I would like to know the number of Madarasas running without permission in our country. What is going on in these Madarasas? Our Government has not even bothered to know. The children who are unable to read and write and have lost their parents. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI (Hyderabad): Have you seen it?

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Yes, I have seen it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I have seen it.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: What have you seen during five years and what have you done for it?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Owasi, when you get your chance, you can make your point.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Madarsas supported by Pakistan and Bangladesh are running openly in our country without permission. Within no time the building of Madarsa gets ready, from where does the money come?

Who are those children studying in the Madarsas? They are the children who have lost their parents, get no regular meals and who have get no guardians. Such children are brought up in these Madarsas taught in Arabic against this country and thus an atmosphere of terrorism is created. This problem is not only today's problem. If it goes on likewise for 10-15 years more then we will only be discussing about Madarsas in the House. This is going to happen in future. ...*(Interruptions)* I am only one to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than the allotted time.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government must pay attention towards these Madarsas. How many Madarsas have been checked by the Government? What does the police do? For this reason only SIMI workers teach separatism in these Madarsas. We should not politicize this matter and instead we must pay attention to the security of our country. Government spends crores of rupees on such matters. We have security forces, paramilitary forces and police force but their credibility is being eroded day by day. What happened in Nagpur? A criminal not caught by Police, no action could be taken by Court, had to be murdered by a group of women collectively in front of Court. Why cannot our police work? Why do not we pay attention to police? Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government pays crores of

rupees collectively to all States. I have seen the data. Only 71 percent money allotted in the year 2000-2001 has been spent. Only 43 percent have been spent out of the total allocated amount in the year 2001-2002. The financial condition of many states is quite critical. I request the Central Government to allocate more money to those states.

Today, Bangladeshis are entering in large numbers in in the cities like Mumbai. We have been demanding for many years to put a ban on them. They live and sleep on footpath. They are indulge in many types of crimes and create a lot of nuisance for the people there. But we failed to do anything despite raising demands many times. If it does not like this then a time will come when the name of Hindustan may get changed. We need to be conscious. Bangladeshis are coming in bulk. Where is our patriotism? Unless we love our country, unless we pay attention to our nation, our country cannot be safe. If we have to run the country safely then we must pay attention to these activities and the Madarsas of this country need special attention. I am thankful to you for the time given to me to speak.

[English]

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Hon. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to highlight the internal security problem of our country.

Right from the very beginning, before and after becoming a Member of Parliament, it seems that we have learnt only to give a commentary on the internal security problems of our country. We should see that how this problem of internal security has come up and how is it spreading? We have to look into the grounds or causes of the spread of internal security problems throughout the country.

Seniors have deliberated a lot on the Jammu and Kashmir issue. Members have deliberated on the naxalite issue. Today, I would like to tell this august House that there is no State called North-East, but there are eight States in the region. I want to deal with issues related to the North-Eastern states. The Government of India is always repeating one mistake. Whatever be the problem in the North-East, it uses only one yardstick and it uses only one eye, the eye of law, to look into the problems of the North-East. We have got eight States, including Sikkim. We have got different ethnic communities in different States. It should be dealt with having these ethnic

differences in mind. In Meghaaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, we have got different communities. The problems are not similar for all the States. Today, after Jammu and Kashmir, the North-Eastern States have become the fertile ground for the underground activities of the ISI.

I would like to highlight the ground cause for these underground activities in the North-East. The Government of India has aid its own trap for insurgency and underground activities in the North-East. We have got Mizoram Accord, Nagaland Accord, Manipur Accord, Bodoland Accord and Assam Accord. Which one of these Accords or Agreements was fulfilled by the Government of India? This is one of the causes for the alienation of the people living in that part of the country.

Now, I will deal with State-wise issues highlighting only the few basic points. Let us take the latest example of Manipur. Recently, my sisters and relatives of Manipur stood naked protesting, in a democracy, against a law which was brought by the then Viceroy of British India, Lord Linlithgow in 1942. When India got independence, this law was abolished. But in 1958, when Shri G.B. Pant was the Home Minister, this august House brought that law for the North-East. Right from that day till today the Government of India's attitude towards North-East was wrong. I say in Hindi that the attitude towards North East was wrong from that day onward. The same laws which are applicable to other States could have been implemented in that part of the country also.

The simple meaning of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is to kill civilians on mere suspicions. Again this law was amended in 1972 and applied to all the seven States of the North-East. The Government of India has placed the people of North-East in the dark. Emergency was imposed in the entire North-East. All the agitators and all the people who are agitating against this Act are not separatists. It may be limited to a few. But the Government of India has taken it for granted that anybody or any group that is agitating in the North-East is a separatist. That is not correct. Today, I would like to inform this august House that the people of North-East are Indians, they will remain Indians and India is our country. Because of this law, in Manipur, our sisters and mothers stand naked. This is shameful in a great democratic country like India. ...(*Interruptions*) I am mentioning about all the seven States of the Region. In spite of taking the initiative, in spite of looking into the Manipur issues, one Committee has been constituted to

look into the Armed Forces Act about which the Manipur State is agitating. I would like to request the Home Ministry and the Government of India to look into Section 4 of this Act where, on a suspicious ground, they can kill anybody without producing any warrant and all that. This committee should see this task force and Govt. of India also should see.

This Manipur issue is not similar to that of the issues of Arunachal Pradesh. I belong to Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh was treated as one of the peace loving States, islands of peace in the country. Now, it has been affected by the Naga underground terrorists. Recently, on 26th November of last month, one of my close friends, who was a *zilla Parishad* Member in Lohit District was kidnapped. There is the other district Chaglang which is also affected. We have got the Chakma refugees. They came to Arunachal Pradesh. This is the gift of the Congress Government of 1964. When there was a clash between the Hindus and the Muslims in Bangladesh, many refugees had been settled in Arunachal Pradesh without taking any cognisance of the local leaders of Arunachal Pradesh. Then, Arunachal Pradesh was known as NEFA. About 400 refugees came. Now there is a nexus between the Chakma refugees the Tripura underground terrorists. One of my friends was a member of district council. He was kidnapped on 26th November. Rs. 20 lacs were demanded from him but Rs. 18 lakh were paid. Once Police raided, it was found that he had already been murdered and laid down in the grave in the forest.

When the Police Department of Arunachal Pradesh arrested six people including one lady, it came to be known that they were all terrorists from Tripura. This is the position of the peace-loving State of Arunachal Pradesh. I have given a memorandum to the hon. Home Minister to look into the refugees issue in detail. They should be deported from Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is protected under the Bengal Regulations Act, 1873. We have got the Inner Line Act, the inner line pass. In spite of all these laws, the Election Commission has directed the Government of Arunachal Pradesh to include the refugees in the voters list whereas the Government of India has not given any citizenship right to these refugees. So, this is one of the causes. In future, internal security problem will be generated from this case.

In Assam, we have got the Assam Accord. We have got the Bodoland Accord. None of these Accords and agreements has been implemented by the Government of India. So, this is the reason why the inhabitants of

[Shri Tapir Gao]

that part of the country are feeling alienation. Time is less so I would live to tell that. Nodal Ministry was set up for North-East. under the leadership of Shri A.B. Vajpayee. Ten percent of this fund allotted to each Ministry should be given to the North-East. They are under the Development Minister of the North-East.

[*Translation*]

The statement regarding amount allocated so far should be given in the House so that people of North-East should know about it. This is also a big reason. So far as the problem of Meghalaya, the ISI in Assam.

[*English*]

Even I have got objections to the statement made by the American diplomat. It has come out in the Assam Press Release saying that he is ready to modernise the Assam Police Force.

17.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

We should learn a lesson that such type of statement given on the basis of ISI policy

[*English*]

is an insult to the country. We have got objection to this. We have got the ability and we have got the manpower to look into it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kirip Chaliha, when you get your chance, you make your point. This is his maiden speech. Please do not interrupt him.

Mr. Tapir Gao, please conclude. You have already taken 10 minutes.

SHRI TAPIR GAO: Sir, the Border Security Force has been entrusted with the task of manning our border with Bangladesh. Out of 4,000 kms. border, 368 kms. of border fencing has been damaged. I would like to know what action the Government is taking to protect the damaged fencing so that daily infiltration from Bangladesh can be stopped.

Then the IMDT Act should be repealed immediately. Until and unless this is repealed, we cannot stop infiltration. In respect of this, the hon. Minister has made a statement that this Act would spread all over the country. If this is done, this will not be beneficial to the internal security of the country.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was with some amusement that I heard Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra speak today on the internal security scenario in the country and also with a tinge of sorrow. For the Congress Party, the question of internal is not a matter of party politics. In fact, it cannot, and

should not, be a question of party politics for anybody in the country.

Sir, during the last seven years, the Congress Party, sitting on the other side, extended full support to the Government on the question of internal security and today, with barely seven months on this side, one could not be but amused to hear the BJP leaders diagnose the entire problem in away as if it was the making of somebody other than the BJP.

When I stand here to speak, I am conscious of the fact that the people of Jammu and Kashmir have been subjected to untold sorrow and suffering during the last almost two decades. A large number of people have been rendered homeless. They had to leave their homes and hearths for the most unhelpful environs of the refugee camps. But at the same time, we cannot lose sight of the fact that it was the Congress Party, many years back, which initiated steps to bring about normalcy in the State and it is the Congress today which is determined to do so.

The Prime Minister recently went to Jammu and Kashmir and taking a holistic approach of the entire problem, he ordered—this, of course, would be criticised by the Members on the other side—reduction in the number of security forces posted in the State to ensure build an environment of mutual trust and understanding. At the same time, an economic package of Rs. 24,000 crore has been announced. Much more has to be done and I understand that.

Sir, again I was surprised to hear Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra taking objection to one word which the hon Home Minister may have used somewhere about the terrorists. He said,

[*Translation*]

He mentioned them as brothers. Is it a crime to call someone brother? He became sentimental. It seemed that he would have liked to ask whether the Government want to embrace those who are on a killing spree. Have they forgotten the time when they accompanied them to Kandahar alongwith a senior Minister in a plane when they were abusing them. They were the same people who had trained those who are on a genocide mission.

Has he forgotten that day? If Congress has told today that if someone is interested to talk to us, we will talk to them, what is wrong with that?

[English]

What is democracy all about?

[Translation]

These are the fundamentals of democracy that if someone wants to talk to you give him a chance. We have done the same thing with naxalities. Before election the then Andhra Government which was their ally made it its big issue. He had told that only nationalism will be the issue in the election. We had told the things just opposite to that. We had told that only law and order is not the issue.

[English]

This is a socio-economic problem as well and it was with that in mind that we went to election and you know what happened there. The people voted overwhelmingly against TDP, their ally and not the Congress.

[Translation]

After that if we start a process there to bring people together and to talk with them, then again the opposition will point out mistakes. Just calling them 'brother' has given a chance to them for objection and they should suggest to find out a way other than talks.

Since this matter is related to internal security so I would like to talk on two-three points. They have raised the issue of autonomy. Have they forgotten what Shri Narsimharaoji had said in Burkino Faso. That time there was a blue print regarding the solution of Jammu and Kashmir problem. He had told that time that if someone wants to create any kind of nuisance then we will not have any kind of relation with him. Today, I do not want to repeat the things of the past. At first it was your Home Minister. You may say that today he is with us not with you. This is not the way. He was then your Minister of Home Affairs. What did you do for his daughter? I was just amazed at that time and would like to repeat that again. As Mr. Malhotra has said, so Mr. Advani who is the leader of opposition has said that this country is not safe in the hands of Congress. From where has he come? Has he forgotten the past history of 57 years? Under which conditions the safety of India was made a point under charter of faith, an article of faith? Who has done this? Only Congress has done it. Who lost their lives? The leaders of Congress, the great leaders of the country lost their lives. If the condition at the

different places in the country is deteriorating we should look out for a solution. When we talked about Kashmir, I did not mention 1953. I would like to remind Malhotraji that there was difference of opinion between us. Those who are in-charge of affairs, they planned to divide Jammu & Kashmir in three parts based on religion-Kargil and valley a separate entity, Leh and Jammu a separate one. Congress had denied that in the past and at present too. When I mentioned Burkino Faso, when I mentioned about the lecture delivered by the then Prime Minister Shri Narsimhaji that time also he had mentioned that there had been many diversities for ages but Jammu and Kashmir has always remained as a unit and we will consider it as an integral part of India. The hon. Prime Minister has said that we are ready to talk to any one but the geographical boundaries of the nation cannot be redefined. You have objection to that. You understand that we are compromising with the internal security of the country. I only want to mention that Congress is fully aware of the situation. Congress has sailed through troubled waters. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have always considered India as their own country and they will continue to do so in the future also. As it has been said from that side. If we look through painted glass, if we intermingle the things then it will neither be beneficial to us nor to the country. It will not benefit the political agenda also.

I want to mention one small thing. We have invited naxalites to have a talk and as you know we want NSCN to come forward to talk. The Government of Congress, our Prime Minister has invited them to have a talk in the middle of Hindustan and they have come here. Today the people of Nagaland are also feeling that we have been quarrelling for so many years and got nothing in returns. Specially the ladies of that area want to live peacefully that is why they are coming out to have a talk with us and they want to live as a better part of Hindustan. There is a problem of Nagaland consolidation in Manipur. Problems do arise but we have held talks collectively for its solution with special stress on the betterment of social and economic condition. You are pointing out regarding the time taken. I do not want to take more time. I also want to impress upon you that the Congress has adopted some holistic approach which is needed. It applies to the problems of North Eastern States as well as dealing with the problem of naxalism and the problems arising in Jammu & Kashmir. I wanted to discuss only that minor issue but you have hinted at constraints of time. So, I conclude by saying just that much.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of internal security is one issue which can agitate the minds of everyone. So, I associate my concerns with the concerns of all those Members who have expressed their views about the deteriorating law and order situation in the country, the growing problem of terrorism, the terrorism sponsored from the other side of the border and the maoist terrorism.

The issue of Jammu and Kashmir is the most important issue since the division of our country and all the decisions about Kashmir were taken with consensus and with the approval of all the political parties. But, I am sorry to say that during the last 9-10 months, the Government of India did not bother to take the views of all the political parties in regard to Jammu and Kashmir, be it related to terrorism in Kashmir or any of its policy decisions. I want to illustrate it through an important decision of the Government of India which was about withdrawal as well as reduction of army. It is incomprehensible that not only the opposition but also the parties supporting the Government were not taken in confidence on such matters. I want to say that after the reduction of army that state, there may be some decrease or increase in the incidents of terrorism according to the conditions prevailing there, but, it is a fact that Pakistan is facing some difficulties in sending hired intruders into India after the establishment of democracy in Afghanistan.

So, the slight improvement in the condition is not due to the change in Pakistan's approach to terrorism, but, it is due to the change in prevalent situation and it was evident many times in the history of free India. While answering a question in the last week about terrorism in North Eastern States, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had admitted in Lok Sabha that terrorist Camps were established by Pakistan in Bangladesh. Those camps and the terrorists are getting all the strategic and financial help from ISI of Pakistan.

It is unfortunate that three incidents of explosion took place in North Eastern States on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti. It was followed by three different statements from the Government of India. A responsible Minister gave a statement that it could not be denied that it is the handiwork of Pakistan. Later, it was contradicted. The third statement was given by the Defence Minister in which it was said that there is a concrete evidence that it was the handiwork of I.S.I. Three different statements by the three responsible Ministers of the Government suggest that the Government is not acting as a cohesive

unit to fight terrorism. This is an unfortunate situation and one must admit it. So, I want to reiterate that the apparent decrease in the acts of intrusion is due to a powerful country of the world. It wants to spoil the relations between India and Pakistan. The previous Governments of Narsimha Rao ji, Vajpayee ji and even the present government tried to proceed to the same approach. It was done even when friends of B.J.P. were saying that negotiations cannot solve the problem of Kashmir and that India should proceed towards final struggle. But, when they were part of the Government, they cite it as the best achievement of their Government and said that Vajpayee ji started the process of negotiation with Pakistan by going to Lahore. It has been admitted by all the Government that the problem of Kashmir can be solved only through negotiations. In principle, we agree that there should be a cordial relation between India and Pakistan. No doubt, we are neighbouring countries, but we have got to further strengthen it. We were divided by an imperial power due to some circumstances. But, history is witness to the fact that the cases of infiltration decrease in India whenever democratic powers are strengthened in Pakistan and cases of infiltration increase whenever dictatorship and military rule prevails in Pakistan. At present, that country is ruled by a military dictator but, he is also affected by internal terrorism and he has also been attacked. It is also because of internal infighting among the terrorists that the cases of infiltration in our country have decreased. We should utilize this situation to our own advantage.

I don't want to drag this issue for long because of time constraint. What is the cause of terrorism in North Eastern States? One of my friends has said that it started because of misbehaviour by our armed forces with a woman. But, it is not true. The Government of India have declared ceasefire with the terrorist organizations belonging to these areas for the last eight to ten years. Our representatives go to Amsterdam or Thailand to conduct talk with their representatives for the last ten years. They are glorified. We want to request the Government to conclude talks with N.S.C.N. (I.M.) within a timeframe. It seems that this talk will go on for long. But does it mean that we should permit them to enhance their attacking power? The budget for their attacking brigade is to the tune of 30 crore rupees. The present number of their volunteers, who can attack, is five thousand. You are talking with them in that scenario. You called for a ceasefire on the issue of Greater Nagaland. It resulted into rebellion in Manipur and they rejected the concept of Greater Nagaland. Is the Government of India ready to

accept the doctrine of Greater Nagaland? If it is so, then we can have an agreement with Naga extremists, but it will give birth to another conflict and at present, the people of Manipur are not ready to accept that theory. So, it is necessary that the Government of India should formulate a compact and comprehensive policy about it and it should talk with the Nagas under a strict time-frame. After the lapse of scheduled date, we should try our best to eliminate terrorism in that area by using all our might. It is just what I wanted to say.

As far as naxalism is concerned, it is not a new phenomenon. If we go through Unlawful Ordinance passed by the Parliament in the year 1967, it becomes clear that naxalism was knocking at the door in this country even at that time. The Governments of 'Sanyukta Vidhayak Dal' were formed in various states and the communist party became part of those Governments. There were some elements in the communist party which were of the opinion that the communists could not be part of those Governments because Communist movement was entering into parliamentary system of Governance. Those people initiated that concept. In their first act of violence, the Naxalites killed 169 landlords in April 1969. So, this school of thought was known as Naxalite movement. At present, it has spread its tentacles in four states. My friend has rightly suggested that we have to look into economic and social aspects and social causes to counter this movement. Since the year 1977, when communists came to power in West Bengal, they have solved the issue of ownership of land on a war-footing. So, naxalite movement has come to an end. Later on, it spread those states where the poor are not the owners of land. So, the Government of India should not consider it as a law and order problem, but it should be considered as a movement which emerged from social and economic condition. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take all the necessary steps to bridge the social and economic inequalities in the society. I conclude with these suggestions because of time constraints.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country is passing through a difficult phase, but the Government is not ready to admit it. It has been told by hon. Bansalji and I agree with him, but it is not proper for the Government to indulge in politics even in the matter of national security. The Government does not even take the opposition in confidence. Recently, 9000 troops have been withdrawn from international border, but the government did not consider it proper to take the opposition in confidence even in that matter. It

seems that the government does not think it proper to take the opposition in confidence even while taking decisions about the internal problems of the country. It has been published in the national newspapers that the government does not have faith in its Ministry of Home Affairs. It is written by the daily newspapers that the Home Minister is himself a master disaster. The government should accept the fact that the situation in the country has worsened during the last 7 months. It is necessary to take the opposition in confidence to solve that problem. According to the data in my possession, 350 civilians have been killed in North East till September and 860 cases of incidents of violence have been reported from those areas. The number of civilians killed in the first week of October is 100. Furthermore, everyone is aware of the incident, which occurred in that area on 2nd October. When Hon. Prime Minister visited Kashmir bomb was exploded nearby where he was addressing a public gathering. That kind of incident did not take place during the last seven years. It is incomprehensible for me as well as for the country that the terrorists are eager for negotiation. It does not even seem that the Government is also very serious about it. I think that there are three centers of power within the Government. The Minister of Home Affairs is not free to act; he depends on the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister depends on some other persons. The present state of conditions prevailing in our country is because of this reason. Presently, the condition of the country is not good. What is the opinion of the government about Nagaland and Manipur? The Ministry of Home Affairs does not want to withdraw the Special Armed Forces Act and it does not want to enter into negotiations. But, the Prime Minister himself takes part in negotiations and he says that the Government will consider about withdrawing the Special Armed Forces Act. There is no coordination among the Home Ministry, The Prime Minister and the Defence Ministry which is causing more damage to the situation of the country. The Chief Minister of Assam says that

[English]

"Diplomatic pressure in Bangladesh and Myanmar to demolish the Camps".

[Translation]

Everyone is aware of the prevailing situation in the North East. They know about the agency which provides funding and finance to anti-social elements. The Home Minister, while answering a question in Rajya Sabha, has said that I.S.I. provides funding to the terrorists and they run

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

their camps with that help. I.S.I. is the main agency responsible for generating instability in the country and the government admits that fact. The hon. Chief Minister of Assam has stated that the problems of North East and Assam is due to the Camps in Bangladesh and Myanmar and from those camps they are controlling their activities. The smuggling of arms and ammunitions takes place from that area and the terrorists easily get their weapons near Sino-Myanmar border. the smuggling of all the firearms and drugs from Bangladesh and Myanmar takes place through those camps.

17.26 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

The money earned through smuggling of drugs is used in insurgency activities. Drugs smuggling originates from Myanmar via Sajayen-Tame Myanmar route. What is the action taken by the Government to check it? I do not want to say much about Kashmir. Two rounds of talks were held with All Party Hurriyat Conference during NDA regime. Seven months have passed since then. This Government did not think it proper to hold talks with them, although, two rounds of talks were held earlier. Was the situation not conducive for talks with them during the last seven month? The people belonging to all India Hurriyat Conference first insist on a dialoge with Pakistan only then they will talk with the Indian Government. What is the intention of the Government about it? Will it permit them about it? Will it permit them to talk with Pakistan and then talk with India? We are unaware about the intentions of the Government. They even oppose our candidature for permanent membership in Security Council in the U.N.O. They oppose our choice for having talks with other groups. The Government's stand should be made clear in regard to this. What is our stand about having talks with those insurgent groups and militant groups? Is the Government ready to accept the preconditions of All Party Hurriyat Conference before having talks? The Government says that sky is the limit.

The Defence Minister has stated that more than 9 thousand soldiers have been withdrawn from the border. He has stated that 200 camps are being run on the other side of the border. Pakistan is still a danger for us. Was the decision to withdraw nine thousand troops from the border a well thought decision or taken in pressure? It is necessary to clarify it.

The naxalite problem in the country is due to the social and economic policy. Is the Government providing

any package to solve that problem? The Government of Andhra Pradesh held a dialogue with them, but there are other states which are not interested in starting dialogue with them.

However, it is not an internal law and order problem of the state. The problem of Naxalism should be resolved in consultation with the State Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Home Affairs had talked with the Chief Minister of all the Naxal affected states and they were issued directives but this thing should not be left at this point alone. Other states have also been facing the same problem. Therefore, this internal problem or law and order problem is not confined to any particular state or states but is a national problem. The Maoist from Nepal has been infiltrating all across the country. Hence, I fail to understand the true intention of the Union Government as far resolving of the Naxalite problem is concerned. All the states of the country should be given direction to modernize their police forces and State Government should be provided 100 percent grant for this purpose. Today the country is in crisis. The Government should take the House into confidence and should try our best to solve this problem.

[English]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Thank you, Sir. Today we are discussing in this august House about the internal security of our country. It is not a mere law and order problem. Not only in our country but at present there is a phenomenon of problems of internal security in the whole world also. You see our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan, etc. and also the two most powerful countries of the world, USA and Russia. The problem is there is different countries for different aspects and for different reasons, whether it is on religious basis, whether it is an ethnic problem or whether it is a socio-economic problems. There are so many problems concerning this internal security of different countries.

But now we are concerned about our own country, our own motherland. I heard the speech of hon. Member Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra. I heard the speeches of some Members of the Opposition Benches. They are considering this problem as a communal problem. They are accusing one section of religious people, those of minority community of our country who have sacrificed their whole life for the Independence movement and who have contributed much in our country's nation-building process also. But we are considering this problem as a socio-economic and humanitarian problem also.

The emphasis of speeches of some of my friends is that the *madrasas* are the only problem for creation of this problem; in these *madrasas* the orphan boys are coming and staying there and they are learning some lessons which are anti national, anti-India also and that is the main reason; and *madrasa* is the pivot of the dispute and insurgency and internal security of the country. I have heard one of the leaders of the BJP Benches. Their one-point programme is on Bangladeshi infiltrators and that is the main problem of this internal security situation of our country.

Day before yesterday our hon. Minister of Defence visited Kolkata and told in the media and to the people also that we should deal with the matter not with the arms but with a sympathetic view. The President of the BJP and the hon. Leader of the Opposition visited Assam and West Bengal in order to boost up the morale of his Party workers who are now demoralised after the elections. He told in the media in Guwahati and Kolkata that he advised his workers to fight against the Bangladeshi infiltrators.

That is their main programme. That is their one-point programme there. Sir, I am residing at Indo-Bangladesh border and the border is at a stone's throw from my house. Sir, you do not forget that the language and the culture is the same of the people of West Bengal, the people of Tripura and some parts of Assam and the people of Bangladesh. We are singing the song of Rabindranath Tagore and Qazi Nasrul Islam. We belong to the same culture, same creed and same language. So, I say emphatically that people are going from West Bengal, that is, India to Bangladesh and coming also from Bangladesh to India. This is happening not only at Indo-Bangladesh border, but at all the other borders also. That is not the problem of infiltration. My emphasis is on this point. That is why, the Bengali speaking people were subjected to harassment and torture in Delhi, Mumbai and other places as they are speaking Bengali and some of them belong to the minority community also.

I want to remind my friends of what is happening in Andhra Pradesh, what is happening in Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Bihar. In all these States, there are taking place the activities of the People's War Group and MCC who has connection with the Maoist group in Nepal. I want to ask whether they are doing all these activities on the basis of religion or with some communal angle. There is some basic problem also. Do not forget that after the Independence of our country, we are making

Golden Jubilee celebrations with charm and in a colourful way. But it is also a fact that since then, thousands and thousands, lakhs and lakhs of people are living without any bread, without any shelter and without any home. We should consider all these things from the socio-economic point of view.

My esteemed colleague Shri Mohan Singh pointed out correctly that before 1977, naxal activities had spread throughout West Bengal, but after the Left Front came into power in West Bengal, land reforms were implemented and land was distributed among the tillers. The top people had become landless because they had given their land to the tillers and this programme was successfully implemented in West Bengal. As a result of that, naxal activities subsided in West Bengal. Now, I come to Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh Government sat with the naxal leaders, with leaders of People's War Group. What did they demand? They demanded that land should be given to the tillers. In all the States—barring West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura—whether it is Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa or Andhra Pradesh, the big landlords are there and the landless peasantry are not getting any land. There, the programme of giving land to the tiller has not been implemented.

Sir, these activists are not alone. They are getting support from a large number of people. Without the support of the people, they cannot initiate or state all these activities. So, we should pinpoint the main thing behind the problem. Their diagnosis is different and our diagnosis is different. We consider this a socio-economic problem.

In the North-Eastern States, there are so many problems. In Manipur, one problem is of Armed Forces (Special Power) Act. Kangla Fort is under the control of the Army and since long, the people of Manipur have been demanding withdrawal of this draconian law. I say that I am not denigrating the Armed Forces, I am not denigrating the BSF. All the police forces of our country should be strengthened. We have no objection to that. But the attitude of the BSF and other paramilitary forces should be pro-people and they should be fair to the people; otherwise, they cannot subside all these problems.

I remind the hon. Minister that he knows of Manorama episode. Two or three years back, we had visited Manipur. At that time, Manipur was burning. Thereafter, elections took place and popular Government was formed. After that, due to Manorama episode, again Manipur is burning. What happened in Manorama case?

[Shri Ajoy Chakraborty]

You all are aware that our sisters and mothers are running naked in the streets. It is a sorry and shameful state of affairs of the civilization of our country. We should understand that it is not a matter to be solved with the help of arms, or sword is not solution to deal with these problems. One has to go to the root of the problem to solve these problems of the common people of our country. Otherwise, so many projects can be declared, but they would be of any use.

Three Prime Ministers went to Assam, and they declared so many economic packages for the people of Assam, Manipur, and other North-Eastern States. Many Prime Ministers have also visited Jammu and Kashmir, and have declared so many economic packages to solve their problems. The Government should ensure to solve these basic problems immediately.

I have the utmost respect and regard for our hon. Home Minister, I would request the hon. Home Minister, who is very competent, to please look into the matter from socio-economic point of view, otherwise, we will not be able to combat this problem, and subside it.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Are you referring to the socio-economic problems?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajoy Chakraborty has concluded his speech. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajoy Chakraborty has completed his speech. There can be no questions afterwards. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deograh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the discussion on important subject of internal security of the country is being held in the House. Through you, I would like to say as to whether the UPA Government alongwith the parties supporting it, have any concern with the problem of the country? The people were raising objection on the speech of our leader Shri Malhotraji. While delivering their speech, CPM leaders Saleemji and Ajoy Chakravorty had been harping on one point repeatedly that the members of BJP link and evaluate all the problems with a communal perspective. I would like to cite one incident before the House. In the

General Council Meeting of Student Union of J.N.U. a revolution was laid that Arunachal Pradesh should not be shown on Chinese map while another resolution condemning the earlier one was forwarded by NSUI. The leftist who weild a clout in JNU, were able to defeat the later revolution with 11 votes. The NSUI issues the statement that the leftist has a history of being antinational. This incident has been reported in both Pioneer and Rastriya Sahara. I would like to say as to on what basis such people can advise us about internal security who don't have any love for the Country. If everything is okay and internal problem naxalite problem is dubbed as a social problem then it presumes that there is no problem is West Bengal. It has been more than 25 years of rule of leftists in West Bengal. Yet the problem continues there. Rather the impression that is being created is that as if there is Ramrajya there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion taking place in the House has an ideological background. I would like to allege that UPA Government don't have any coherent policy. I would also like to quote the statement of Home Minister on the lines of Ajoy Chokravorty who was quoting the Minister of Defence. Ten days ago Home Minister made a statement that not infiltration but immigration is taking place from Bangladesh into India. Yesterday, Union Defence Minister stated in Bhubneshwar that one of the main problems India is facing is the infiltration from Bangladesh. This reflects that two Cabinet Minister have given two different statements.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I allege that this Government is taking the issue of internal security in a causal manner and make compromises on this front. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is facing ideological confusion in regard to Kashmir problem. Through you, I would like to ask this question from the Government as to why to mention was made about the problem of infiltration and cross border terrorism while the dialouge between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan was going on for the proposed agenda of compromise between the two countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask one question and would like ot know from the Hon. Minister hoping that he would give an honest reply that whether a sea change has not taken place in demographic equations in Jammu and Kashmir during the last 20 years *vis-a-vis* the equations 20 years back.

*Not recorded.

Sir, after this allegation is levelled against us that we always talk about a particular community. This allegation was repeatedly levelled against us by the Congressmen that the Minister of our Government went to Kandhar to set free the Pakistani terrorists languishing in Indian jails. I would dare challenge the Government to bring and pass a resolution condemning this act. Only then will it find as to where it stands. I would like to ask whether we should have allowed the abducted persons to die. Congress has always been critical of us in this regard. If we have really committed a mistake, it should bring and pass a resolution condemning the step and only then it would come to know the feelings of the countrymen on this issue.

Sir, Congress alone does not have the right to claim themselves as champions of making sacrifices. Why do Congressmen forget about the sacrifice of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and under what circumstances it took place. He was a great thinker and he was assassinated in Mughal Sarai. Congressmen do not remember his sacrifice. Making sacrifices is not anyone's monopoly.

Sir, whenever we raise the issue of naxalites, the Congress Government evade it terming it a law and order problem. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs convene the meeting of the Chief Minister of eight states and term it as the law and order problem of a state. I would like the Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh to make a statement about the report of Andhra Pradesh police force not whether the naxalites do not have nexus with the ISI. The Police report mentions that both naxalites and ISI are in close conduct with each other and they propose to make a corridor from Nepal to Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I have no objection in their talking to any one, they may talk. Out of the 57 years of independence they have ruled over this country for 50 years. They did not solve the basic problems of the country and it is on account of this that such a situation has arisen now. They may talk to any one, I do not have any objection, however they should look into the conditions on which the discussions are to be held. If a certain group says that they will talk without surrounding their arms, they will have their arms while holding the talks, then it should be kept in mind whether the constitution of India permits us to hold talks with such groups. I would like to allege that the Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh had compromised with the Naxals for votes. That is why they are holding talks there.

Sir, the Congress has initiated the discussion with NSCN. When it comes to NSCN, I would like to ask the then Chief Minister of Congress Party, Jamir Saheb as to what type of relation he enjoyed with Khaplang group. Had he no relationship with them whose leader lived in Nagaland? The former Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had initiated a dialogue with NSCN after that long interval. While replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs should inform us regarding this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, communal colour is given to internal problems. One of my colleagues was saying that if the Government criticizes POTA and alleges us for raising communal issues, and why do we talk about only one community, I would like to tell about Maharashtra. The Congress Party was in power in Maharashtra for the last five years. There were six incidents of bomb blasts in Mumbai between the year 2002 and 2003. The terrorists were arrested by the Maharashtra Police. All of them are related to the Laskar-e-Toiba. It is not hidden from any one as to what Laskar-e-Toiba is notorious for in India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, three persons were arrested in Delhi inside the Jamia-Millia campus in May, 2002 and a cassette of the Destroy Nationalisation established Khilafat was seized from their possession. ...(*Interruptions*) If per chance, the person involved in such a case happens to be from a particular community, then should it not be raised? Should such issues not be brought to the notice of the country and the House because it is branded as communal? Madarsas are often referred to. I do not have objection if a Madarsa is opened. But why such Madarsas are not opened in Delhi and Mumbai? Why are they opened on the Indian borders? The Government should also clarify this before this House and submit a report in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit about IMDT. Are there two types of laws in the country? Will there be two immigration Acts one for India and the other for Assam? I would like to submit that if such a policy of double standard is allowed to continue in the country, internal security in the country will remain restricted to mere words only. I would like to submit to you that it is not a matter of one party. We are ready to extend whatever help the Government needs, however, it is our democratic right to raise objection regarding any issues. It is not a communal issue. I demand from the Government that the IMDT Act should be repealed. A multipurpose national identity cards should be introduced. Now, infiltration has become a problem and the people

[Shri Dharmendra Pradhan]

accept this fact. The Minister of Home Affairs himself has accepted this. If any group desires to participate in talks without surrendering their arms and those who have illegal arms, they should be banned and a Joint Command Force should be constituted to deal with the Naxal problem....*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been alleged that the NDA Government remained in power for six years but did not nothing regarding cross border terrorism and infiltration from Bangladesh. Our Government had talked in this regard. It had raised this issue with Bhutan and with the help of the royal army of Bhutan had captured the rebels and extremists there. It is not true that we indulge in lip service only. ...*(Interruptions)*. We also approached Myanmar. I once again allege the present Government for having a casual approach regarding internal security. The Government should wake up now and protect the dignity of the nation. I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

(English)

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving us this opportunity to discuss this very important subject, the subject of internal security.

National security, be it internal or external, cannot unfortunately, be a unidimensional affair. It cannot be a uni-dimensional affair because security depends upon a huge number of factors. You also got to have an attitude to understand the problems of security.

I thank Ramji Lal Sumanji for he has forwarded his arguments and placed his views in a very constructive, unbiased and non partisan manner. He has been able to speak in a manner due to which situation does not get aggravated. Unfortunately, many of us, because of our very firm, may be wrong, convictions about ourselves, tend to pass comments which can have detrimental repercussions in many places, especially in places which have high sensitivity, places like the North-East. One's comment in this highest forum of democracy about communities can have repercussions which may lead to aggravation of national security. That is because, national security, as I said, is not a uni-dimensional phenomenon.

Shri Santoshji will agree with me that to build up national security, internal security or external security of the country, the police force or the military alone won't suffice. One strength, thousands years of our history, its

geographical situations and other things like development food security, ethnic pride and contradictions, isolation, religious differences, all these things taken together, can ensure the security of our country. The military or the police alone cannot do it. People commit this mistake sometimes and thinks that anybody talking big they can be fool others. If we act in a partisan manner and if we act like great patriots only by criticising the present incumbent, we become extremely efficient, then, we distort facts, then, we lose our sense of reality and then our appraisal of national security cannot be realistic and true. After all, as I sad, national security cannot be a matter of politicisation. It cannot be a matter for personal interpretation because national security, even internal security for that matter today, has connections with international agencies, international events and global events. I am amused when the people make such interpretation for their petty interests. I feel very funny or discouraged. It is not the Assembly of clashing interest. Parliament is not an assembly of clashing interests. When we discuss issues like security of nation, when we would talk of defence; when we talk about law and order, and for that matter when we talk about a number of vital problems faced by this country, this is a deliberative assembly where we ought to get together so solve certain problems.

(Translation)

When the discussions are held in the House, the debating points are selected keeping in mind their political agenda and it is under that agenda that several wrong things have been propagated during the last six months against our hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs as if everything could be changed within six months. We all know what has been the achievements of the Iron Man during the last six years. We have high respect for him. But we have witnessed what a Sadhavi has done with him in a meeting and what a TV actress has done with him. The Iron Man has become a paper tiger. We have also seen the six years rule of the BJP.

(English)

We have seen the problems. We have seen the Prime Minister of this country very very pitifully giving big dodgers—this is thus far and no further. Brinkmanship cannot be statesmanship.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I have discussed with other colleagues also regarding extending the time of the House up to 7 o'clock and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, shall we extend the time of the House till 7 o'clock.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): How is it related to the internal security?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time of the House is extended till seven o'clock.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Please hold discussion on this issue tomorrow so that the Members who could not speak today may speak tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: If those who have not come today will speak tomorrow then it will take time from morning to noon. They will come at 11 O'clock in the morning and will ask for permission to speak. So, only those Members who have come today will speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion. Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Kirip Chaliha.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chaliha, you can speak, but there should be no discussion between Members.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: I am concluding, but my party's time is there. ...(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

What many of my friends have said is this. You cannot analyse the internal security problem of this country with a jaundiced eye. I do not like to be an agent of my party when we talk of internal security. I come from North-East. I speak about terrorism in North-East. I have carried

the dead bodies of my colleagues who were victims of terrorism. I have fought terrorism on the face of it as a Youth Congress leader. I carried dead bodies. I know what these guns are. Let me tell you about the scenario in the North-East. I compliment the Home Minister repeatedly for this. I think, he is the right man with a right temperament. What do you want to say? If there is extremism, terrorism or Naxal problem, will the Government not hold talks with them and use force? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are about 15 Members to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: I come from North-East. You must give me a chance to speak. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He is using high-sounding words. He has nothing to say. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Kirip Chaliha says.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, about the North-East we have a very peaceful negotiation going on now with Naga rebel leaders. The Commander-in-Chief of ULFA who had all along been saying that he would never come for talks, for the first time, he has sent feelers saying that he is willing to come for talks. For the first time, the NCDFF has come for talks. In spite of all the politicisation by the BJP and the then Defence Minister who did all the negotiations with the insurgents with political motive the Manipur situation has improved. Now, it is back on the rails. And I congratulate the Home Minister for his patience, for his statesmanship about the handling of the situation. What is the harm in talking to naxalities. Do the naxalities not have an ideological base? Is it wrong to talk to naxalities? That is what they say. They want to convert this whole country into areas of naxalities influence. Forty percent of the districts are today ravaged by the menace of naxalites. Prof. Malhotra was saying that we must apply force. I just remind him what has been said here. He will agree that the use of force. I just remind him what has been said here. He will agree that the use of force is only temporary. It gets subdued for a moment. But it does not remove the necessity of being subdued

*Not recorded.

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

and the nation is not governed just perpetually to be conquered. Just because you have the Army, just because you have a huge police force, just because people of Manipur or Nagaland or Tripura or the North East are small in number, you do not use this as a solution. Prof. Malhotra will agree that the process of dialogue, the process of understanding small nationalities and their problems and grievances is important. Why should there be politicisation? You are suddenly raking up old issues. One leader from the BJP goes to Assam and Politicises the whole situation and once again incites the people. The biggest danger to the nation's security will be if the political divide is carried to an extent whereby all contradictions become a step for instability.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: This is a huge subject and you are not giving me the permission to speak. I thank you for all the opportunity you have given me to speak.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate on this important subject

Today, we are discussing the problems of international security in the country. We should find out the root cause of this problem. Many speakers have highlighted the main cases of this problem. I would also like to highlight some of the main problems concerning the internal security. Most of them, who are indulged in these separatist and extremist activities, are the Indians and they all belong to the poorer sections of our country. If I may say correctly, most of them are the downtrodden people belonging to the scheduled Tribes community, backward communities and the economically weaker sections of our country, and they are all taking the help from our neighbour countries.

18.06 hrs.

[SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL *in the Chair*]

Sir, in this way, the States which are having the international borders with them are the worst affected by these separatist and extremist activities. The States like Jammu and Kashmir, the entire North-Eastern States and Uttar Pradesh are all facing this problem. To guard our borders, the Government has created paramilitary forces like Border Security Force and CRPF. But this is not

enough. Fencing of our borders would be one of the effective methods to curb this problem. But the work is going on at a very slow pace. The decision had been taken to fence all the borders of the entire North-East. The work has started also, but the progress is very slow. There are some new problems there. The Bangladesh Government is not agreeing to fence it at the Zero Point. Our Government has agreed to have it at 150 metre away from the Zero Point border. Here, lakhs of small cultivators, small land owners are on the verge of losing their land, as it has all gone under the zone of fencing. There is some announcement that some time, the border would be opened and they can go to work there. But this is not enough. Therefore, I would suggest a solution to the Government that, if it is possible, they should compensate for all those lands that are coming in the way of fencing. This would be a very good solution. Otherwise, those cultivators, small land owners are bound to suffer.

Sir, my next point is that these extremist and separatist groups are getting arms and ammunitions from outside. These activities started in our country some 25 to 30 years ago. At that time, they were using muzzle-loaded pipe guns. But now, they are getting semi-automatic weapons and sophisticated weapons. They are getting them through Bangladesh and some of our other neighbouring countries. In smuggling these sophisticated arms, our neighbouring countries are helping these groups. I would, therefore, request the UPA Government to talk to our neighbouring countries and see that they should stop all these arms smuggling to our country.

Sir, I think, it is known to the Government that almost all these groups, outfits have camps going on in our neighbouring countries. Some camps are being operated in Bangladesh, Myanmar and Pakistan. So, we should try to exert some expressure on the neighbouring countries to see that they stop helping these extremist groups working in our country. Rather, these countries should help us in curbing these extremist activities.

Sir, we should also continue our dialogues with these extremists groups. Political solution is the best solution.

In Mizoram also, earlier a lot of violence was taking place.

A lot of killings had taken place but now there is not such type of extremist activities. Wherever these extremists are there, we should continue to have a dialogue with them so as to find a solution to the problem.

It is a very sorry state of affairs that some of the leading political parties in our country have links with these extremists. I can say this with regard to both the BJP and the main ruling Party, Congress. Especially, in my State, during the last Assembly elections, which were held on 27th February, 2003, the assembly seats were divided amongst the extremists for INPT and Congress. After one year there were another parliamentary elections, the last parliamentary elections, in which the BJP which was at that time in power at the Centre, officially took help from the extremist INPT forces. So, I request that the main leading ruling Parties should not indulge in such activities as it gives encouragement to these extremist forces.

Sometimes, during encounters these extremist forces are getting killed by the paramilitary forces. But in these encounters civilians are also sometimes getting killed. My request is, such civilians who are being sometimes getting killed. My request is, such civilians who are being killed in cross fires should be duly compensated as it is big loss for the poor families.

In the month of May next year, Autonomous District Council elections will be held in Tripura. We are afraid that the main Opposition Party, Congress will again align with these extremist forces. I warn the Government that if it will be so the UPA Government at the Centre, which is being run with our support—we will review our decision taking that into consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: My Chairman, Sir, the issue of internal security raised for discussion by hon. Ramji Lal Suman is a very important issue. All the hon. Members have expressed their concern in their own words. I would like to associate myself with their concern and express my views.

This is not a new problem nor is it being debated for the first time. The discussion on the subject had been going on during the previous sessions and this issue was also raised during the Question Hour and the Zero Hour in the current session. I believe that the country as well as the Government is anxious to resolve this problem. I do not attribute one single cause to the problem of internal security. This is true that a planned conspiracy has been hatched by our neighbouring countries to create turmoil and disturbance in our country. Jammu and Kashmir alone is not affected by terrorist incidents but the entire country bears the burnt of such incidents of terrorism.

Besides Jammu and Kashmir the terrorist forces have started spreading their tentacles to other parts of the country as well. Even this place where we are sitting, has witnessed a terrorist attack.

The issue of cutting down the strength of defence forces is being discussed. Persons like me are concerned over it. The root of the concern is the statement given by the hon. Home Ministers in which he stated that the incidents of infiltration are reducing. I do not want to elaborate on it further. He had also started to look at the terrorists in a sympathetic manner. On the other hand, the statement of Defence Minister reported in various newspapers gives the message that the terrorists have been searching for and exploring other routes of infiltration into the country. These two contradictory statements were made. I fail to understand whom the Ministers of Home Affairs looks with a brotherly feeling. Whether he accepts those as his brothers who have outraged the modesty of the sisters and mothers in Jammu and Kashmir. Does he want to accept those as his brethren who celebrate the atrocities committed on the soldiers of the army or those who want to threaten the very identity and existence of the country by creating tumult and violence here.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I would like to reply to the query raised by the hon. Member. I consider those my brothers who take to violence due to hunger, unemployment or destitution. I believe that they need to be persuaded rather than coerced.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Approximately 37 percent people in our state are living below the poverty line.
...(*Interruptions*)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not going on record. Mr. Swami, I am requesting you to please cooperate.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

[Translation]

I have to keep the time factor in mind. Only what Shri Prabhunath Singhji says will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request you to please cooperate.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are saying is not going on record. We have limited time at our disposal

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Should we shoot them? They need to be convinced. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has the right to intervene.

[Translation]

We have to conclude it today. Your colleagues also want to speak. At the most he can express his viewpoint. He can clarify later on.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has put forth his viewpoint and has conceded. Why are you getting agitated. You may speak when it is your turn.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the planned conspiracy to create disturbance in the country. Extending the discussion further, I would like to say that no one is opposed to the initiative of dialogue taken by the Minister of Home Affairs. The previous Government led by hon. Atalji had undertaken Lahore bus journey and this move was welcomed by all including Congressmen. Everyone wants that the problem be resolved through dialogue. However, I would like to tell one more thing that foe turns a friend under three circumstances; one when his intention is honest and extends his hand of friendship. Secondly,

when he feels that he is no more in a position to fight and does not match the might of his adversary and thirdly when he intends to strike in the guise of friendship. Hence there is a need to find out the true intention of Pakistan through various agencies at your disposal. If it becomes clear that her intention is honest and peace can be restored in the country through dialogue, nothing can be better than that. We wish you all the best in this regard. However, at the same time, I would like you to be a bit more cautious in dealing with those who intend to deceive him after winning his confidence. I would like to say to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that there is no other option than fighting back the terrorists. The Government need to strengthen the forces to combat them.

I also believe that increasing population and unemployment are not contributing to the increasing terrorism but they may certainly be associated with the growing problem of naxalism. The incidents of terrorism in the country are the result of a planned conspiracy. America which is dictating terms to the world does not have very honest intention as far as India is concerned. When I used to be a part of the treasury benches, I maintained even at that time that America is concerned over the increasing Indian power. America has been sponsoring the cross border terrorism by providing economic assistance and weapons to our neighbouring country. Our neighbouring country Nepal is the nerve centre of ISI activities where anti-India campaign and propaganda is conducted through Radio and Television. Besides the effort of ruin our economy by circulating the counterfeit currency into India is also going on. The Government would come to know of it if it seeks the help of its intelligence agencies to find out the facts. Nepal's border are contiguous to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. As I hail from Bihar, I know some of the facts of the region. Hence, I would like the Government to pay attention towards those areas. ...*(Interruptions)*. As far as Naxalism is concerned, more than half of the States in the country are affected by it. Naxalism cannot be treated as the law and order problem. Economic disparity is one of the biggest reasons of Naxal incidents occurring, sometimes in the name of caste and sometimes in the name of sects. We are also affected by that. Maoists insurgents enter in Bihar through canal ways and reach Jahanabad and Aurangabad region on foot and disperse in four five districts and after committing crimes return to Nepal. The police personnel do not have guts to face them. The Bihar Government finds itself unable to do anything. When this issue is raised in the House it is said that it is state matter. The Government cannot escape from the responsibility by calling it a state matter. States

are also the part of the country. When Union Government feels that State Governments are not able to cope with such situation then it should come forward and take initiatives in this direction. The bizarre incidents are happening in many states. The letter is sent demanding hefty ransom of ten lakh rupees. Such thing has happened with a doctor in Bihar. He was killed and murderers are openly saying that they have killed him. They say that they need money as they want to contest election, so they should be given money. They say that if money is not given they will kill all the doctors. 'Band' was observed all over Bihar on this issue and this news was reported in newspapers. It was reported in newspapers that 65 persons died in the absence of medical facilities. But it is the figure of casualties in urban area. However, there are no figures as to how many died in villages due to lack of treatment. There are no figures as to how many persons died due to strike of doctors. The rich people did not suffer on account of this as they are treated in towns however, those who died in villages were poor persons and who had no money for medical expense. All such things cannot be ignored by merely calling it a law and order problem. I am not asking the Government to believe my version it should investigate the matter through intelligence agencies. That does not mean that the Central Government should clash with the State Government. The Government should find out its solution with the help of the State Government. There is no peace in the state. If child goes to school, mother is kidnapped and if mother goes to school to pick up the child, child is kidnapped. The people are apprehensive that they are not secure in the state. They cannot go out of the houses. They cannot go to market. If one goes out to visit relatives, he may be killed on the way. The peace in the state has been shattered.

Hon'ble Malhotraji has raised the issue of infiltration from the Bangladesh. I feel that it is also a problem. Our Government was in Centre for six years. Our colleagues should also highlight the achievements of our Government as to what initiatives were taken and how much success did we get. However, it does not mean that if our Government did not succeed in curbing terrorism, the new Government will also not take any initiatives in this direction. If problem arises due to infiltrations from Bangladesh or any other foreign countries, the Government should take initiatives and solve this problem.

The discussions are held regarding Madarsa or religious schools of Muslims. I do not say that ISI is involved in every madarsa or some other trainings are

given them. However, such information are coming from 1-2 places along border areas. I cannot say as to how much truth is there in such information but it is in the air—for instance it is in Betiah area. The Government should entrust intelligence agencies to conduct investigation and find out the facts. Madarsas are meant for providing education. There are Madarsas in villages in our area where children get education. There is no ISI activities in those area where children get education. There is no ISI activities in those area no foreign fundings are coming there. However, information is coming that such activities are going on in Betaih area which is adjacent to Nepal border. The Government should keep watch over such activity. If it is not possible the Government should stop such things as it is matter of internal security of the country. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that there are certain incidents which are highlighted. When the criminals see their picture on the television and find their names in the headlines of the newspaper, their morale is boosted. They think that if they commit more and more serious crime, they will get more publicity. Only those news items should be printed in newspaper which are worth giving. There is need to restrict the publication of such news' items which seems to be a threat to the internal security of the country. The Government should talk to the media persons to restrict the telecasting and publication of news items which are detrimental to the internal security of the country and may create problems instead of solving it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have understood your hint so I will conclude after saying one thing. Now the entire nation is waiting for the reply of the Government. The discussion on the internal security of the country being held in the House is being telecasted. The people of the country is eager to know from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs as to what steps have been taken by the Government to ensure the security of every persons of the country and what arrangements have been made and new formula has been adopted in this regard. I would like that when the Minister replies tomorrow, he should assure the people of the country that they are safe and secured and the entire arrangements of their security have been made. I hope that if the Minister gives such assurance and the Government act accordingly then the people of the country will feel themselves safe and secured. With these words, I conclude and extend my thanks to you.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion under Rule 193 is being held in the House on the issue regarding the internal

[Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot]

security of the country. Several hon'ble Members especially Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Mohan Singh have expressed their views on this issue in detail. I know that the time allotted to me is short and so it will not be possible for me to speak in detail. I would like to submit that even two-three hours is not sufficient to finish discussion on the subject. More time is required to hold elaborate discussion on this subject.

Several hon'ble Members have described about the reasons responsible for threat to the internal security of the country. Some of the important reasons suggested by them include social, economic, political, casteism, border dispute and regionalism. However, there are two more aspects of this problem. One is that the patriotic feelings among some people after the independence of the country are continuously declining.

I am not telling it for all. I would like to submit that during the freedom struggle people used to fight unitedly without any discrimination on the basis of economic status, castes or religions beliefs but that sentiment is not visible these days. Bad economic condition unemployment and starvations are considered the main reasons for such state of affairs. Though such reasons, were also existing before independence however people did not care whether they had cloths to wear or food to eat and despite all odds participated in freedom struggle vigorously changing 'Bharat Mata Ki Jai' and 'Vande Mataram'. Today this feeling is missing. There is continuous decline in it. I mean to say that before independence people had the sentiment of submission and supreme sacrifice for their country but today there is decline in such sentiment. It is on account of this that there are many people who do not have love for their country. I would like to cover those aspects which were not taken up by other hon'ble Members. Similarly, I would not like to repeat those points which have been mentioned by others.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are some rules which have been formulated in consonance with the certain Articles of the Constitution. It is on account of the shortcoming inherent in those articles that the separatist tendency is raising its head due to some of the provisions of such laws. It is on account of this that terrorist activities are increasing and the internal security of the country has been threatened. The situation is becoming bad to worse. For example, I would like to submit that certain special powers have been conferred to some states under the Article 370. Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur are included in that. Some special powers have been conferred on

them by way of adding provisions like (a), (b), (c), (d) in Article-2. It is on account of this too that the internal security of the country is being threatened. Under the Article 370 of the Constitution of India some special powers have been given to Jammu and Kashmir.

If the Parliament of India passes any law then unless the Legislative Assembly gives it consent, it cannot be enforced.

18.32 hrs

(MR. DEPUTY SEPAKER *in the Chair*)

If the hon'ble Home Minister, I or some other person wants to reside in Jammu and Kashmir, purchase land or wants to include his or her name in the voters' list there then they cannot get this right though it is said that every citizen of India has the right to reside in any State of India. According to the Constitution, all the states are inseparable parts of India but some states have been granted special status. This special status is one of the factors posing threat to the internal security of the country. Pakistan is engaged in undeclared war against India. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are being driven out of the State and as a result of this, infiltration is constantly on the rise in the State. Its impact is so much that no one dares to reside in that State. That is why people there are worried. The same situation is prevailing in the states of North-Eastern region. On the one hand border touching Pakistan has been sealed and fencing has been done and on the other hand our border touching Bangladesh is so vast that the Government have not taken any action in this direction. I don't want to blame any particular Government for infiltration taking place due to lack of action. None of the Governments, which have been in power since Independence, made the required effort to take any effective steps. The people are getting worried due to this also.

Even the Supreme Court has admitted that infiltration is taking place from Bangladesh which is a serious problem and some action must be taken in this direction. I would like to request the hon'ble Home Minister to take active and effective steps in this direction.

Secondly, in our country we have no control over population. We raise slogan—"Hum do hamare do" but this is never followed. There is a need to frame uniform civil code. This is also a reason for this. A law has been

enacted which provides for monogamy for Hindus. It's a good thing and we accept this. We should give up conservatism. We have several examples in which we find that our rulers and several people adopted polygamy. Then why people of other communities are permitted to adopt polygamy. Ours is a secular country but in the absence of a uniform civil code the internal security is constantly under threat. There is a need to make improvement in this also. Alongwith this, not one but several kinds of activities, whether it is the activities of ISI or SIMI, are being conducted by our neighbouring countries. Pakistan and Bangladesh to pose threat to our internal security. It has been found that ISI and SIMI have their bases in Bangladesh also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I myself and hon'ble Mohan Singhji had asked a question on 7th December. In reply to that Question hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil has said Reports, have been received about activities and camps of Indian insurgent groups inside Bangladesh. Reports also indicate that the Pakistan's ISI is providing materials and logistic support to the North Eastern militants. In our Question, we had also asked as to what action is being taken by the Government to prevent this. He did not reply to that. Further, we had asked...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Gehlot ji, you please conclude.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: You have increased the time of House by one hour. According to that the time allotted to our party also increases by 20 minutes. Besides me, one more member of my party can also speak in these 20 minutes ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many members who want to speak, that is why I am asking you to conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Already your party has taken much time...*(Interruptions)*. Much time has been taken.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: When we asked this, he did not give any reply. When we asked him about the details of his visit even then he did not give any information. Today the condition of North-Eastern states is getting worsened. In Nagaland, 14th August was celebrated as Independence Day...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: He is speaking from here and I am sitting here only. He is saying that he asked me about some information but I would like to know when did he asked for the information.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: I have asked this with reference to the Question dated 7th December.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If it is in written form then he may please read it out.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Earlier also I said that I and Shri Mohan Singhji had asked this Question on 7th December, it is with reference to the reply of that Question only.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Whenever a Question is asked in written form then its reply is also given in written form. It is not answered orally.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: He did not give reply to the Question which I had asked in a written form, that is what I am telling him.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Just tell me, what reply I have given to that Question. This House is to be used for informing the people and not for misguiding them.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: This is true but I have read out the reply to him. ...*(Interruptions)* Now I will again read it out for him.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: What is it's reply.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Should I read only reply or Question also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: He should read out both the things.

English

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: The reply given to (e) and (f) parts of the Question is:

"Reports have been received about activities and camps of Indian insurgent groups inside Bangladesh. Reports also indicate that the Pak, ISI is providing materials and logistic support to the North Eastern militants".

[Translation]

That is the reply given by him but if he wants I can read out the Question part to him. I have kept it here, now I will have to take it out.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to tell that our Secretaries, Ministers and Prime Minister will take up this issue in the SAARC Conference. We have no objection in giving its reply.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: I had torn papers. I am reading it out once again. It is a Started Question No. 83 dated 7.12.2004. I am reading the Question...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Minister is asking me to read it out but I would like to say that I had torn it. I had already read out the reply but now since he is asking me to read out the Question also, I am reading out.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to say that by saying this, he is misguiding people.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: I am not misguiding people. I have simply read out the reply to my Question but if he wants, I will read out Question part to him.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You said that you would read it out and I said please do so. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Without my permission, nothing should be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some people are preventing students from studying Hindi and joining NCC. The students are getting threats from terrorist organisations and underground organisations that they would be killed if they study Hindi or participate in NCC. This kind of situation has developed there. The Government is allocating money for development works but development works are not taking place. The contractors are persuaded to give cheques to the officers, 10-15 percent money is collected from them in lieu of these cheques for underground agencies and later on the cheques bounce. They filed a writ petition in High Court and demanded the Manipur Government to take action. High Court has given such instructions. I too have written to the Prime Minister. I would send a copy of the letter to you too and I would send you a letter separately also and it would be better if you also take action.

*Not recorded.

I request the hon. Minister that if he wants to strengthen the internal security of the country then he should formulate laws to control population, impose uniform civil code, he should do away with article 370, and check infiltration from Bangladesh and Myanmar by issuing multipurpose identity card and by fencing the border so that the infiltrators do not disturb the economy of the country and create mischief in North eastern States. It would be better if he formulates laws relating to these issues. Otherwise the hon. Members would keep on saying what their government has done and he would say that we also have not done anything in this regards. I would like to say that if danger is looming large over the internal security of the country then the people who have ruled the country for 50 years after Independence are to be blamed. The erstwhile government is responsible too but it will not be good to repeat the mistakes of the former Government. It is a political problem too. Such institutions have been promoted by erstwhile Governments for garnering votes, it should not have been done. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakpura): Sir, we must also get some opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: I want to say one more thing. SIMI has set up a camp in Bangladesh and it has issued a map of India too. A "Muslamanistan" (land for muslims) has been carved out in Indian landscape which was shown on TV under Aajtak or NDTV channel. On this map, SIMI has chalked out land from Jammu and Kashmir to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Bangladesh and named it. 'Musalmanistan' This is SIMI's campaign. I request you to look into this matter, maintain strict vigilance on the border and check such activities to strengthen internal security.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to speak at length about internal security. I only want to give a few suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It would be fine if there is no repetition.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, there would be no repetition rather my words would make reputation.

Sir, you must be knowing that every kind of food can be digested if the constitution of body is strong and if it is not healthy then it would not be able to digest every kind of food and it would be prone to sickness.

I want to request the hon. Home Minister to pay attention towards certain policies. The Minister to pay attention towards certain policies. The pattern of security development is such that BSF, CRPF, JKP and Army, all are deployed at one place in Jammu and Kashmir but they do not have any coordination with each other. It would be better if areas are allotted to each force and it is made responsible for that particular area.

Sir, last year, CRPF personnel were killed in Dal Lake area and then it was reported that this area was under the control BSF. It was BSF's area. Later on, when 30 personnel of BSF were killed in Lower Mandu, it was said that area was under CRPF. The forces level charges against each other after such incidents. These forces would function effectively if one force is deployed in one particular area and it is held responsible for that area.

Sir, there are SP's in districts. They should be made nodal officers and entire security arrangements should be brought under them. There are 14 districts in our state. It is not that only dishonest officers are there in the country. There are many honest and upright officers in the country. It is my submission that 14 such honest officers should be selected and each should be given full-fledged responsibility of one district alongwith all the powers, they should be told that it would be their joint venture and they have to work on this. It would be highly effective. Sir, in our area posts of S.P.O.s and B.D.S. have been created. The Central Government pays for these forces. S.P.O. is paid Rs. 1500 and upto four persons are deployed in a particular area. So, an individual gets not more than Rs. 400. He can not get his uniform stitched from that amount. They have neither proper arms nor means of communication. It is because of this they normally fail to inform the army when they locate a militant. Only 10 percent of them have proper means of communication. It is an issue which needs proper attention. In addition to it, when a S.P.O. or B.D.S. is killed by the militants, his family gets nothing as compensation. The family of the deceased S.P.O. is ruined in that situation. Their emoluments and status, which is almost non-existent, should be enhanced.

Sir, the Prime Minister had announced during his visit to the state that five battalions would be raised there.

The S.P.Os and B.D.S. have been working there for the last 10 years. They entered into service when they were twenty years old and now most of them are 30 years old. I request that while raising those battalions, a criteria should be made to protect their interests and to absorb them in those battalions. This will act as an incentive for them and they will be able to do their duty in a better way.

Sir, I would like to raise one more issue without naming any particular person. There are many persons who have been provided government protection. But they indulge in provoking others and their only aim is to destroy the state as well as India. The security provided to them should be withdrawn. Only then they will come to their senses.

You should save those nationalists and patriots who are being killed there. Their killing is very harmful for the country. Those patriots should be protected at all costs. I can say with full conviction that Pakistan is practising dual policy. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, kindly extend the time, so that injustice may not be meted out to Jammu & Kashmir. There are many areas in Doda region like Madwa, Barwan, Dashan, Mohar, Gul-Amaas, Bani etc. where least one thousand foreign terrorists exist. You may get it checked. The stretch of 86 kilometres of roads are inaccessible and can only be treaded on foot. Nobody, even the security forces can reach that area. The people of that area are totally cut-off from the rest of the state. Why don't they call them back, if talks are being held with Pakistan? They are silent on this issue. You should keep this fact in mind that Pakistan can get anything done at any time. You must pay proper attention to the thousands of foreign militants who are stationed there. They are stationed there as a part of some nefarious designs. This is not a matter of religion. From my point of view, it is improper to create disturbance in any area and to disrupt its internal security. Both the temple and the mosques should be constructed.

Sir, a policy has been formulated. It is about allowing various activities at roadside. You may check about it. I think that it will lead to the blocking of national highway and even in the past, many accidents have taken place. You take care. It needs serious attention on the part of the government, I want to convey my personal views about Jammu & Kashmir. You are aware of the fact that both Laddakh and Jammu & Kashmir have their own identities. People of all religious beliefs live there and they have their separate identity. People from Kashmir

[Choudhary Lal Singh]

want autonomy, but it was never demanded by the people of Jammu and Laddakh. Only some people from Laddakh want autonomy. Only a handful of people demand autonomy. There will be no contradiction if autonomy is granted to Kashmir and Laddakh. You should create a separate state of Jammu; otherwise everything will disintegrate slowly.

Sir, there is a J & K affair, but no concrete policy emerges. There is utter confusion about the organization with whom the Central Government should hold negotiations. The present government says that it will hold negotiation with those groups with whom the previous government held talks. Whenever the Army and the security forces do something worth while, the people from Human Rights Commission make all fuss about nothing and the newspapers do not lag behind in criticizing them. It causes disencouragement in the security forces. You should review your surrender policy. You should know that the people, who surrendered in Nagrota were not the real terrorists. When they were presented they came with arms. From where did they get arms? You should pay attention to these issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, you are my custodian; so I want to say through the Chair that I have been attacked thrice in my own constituency. Don't you want me to be alive and talk with you in this House.

[English]

I am the representative of the people.

[Translation]

I was attacked thrice in which one D.S.P. and six security personnel were killed. The car, which was just ahead of my car, was blown apart. Four people were killed and three injured at the place where I was addressing a public meeting. At other place, a bomb was hurled at me, but it did not explode. It is so difficult for me to enter and travel in Doda which is my constituency, I have appealed to you in this regard earlier, but later, I have stopped doing so now. Now, I have left myself in God's protection. But, I want to know whether I am not an Indian citizens?

[English]

I am representing a particular, area, which is the largest constituency of India the constituency represented by me is one of three largest constituencies of this country. Four persons known to me were killed between Kathua and the tunnel. Perhaps, you had read about it in the

newspapers the day before yesterday. Four policemen were killed in Kathua, a peaceful district. Os, you can just imagine the condition of those districts which are totally disturbed.

I would like to request you to kindly take care of my security. I do not have any objection and I do not even care if security is not provided to me. But, I want to say that unpatriotic people must be dealt with sternly. It is the need of the hour. The patriotic people should be respected. You will have to deal with them sternly. The sooner, it is done, the better. We must do everything for them who want to join mainstream of life and also bring them back on track who have been deviated.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I endorse the views expressed by Hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Ramadass, I request you to please be brief.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Sir, this is my difficulty every day. My party is a small party in this House and at least here small is not beautiful!

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do. I am compelled. The long list of members to speak requires the extention of time by 2-1/2 hrs.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: I endorse the views expressed by hon. Members here that internal security is important. From my point of view, internal security is as important as, if not more important than, development itself. In the absence of internal security, planning for development would be like writing on the sea sands which are being constantly washed away by sea water. Therefore, internal security must be given utmost attention.

Hon. Members who have expressed their views have made two points. The first is that there has been a spate of internal security problems after the present Government has come into existence. The second is that this Government is treating this matter with a criminal callousness and indifference. I counter these two arguments because no statistics has been given to show that there has been a rise in the problem of internal security. At the same time, I have statistics to prove that

if we take the first six months of this year and the corresponding six months of last year, the number of atrocities and incidents of killings have been lesser during these six months. This is the inter-temporal picture.

When we take the country-wise experiences of security issues, our National Security Council Secretariat has worked out what is called, 'National Security Index' for 50 countries. Obviously, USA comes out with the first rank. China has come out with the second rank, India has come out with the eighth rank, and Pakistan ranks 49th among 50 countries. Therefore, when compared with other countries also, the security situation is not as alarming as it is made out by hon. Members here.

At the same time, I am not willing to say that the security situation is very comfortable. We must take care of it through a new approach. We need to have an approach of reconciliation wherever it is required.

To my mind, there are three components of internal security. One is the problem in the North-East; the second is the problem in Jammu and Kashmir; and the third is the Naxalite problem. In all these problems, the Government should adopt unconventional methods or new approaches to solve them. I feel that the Government should evolve a policy of neutrality wherever the problem comes. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are 12 members to speak as per the list I have.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): If it is agreeable to hon. Members, you can allow hon. Members to speak tomorrow also. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJAY CHAKRAVARTI (Basirhat): The remaining discussion may be postponed till for formation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is putting forth his views, cannot you listen him. When he is saying something, let him speak.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Those who have come today may face problems to come tomorrow, therefore it would be better if maximum number of members would be able to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please extend the time by one hour.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Alright.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But you should be brief otherwise, list of member would not be finished despite extending the time by one hour.

19.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. M. RAMADASS: The Government should evolve a macro-level approach to this issue of internal security and it should be based on the principle of non-discriminatory treatment wherever the question comes. When the Government shows favouritism to some kind of discrimination to others, it spoils the whole atmosphere in the country. Therefore, the Government should be non-partisan in the matter of internal security. I would feel that as a first step, the key positions in the security forces should be manned by competent persons and the Government should start the process of de-politicisation of appointments and promotions at the senior level in Armed Force as well as Central Police Organisations. The Government should insist that these leaders of competence must inculcate a new culture of integrity and professionalism among the Forces.

Thirdly, the internal security should be left to the care of the Central Forces and the Army should not be deployed to tackle the situation of internal security. The Army Chiefs and other people whom you are appointing should take the accountability part of it and they should try to see that there is an end to smuggling of weapons, narcotics and other instruments for the terrorist groups.

With regard to the North-East, I would feel that the Government should form a group to review the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 which has become the bone of contention. This Act has been in existence for a long time. It has not worked well. Therefore, the Government will have to think anew and constitute an all-Party committee to review this Act. If it is needed, some of the provisions, which have been misused, can be dropped and even a new law can be brought in place of this Act. We will have to send a new signal and a message to the terrorists in that area by doing so. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This is a good suggestion. We have already acted on that. A committee has been constituted and a Supreme Court judge has been made the Chairman of it. There are four other members who are looking into this. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Sir, this Act has to be repealed as the case of POTA. Some of the provisions, which have been misused, must be deleted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. M. Ramadass, please conclude

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Now, I come to the next problem. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, we have tried several experiments. We have seen a large number of retired Army Generals and everybody there. It has not worked. I would feel that it is the Muslim sentiments in Jammu and Kashmir that must be respected. Therefore, I would feel that the Government should send an open invitation to the Indian Muslim leadership to take all immediate and possible measures to bring about a sense of conciliation among the Muslims there, which alone can provide a durable solution to the problem of Jammu and Kashmir.

As far as the problem of naxalites is concerned, the Government should try the experiment of Andhra Pradesh and try to open up the process of dialogue with them and try to ease out their problems.

The Government should recognise the linkage between bad politics and bad security and politics, and politicians should not provide a helping hand to those who are indulging in those acts of insecurity.

Finally, the Government should work out a comprehensive package of social and economic measures which are the ultimate goal for achieving social justice in this country. Unless economic development and social justice is ensured, the problem of security would be at stake.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): The internal of our country has deteriorated not only during the UPA Government's regime but since successive Governments, whatever they may be. So, the terrorists,

even the Maoists Group of Naxalites, fundamentalism and Left extremism are all posing threats to our internal security.

We call India, that is *Bharat*, a Union of States. The law and order problem is the State subject. Different political parties are ruling different States. On the question of internal security if the Government of India decides to take any policy decision, then they have to consult the political parties and take them into confidence. When the NDA Government was in power, at the time of Kargil war, repeated meetings with all the political parties took place and there were exchanges of views and inputs and everything. Security is not the Government's duty alone; but internal security is for everybody, for all the political parties. We are all united on this aspect. The whole country is united. The people of this country are also united for the sovereignty of our nation and for its internal security. There is no dispute about it.

Whichever Party is in the Government, they have to take all the political parties into confidence. In Andhra Pradesh, the Government has started discussions with the naxalites. My Party is not against the discussions. How will this Union Government tackle the situation? You are leaving it to the States and the States have already started discussions with the naxalites. But that is not the problem of Andhra Pradesh alone. That is the problem of many other States also. Normally each State has its own perception. The other States also have this problem. They have not started discussion with the naxalites. That is why the Government of India should take a comprehensive view on combating this naxalism. Otherwise, it will not be controlled. If in one State dialogue is started and it is controlled, then how can we control it in other States? A comprehensive policy is required in our country to combat this Maoist naxalism in our country.

Since two decades, according to our experience, 64,000 civilians have been killed by the terrorists. Infiltrations are going on continuously. You take even the two neighbouring countries Pakistan and Bangladesh. The ISI camps are established recently. The Government's information is there and the intelligence information is also there that the infiltration from Bangladesh is going on and lakhs of people are coming. That is why, since Independence, all the political parties have been demanding on one thing and every Government has been assuring it on the floor of the House. It is about multi-purpose identity card. Some States have their own identity cards. They are spending lot of money. Instead of wasting

money on identity cards for particular purpose, a comprehensive all purpose identity card will serve a lot of purpose to tackle this internal security situation.

We have to think in terms of social and economic lines. You have announced one special package for Jammu and Kashmir. You have to announce some similar packages for the undeveloped areas in Andhra Pradesh in Telengana, in Rayalaseema and in States like Chhattisgarh and other parts where you have to announce a comprehensive package for unemployed youth, for building roads, for providing the basic minimum amenities. You have to provide it; otherwise, how can we tackle that problem and how can we separate the issues? This is not a law and order problem. We have to think in terms of socio-economic lines. We have to give special packages for all these areas, to those areas which have got a threat from these outfits, be it terrorists or whatever it may be. We have to think of it.

Sir, you take the law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh. Seven months after the Congress Government came into power, 37 TDP workers were brutally killed by the Congress Party. We have given a representation to the hon. Prime Minister when he visited Andhra Pradesh. We have given a representation to the Rashtrapatiji and to the National Human Rights Commission also. Then the National Human Rights Commission asked about the details of investigation and everything and then, to some extent, the murders were stopped. The patisan attitude should not be there.

Law and order is the State subject; but the Government here should keep an eye, keep a watch. It is the duty of the State to protect the life and property of the citizens. It is a constitutional duty. It is the fundamental right of the citizens. Suppose, the State failed to protect the life and property of a citizen and we are keeping silent, the Constitution is keeping silent, what will happen? The Government of India should act very firmly to control all these types of murders, dacoity, kidnapping and all these things.

We have to think of new and innovative ideas to combat this new type of issues and have new approaches. They are also thinking in a new direction. We have also to think in a new direction to combat all these outfits.

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA (Bangalore North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful that I have got this opportunity to speak on the national security matter. Having been in

the Police service for 36 long years, I have been observing the happenings in the country all these years. I do have certain suggestions which I request the Ministry of Home Affairs to take into consideration.

While talking about national security, basically we know that the security of the nation depends on the quality of intelligence reports that we are able to gather. In this aspect, I have been observing that in the North Block, people, who are considered to be North-East experts and who have been handling the Government related issues regarding the activities in North-East etc., are just the people who could get into such positions because of close contacts. Also, at the State level, there has been inadequacy of the reliability of the intelligence personnel. Therefore, my suggestion is that there reliability of the intelligence personnel. Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be frequent change of intelligence network personnel, both at the Centre and in the States.

I was in Manipur about two weeks ago. I checked up with the locals therefrom the local journalists and also those who I knew were involved in unlawful activities in the past what was happening there and it was the confirmation of what I had expected that the people who are supposed to be really in the know of the happenings at the grassroot level, are not used, are not contacted as they should be. Therefore, my suggestion is to frequently review the security network functioning so that all intelligence reports that we get are actionable.

I happened to be in charge of the Special Task Force constituted to nab Veerappan for about three months. Our failure there was, again, because of absence of actionable intelligence. I wrote a six-page letter to the Government suggesting that under-cover policemen should roam about in the jungles and after six to seven months, it should be possible to get real and actionable intelligence. Ultimately, similar thing was done and we got Veerappan.

The second point I would like to emphasise is that in Mizoram, we had very strong public opinion against insurgency. It resulted in the MNF coming over ground and now MNF is ruling there. But in other States in the North-East, like Manipur and Nagaland, we have not been able to organise public opinion strong enough to go against the activities of the undergrounds. Therefore, what is important is to try to form public opinion, which can be done by way of broadcast through radio stations. Even if people are not in a position to speak through television

[Dr. H.T. Sangliana]

or radio stations for fear of consequences, and if we drop pamphlets conveying popular public opinion against insurgency it will have a psychological impact on the minds of the undergrounds as well as the overgrounds so that a day will come when both the undergrounds and the overgrounds will agree to come to the negotiating table.

The next suggestion I would like to give is that for intelligence collection, we have to hire retired officials from the police and from the CPOs, who have been there in the North-East and even in other places. I do not know how many such retired officials are participating in the collection of intelligence in all these trouble-affected areas. This has to be verified.

Another point is that many of our police officers are careerists, and not professionals. Careerists always spoil the functioning of the police department. POTA was really a very welcome step, and I was one of the happiest police officers when it was introduced, but it was misused because of the weakness of the police leadership. They were prepared to bend against the provisions of the law. Unless the police leadership is turned to honesty, integrity, and real and solid dependability I think, the successor of POTA will also face the same fate or failure and again something will have to be done about it.

Fundamentalism, which we find in some of the religious groups, fundamentalism suspected to be in the three main religions of India, namely, Hinduism, Islamism, and Christianity, There has to be frequent dialogue amongst them. I would suggest for creation of religious harmony wing in one of the Ministries, so that the activities or complaints of people alleging indulgence in illegal activities in any one of these groups. Such a Ministry or such a wing can coordinate with the States, and every nation threatening incident, small or big, can be effectively and quickly handled for maintaining security in the country.

Now, I will come to North-East. I have been born and brought up in the North-East, and I have been watching very closely the developments over there. We still have a lot of irritants, mostly economic, and social irritants. Firstly, even the connectivity by air is very poor, and our people are compelled to buy air tickets in black. Students, who want to avail the students' concession, are not allowed to avail it because the payments made by them is less than the full passenger fare.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Sangliana, please conclude.

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA: Therefore, these kinds of irritants have to be removed. Cash crops, which are quality crops, are sold at very low prices. I would like to cite an example. A kilogram of ginger is sold at Rs. 8, which will fetch Rs. 80 in Delhi. Therefore, these kinds of irritants have to be removed. These irritants are threat to national security and they should be removed.

Another problem is poor road connectivity, in the North-East. As a result of absence of roads along the borders crops grown in the border areas like Myanmar border, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are quite late. Now please conclude.

[English]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Let him speak It is his maiden speech.

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA: Sir, this is my maiden speech, and this is an important matter. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, kindly allow me to speak a little more. ...*(Interruptions)* Opening up of the rural areas by having motorable roads, at least, jeepable roads, will certainly open up the rural areas so that people in those areas will have a feeling of integration with the mainland. Another point is with regard to the ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, this will be your last point.

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA (Bangalore North): Yes, I am coming to my last point. The success of the Special Armed Forces Act, which we are talking about so much now a days, will actually depend on whether it is properly used or not properly used.

According to me, nothing is wrong in this, as nothing was wrong in POTA, if our officers and men use it properly and judiciously, which they do not do. Many times, we have seen allegations made against the Army the CPO personnel, but a blanket denial will always be there. These things irritated the people of the North-East, who have suffered a great deal in the hands of the brutal ones. Therefore, this aspect has also to be looked into for improving the overall security position of the country.

SHR ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, as you know, internal security is a vital component of national security because internal security cannot be separated from external security. On this day, in the year 2001, the country was exposed to terrorist acts when the terrorists committed a gruesome act in front of the august House of India. It also exposed the vulnerability of our security system. A wide-ranging discussion had already been held on the issue of internal security.

Since Independence, our country has been suffering from the syndrome of insurgency, terrorism, secessionism, a sort of religious fundamentalism, and a State-sponsored terrorism has been perpetrated from across the border. They must be thinking of how to retaliate their defeat in the Bangladesh War. Under the rubric of "Operation Gibraltar" and "Operation Topac", ISI activities have been growing in India affecting Jammu and Kashmir and the North-East.

It is true that India is multi-cultural, multi-lingual and a multi-ethnic society. Therefore, the problem is not homogenous one, rather it is a heterogeneous one. That is why, our approach in regard to insurgency must be multi-model because economic deprivation alone has not caused insurgency. Various ethnic groups, who are out to assert their identity, sometimes, have taken up arms. Therefore, these divisive tendencies must be taken cognizance of before we formulate any comprehensive security plan in India.

We have already negotiated with our neighbouring country, Burma, to flush out insurgents. Our hon. Prime Minister had already offered an economic package to Jammu and Kashmir. Our hon. Home Minister has already expressed his desire to have a dialogue with the Hurriyat Conference. Naturally, the UPA Government is very much consistent in its approach, which may create a congenial atmosphere and help defusing the long-standing problems that we have been facing over the years.

Sir, our neighbouring country Bangladesh has become a hub of anti-Indian activities at present. We should all be aware of the fact that a hostile neighbour like Bangladesh must be stopped from harbouring domestic rebels and offering sanctuary to Indian insurgents. Already Bangladesh has been raring up its uncouth face in the name of obscurantism. In the name of religious fundamentalism, the anti-Indian forces are being assembled there. They are out to destroy India.

India-Bangladesh border is totally porous. There is a language barrier between the security personnel deployed at the border and the local people because the people there look the same, their language is the same, their dresses are the same. Therefore, the Government should deploy there such personnel who are accustomed to the local language, local customs and the local culture. Otherwise, various complexities will continue to arise at India-Bangladesh border.

So far as multi-purpose photo identity cards are concerned, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister as to what was the actual performance of the pilot project that had been initiated earlier in this regard. I come from district Murshidabad where two blocks, namely Murshidabad and Jaganj, have been identified for issuing multi-purpose photo identity cards. But, what I have observed, that process is going very slow. I request the hon. Home Minister to expedite that process so that people can derive the benefits of these multi-purpose photo identity cards.

West Bengal has again started witnessing the Left extremism nowadays. It has already taken toll of a number of police personnel and CRPF *jawans*. A few minutes earlier, my colleague Shri Chakraborty was exhorting that land reforms should be implemented. West Bengal was the pioneer of land reforms in India. Likewise land distribution was also started in West Bengal in the years 1971 to 1975 during the congress regime. But, land reform is not the panacea for the problem of Left extremism in West Bengal. If that had been the case, incidents like Belpahari, Salbani, Bandawan and Kokrajhar would not have taken place.

In view of the alarming situation obtaining in various States, I would suggest that our intelligence networks should be reviewed. If necessary, the Government may ponder over the idea of creating a federal police structure without compromising the sovereignty and freedom of individual States. I say this because the networks of insurgency have developed into an intricate cobweb.

We are living on a landmass which is surrounded by the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle where drug trafficking and money laundering is the source of arms for the anti-social elements. We are simply giving sustenance to the insurgents in India. Therefore, our approach must also include reconciliation. It is much safer to reconcile with the enemy than to conquer him. That is because defeating him will deprive him of his position only while reconciliation will deprive him of his will.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

On the issue of internal security, I agree with my colleague Shri Ajoy Chakraborty who spoke about several aspects. I do not want to repeat all those issues.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to give suggestions only.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: I request you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to give me a few minutes to put only a few points.

Firstly, what I feel is that besides the cross-border-supported terrorism, underemployment, untouchability, and utter poverty are also the reasons for a section of our youth to take to terrorism. While we are taking the measures to defend our country from the extremists and to suppress all sorts of anti-national activities, we should also look at the issues from both the angles—one is the law and order problem and the other is the socio-economic problem. If we solve these problems, extremists' recruitment will stop. In some places, mishandling is also creating problems.

Some of the Members have explained particularly about the Manipur problem. There is a very serious demand that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act should be repealed. There is a feeling that the Army will get demoralised with this type of Act. What about the demoralisation of the people of the entire Manipur? I request the hon. Home Minister to look at it from that angle.

At this juncture, I would like to also request the Minister to study as to what are the types of methods that are being adopted in many democratic countries. If any civilian crime is committed by the military people, are they also being tried in military courts? I do not think this is being adopted in democratic countries. This is very colonial in nature. We respect the Armed Forces. We can give them necessary facilities. As far as the Army is concerned, they should have some special advantages. But that does not mean that they should be tried in separate courts when they commit civil crimes. They should be treated on par with the common people. Along with the Special Powers Act in Manipur and other places, attempt should be made to win over the people. People should be taken into confidence.

Regarding the naxalite issue, even when the Telugu Desam Party was in power, there was an attempt to start discussions with naxalities. We all feel that it is not only a law and order problem but also a socio-economic problem. Our Union Home Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil has taken an initiative that wherever there is a possibility for such a discussion, they can make an attempt. In the last three years, almost 435 extremists were killed, 5,075 naxalite and extremists were arrested, and around 2,500 surrendered but still the problem of naxalities could not be solved. Hence, where a true discussion is possible, an attempt should be made. The TDP leader, Shri Yerrannaidu has proposed that a comprehensive package should be taken to the backward areas. In Andhra Pradesh, we, the Communists and Left parties, had proposed such a package. Unfortunately, when his party was in power, it was rejected, which has created all the problems in the backward areas.

Here, I would like to say that the so-called murders between the Congress and TDP parties are really called factional murders. When the TDP party was in power also, this type of murders had taken place. We were appealing to both the Congress and the TDP parties not to allow factionalism in their respective parties. These parties encourage factionalism for their political advantages. Unfortunately, these murders are continuing.

Lastly, I would like to say that the internal security also includes creating confidence in minorities and other people. The anti-Sikh riots in Delhi and anti Muslim riots in Gujarat have put our country to shame. The real culprits should be punished and the people, particularly the minorities, should get confidence that in this country they can get justice and real culprits will be punished. All the suggestions mentioned above put together can solve the problem. If you treat it only as a law and order problem, this problem cannot be solved.

SHRI MANI CHARENAMAI (Outer Manipur): Sir, I would like to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister for the initiative taken for bringing peace in Jammu and Kashmir and for taking steps to talk with naxalites and particularly for pursuing the peace process in Nagaland for the Naga people. I belong to the State of Manipur and I am a naga. We have been hoping for peace for the last fifty to sixty years. The Naga problem has caused enough internal security problem in our country. It has incurred terrible loss to the nation in terms of lives, property and wealth. We are hopeful that during this peaceful negotiation, our internal

security could be improved and we will be able to see the light of development in our area. Moreover, We will be able to have confidence in building the country and in strengthening the nation.

There may be a lot of objections, But we are seeking justice from India and not from any State. So, we are hopeful that you will do justice to the Naga People area so that internal security in this region could improve.

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam): Sir, I would like to participate in this discussion. There are two potential areas or factors that are threatening our internal security. One is the communal menace and the second one is naxalite violence. I want to say something about naxalite violence. They claim that they are for the people. They talk about how they came into existence and what their aims are. They claim that they are fighting for the people and they are Marxists and Leftists. But the fact is that they are neither Marxists nor Leftists, they are anarchists. So, anarchism is naxalism. I would like to say that they are disturbing the developmental process. They blasted telecommunication facility. They are obstructing and opposing the road networks, which are being sanctioned. They are anti-tribals and anti-developmental. That is why, I want to suggest to the hon. Home Minister that we must create awareness among the people about how this naxalism is anti-people and anti-developmental.

The second thing is about the surrender. This surrender and rehabilitation policy is to be implemented effectively.

The third thing is, we must equip our forces. We must make them aware because people feel that, on one side, during night time, naxalites threaten the people, and during day time the police threaten the people. I request the Home Department to take into consideration the people's voice and we must enlighten the people against the menace of naxalism.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my views. The ruling and the opposition party have their common concern and they are worried that governments are changing frequently and as a result of this allegations and counter allegations have become a routine affair, I would not go into the details of the

incidents which have been mentioned there by the hon'ble Members who spoke before me. They have mentioned about the number of common people and terrorist killed. But, as far as the plan of the Government about strengthening internal security is concerned, it is not getting any priority. The Central Government says that threat to internal security has increased over a period of time due to the negligence of State Governments, even though the Government has granted one thousand crore rupees for the modernization of state police forces. The above mentioned amount will be borne equally by the Central Government and State Governments. But, during the past two to three years, it has been that only 79.81 percent of the grant was spent. Only 43.81 percent of that grant was spent during the year 2001-2002. That money was meant for making available sophisticated arms and ammunitions better communication equipments, vehicles and computers etc.

The hon. State Minister of Home Affairs of the Government of India had visited Uttar Pradesh in the recent past. He expressed his concerns about the law and order problem in that state. In my view, the hon'ble State Minister of Home Affairs should hold negotiations with the Chief Minister instead of making direct intervention in the form of giving instructions to the officers.

A package of 18 thousand crore rupees, as demanded by us would have been enough for overall development of Uttar Pradesh. During the last one year, the government has instilled a sense of security in the minds of the minorities. It has brought social, economic and educational awareness among them. Presently, moral values are getting eroded in the society. It is the need of the hour to strengthen the people morally. I would like to appeal to the intellectual and affluent people of the country to use some part of their resources in solving the problems of the poor and the weaker sections of the society. It has greatly affected the police and the armed forces also. As far as the persons from the police are concerned, it has come to light that the policemen are conniving with the criminals. An incident of gang rape of a woman by some personnel of Railway Protection Force has come to light in the state. So, the issue of internal security is also connected with the security of women. Internal security can endanger the security of the country. We must be aware of our duties so that we could have a proper understanding of our duty while discharging it.

The second important issue is that the downtrodden are not getting justice in the country. Corruption is rampant

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

in the schemes of poverty alleviation. Unemployment in educated youths is the reason of their taking recourse to arms. Today, the youths of the country are being misguided. They are being provoked emotionally, which has turned the unemployed youth into terrorists.

During the Zero hour, I had drawn the attention of hon. Minister of Home Affairs toward recovery of missiles at various places. In a way, it puts question mark on the state of security in the country. It should be investigated properly and the incidents of recovery of grenades and missiles meant for the army found in public places should also be checked. In addition to it, explosions have taken places in the godowns where scraps are kept and dozens of people have lost their lives.

Before I conclude, I would like to say in a nutshell that terrorism, intrusion and religious issues are the basic reasons which have created a sense of insecurity in the hearts of people. I would conclude with the request that hon. Minister should pay attention to these issues.

(English)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation on the front of the internal security has improved considerably after the present UPA Government has come to power. The sense of security among minorities has improved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Owaisi, please conclude your speech within two to three minutes.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Sir, make it five minutes, please...*(Interruptions)*

The sense of security among minorities has increased. The atmosphere of oppression and suppression, by a vindictive official machinery led by the communally biased Government, has been removed to a large extent.

Due to paucity of time, I would be very, very brief. One very important point that I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that yesterday in Rajasthan, still *Bajrang Dal* activists were distributing *Trishuls*. Though it is a State subject, but if these fascist and communal forces are not stopped, communal tension would increase. ...*(Interruptions)* As far as I know, Rajasthan is becoming another laboratory for the fascist forces like Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, it is not fair. He has used the word 'fascist' for *Bajrang Dal*. It is unparliamentary. It should be expunged from the records. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will see.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This is a Member's opinion. One hon. Member is speaking from the other side. ...*(Interruptions)* There is nothing to be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Swain, it is not unparliamentary.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Sir, my request to the hon. Home Minister is that such forces need to be stopped. It is the need of the hour.

It is a known fact that these communal and fascist forces are imparting training. If tomorrow, some emotional Muslims start distributing swords, how would they react to it?

They will immediately say that these people are ISI agents and that they are hell-bent on destroying the communal amity. Moreover, there is a need to discuss how it is that the RSS is imparting physical training though it is doing this for a long time. I am surprised that strange alibis are given. If RSS *Shakhas*, imparting training, are in the interest of nation and the country, then I will give a serious proposal. Let all these *Shakhas* be established by the Government of India and all the youths under 25 years of age should be made compulsorily to go to these *Shakhas*. Military training should be made compulsory so that this fear among a particular minority that this training is being imparted only to hurt them it has been proven in Gujarat is dispelled.

Secondly, I would like to speak about the *Madrassa*. For six years the NDA Government was in power. How many *Madrassas* have been closed! you name one *Madrassa* which is imparting anti-India training over there. In fact, these *Madrassas* are doing a good job by making

*Not recorded.

these poor people literate, though in Urdu. They are imparting education. In six years of governance of NDA Government, how many *Madrasas* have been closed? History tells us that during freedom struggle, *Fatwa on Jihad*, was issued by these *Madrasas*.

I would like to bring to the notice of my hon. friends—I cannot enlighten them but I can only tell—who was Allama Fazalhaq Khairbadi. These same *Madrasas* had issued a *Fatwa* on *Jihad* against the Britishers. Who was Ashfaq Ullah Khan Shaheed? When asked, in his last speech he told, 'bring soil from my village and put it in my grave'.

I would request that this blatant generalisation of the whole Muslim community that they are anti-nation—this Muslim bashing—should stop. A Muslim is not a whipping boy. We cannot become a cannon for your fodder. The biggest conspiracy of these fascists and communal forces is to create a fear of minority among the majority community. The Muslims of India hate ISI. At the same time, they hate *Sangh Parivar* forces also. So, there need to be a distinction over here.

Regarding this nexal problem, in our opinion, it is a socio-economic problem. It has to be dealt with talks only. From May end right up to now, there has been a ceasefire in Andhra Pradesh. Not a single death has taken place due to this problem. Otherwise, every months 30 to 40 daths used to occur due to naxal problem. We could stop 200 deaths in a year. In nine years of Telugu Desam rule, 3000 people were killed on both sides. My request is that talks should continue. The Central Government should give as much support as they can to the State Government so that these talks are fruitful. We have to debate and talk to them. Faiz Ahmad Faiz has said a very important *sher*:

[*Translisation*]

"Itne nadan to na the jahn se gujame wale
Nasuro tum gujro, rahgujar ko dekh".

We have to view this issue in a proper perspective. No problem will be solved by killing them or by adopting the doctrine of 'Tit for Tat'. It is the need of the hour to choose the right formula of solving the problems.

Sir, as far as the issue of 'madarsa' is concerned, I can challenge the B.J.P. to send its team to any madarsa

in the country to see its functioning and to report to the House about it. I would like to submit to the Government that the 15 point programme was announced during the regime of Madam Indira Gandhi. It is a fact that unemployment is a big problem for Muslims and the youth of this country and efforts should be made to eradicate it. Efficient officers should be appointed for this.
...(Interruptions)

Sir, I would conclude in a minute. In the last part of my speech, I want to express my views about the naxalites and about the need for land distribution in Karimnagar district. The problem of naxalites can be solved by holding talks with them.

It is not proper to say that the population of the Muslims is increasing due to their association with madarsas. If it is so, then how did their population decrease in the South. If there is an increase in population in border areas, its reason should be obvious to you. During the five years of your regime, what was the number of B.S.F. personnel suspended and what was the number of persons who were arrested. You know about the events which took place during your regime. It is not proper to say that naxalites were there when we were in power and now when you are in power, allegations of inaction are being levelled against us. You were defeated because of these issues. You did not get the votes of either Muslims or Hindus. So, you were defeated.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion is being held regarding the internal security of the entire country.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your turn was earlier, however, you had gone out.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, very important discussion regarding security is being held.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everyone has spoken for two or three minutes. You should also not speak more than that.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. We should also discuss about the security of the country and everyone whether he is in opposition or in ruling party, should seriously ponder over this matter. There is no need to involve politics in it.

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

Everyone should seriously ponder over this matter rising above the political affiliations. As far the issue of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, the previous Government had also made efforts in this regard and when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had gone there by bus, the people there had welcomed him and we had also supported their move. Our prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs have also returned from Jammu and Kashmir and there he has announced a package of Rs. 24 thousand crore. The Government should also ponder over the reasons as to why the people have become terrorist in Jammu and Kashmir. We should also take care of the sentiment of the people there and should make efforts to convince them to shun terrorism.

Sir, now it is our Government in Centre and the Government is going to earn credit for convincing the people of Jammu and Kashmir and to bring them in the mainstream. Our Government are going to succeed in eliminating the terrorism prevailing there. If we go through the figures from 2001 to 2004, it is evident that at least 17,071 terrorist incidents have occurred there in which till now at least 31,210 persons have died. Whether they are security forces personnel or the civilians, such a large number of casualty in four years is not a good sign. So, I would like to submit that only seven and half months have elapsed since the formation of our Government and as far the strengthening of the internal security of India is concerned, it is a very short period. I am fully confident that hon. Patilji is extremely gentle and he has a vast experience of holding the ministerial posts. So, he will certainly try to ensure that Home Department functions effectively and efficiently. There are castes and religious conflicts in the country. There are persons who tempt towards terrorism due to unemployment. Terrorism is rising in North Eastern region and the influence of naxalite is also on rise. It is healthy thing that some people want to change their way. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is holding talks with such people. Presently, Assembly Session is going on in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Government has also decided to hold talks with naxalites. Their demand is that the land should be given to them. If there is change in their attitude and their demand is justified then it should be accepted. If they want to fight for the poor, I would like to assure them that the Government will certainly make efforts to give them whatever it can. Terrorism is not going to solve any problem and the war will not do any good. There is need to maintain peace. They may kill as many people as they can but it will not solve any problem. The talks will certainly find out some solution. There is a

need to solve all problems whether it is the issue of Jammu and Kashmir or the social conflict in the name of castes and religion. If one want to strengthen the country as per the constitution made by Babasaheb Ambedkar then nothing can be achieved without peace. So, I would like to appeal all the people to shun terrorism.

I would like to appeal to the opposition also that they should cooperate with the Government. We did not bring politics in the matter of security. We always extend our full support to then Government. Only two Members of their party are present there. I would like to submit to the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Shivraj Patilji that the Government must uproot terrorism from the country. I am proud of our martyrs. We have to strongly oppose the terrorism and fight it collectively. We will not be afraid of terrorism, we will face it boldly and try to ward it off. We will continue to make efforts to ensure that people are not killed here...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, as far the issue of Ayodhya is concerned, this issue has also spread terrorism on large scale. The Government of Shri Narendra Modi is also in power in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*

This Government should resign. Smriti Iraniji who is the member of All India Committee of Bhartiya Janata Party has also appealed that Narendra Modiji should resign. I would like to humbly request Narendra Modiji to fulfil the demand of Smriti Iraniji and should resign because 3-4 thousand people of minority community were killed in his regime and he supported them. Sumitra Mahajanji is a gentle lady and speaks in Marathi. She has been the office bearer of BJP for a long time however, attempts were made to do injustice against her. By all this I mean to say that I and my party, RPI extend support to the Government for uprooting the terrorism from the country and praise him for the task that he has taken up for the security of the country. I hope that he will certainly make efforts to strengthen the security of our country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should have been given more time, however, our party is united. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can I do, you had gone out.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Each of the party having 2 Members will have to form one party as very little time is given, despite I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me time to speak.

I wish that Shivraj Patilji should do well. Our Government has been formed with the efforts of Sonia Gandhiji and is headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh. With these words, I conclude. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakapura): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to sincerely thank the Chair for giving me this great opportunity to speak for my country.

At the very beginning of India's Independence, the Hindu activist Nathuram Godse killed *Bapuji*. The only reason behind this killing was that *Bapuji* worked tirelessly for the cause of communal harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims and to avoid division of the nation. Sir, many sections of the people called the Hindu activist, Nathuram Godse as a Hindu patriot, But a majority of the Indians called him a Hindu militant. According to me, this very incident of the killing of *Bapuji* is the first threat to Indian internal security. When Pakistan instigated the invaders, they invaded Jammu and Kashmir and it was our great leader Pandit Nehru who dealt with them with an iron hand to guard the interest of the nation. I would like to remember the heroic courage shown by our Armed, Air Forces at that time. This House is the proper place to remember their sacrifice in guarding our motherland.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have only one more minute to speak.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: No Sir, I am requesting the Chair to give me some more time to speak. We are a minority in number. Women parliamentarians are a few in number. I am seeking your goodself to come to our rescue.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House desires, there are two more Speakers, two minutes time can be given to each of the Members.

[English]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: The threat continued its legacy by continuing the dialogue with Pakistan to resolve the issue bilaterally. Afterwards, our great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, laid down her great life to protect our motherland from the most dreaded terrorist outfit called the LTTE. Comrade Safdar Hashmi, a great artiste, became a martyr to guard the secular ideology in which he believed. Like that, many activists in the Left Parties as well as many martyrs in the Indian National Congress contributed through their martyrdom to guard the secular fabric of India.

Today, in our time, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi sacrificed the highest chair of Prime Minister of the greatest democracy to guard the hard-earned communal harmony and the secular fabric of our Constitution which was protected throughout our history by our forefathers of the National Freedom Movement.

I was saddened seeing the intolerance shown by our learned parliamentarians like Uma Bhartiji and Sushma Swarajji by not accepting Sonia Gandhiji as the Prime Minister.

20.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are not the Members of the House and they are not present here.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: Once she was a Parliamentarian. I referred to her as learned Parliamentarian'.

They have not only insulted Shrimati Sonia Gandhi as a person but also the nation by rejecting the victorious verdict given to the UPA Government, particularly under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. I am of the opinion that at least they will appreciate the stand taken by Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji or giving the leadership of the Nation into the hand of statesman like Dr. Manmohan Singh and the Home Affairs to our learned parliamentarian, Shri Shivraj V. Patilji.

Religious militancy or communal militancy, whether it is Hindu militancy or islamic militancy, is equally endangering our internal security. For example, in Gujarat, whether it is the burning of a moving train in Godhra, killing innocent people, or the post-Godhra incidents, killing innocent people, they are equally shameful acts in a civilised society. That is what I feel. There is a severe threat to internal security from the external factors and internal factors. They should be analysed and identified

*Not recorded.

[Shrimati Tejaswini Seeramesh]

properly. The United State of America's arms supply to Pakistan will boost the morale of terrorists inside the country. Secret operations of the CIA, in the name of Operation Brahmaputra, to sever the Seven Sisters is of grave concern. According to me, North-East is the strategic point in the interest of national integrity. Jammu and Kashmir is also a strategic point. One should look into these matters. The activities in the PoK are of grave concern to India. Our Ministers and our leaders are aware of the 69 terrorist camps that exist in the PoK. I hope my leadership is very much aware of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Conclude please.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH: I would like to refer to the activities of ISI and LTTE because many of my colleagues have not given much importance to this aspect. We are getting a greater threat from the lower ocean. All of us emphasize the importance of North-Eastern borders. But from the lower ocean we are getting threat from the LITE and the ISI, which has extended its operations all over India. For example, when the Veerappan episode happened in my State, it is known that they had extended their contact with LTTE in Sri Lanka. They have drawn a Tamil nation map, in which Karnataka and other States are included. It is a dangerous development taking place. I appeal to the Government to pay attention to this aspect.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much. I heard the speeches of many Members of Parliament. I would like to compliment them for the words or rather wishes here in the Parliament and for their sympathetic stand during our struggle in the recent Manipur agitation. We are very hopeful that we are in the state of finding a solution. We place on record our appreciation for the action taken by hon. Prime Minister, hon. Home Minister, and hon. Minister of State for Home.

While talking about Manipur's problem, just now a Member said that he is from Manipur and is a Naga. We Manipuris are very much in the main land of the nation. We got merged into India in 1949. After that, we were a part C State for quite a long time and we were Union Territory for some time. At that time, Nagaland, which was a district of Assam, was given Statehood. Out of anger and discontent, when Madam Indira Gandhi came

to Manipur, we revolted against her. We were given Statehood only in 1972, along with Tripura. By that time, Meghalaya, in district of Assam, was given Statehood along with us. With all these things, discontentment was there. We do not say anything about this, now.

I was one of the first victims of this particular treatment. I do not blame anybody for that because I am now in Parliament speaking for the Indian integrity. For that matter, the incident was very simple.

Here, I narrate this simple incident. When I was facing the interview of the Union Public Service Commission, there was a column like: "Are you a citizen of India by birth or by domicile?" I put the mark against the column "domicile". The respected Chairman of the Commission was asking me: "Mr. Meinya, you are saying that you are a citizen of India by domicile". I said: "Yes, Sir, I was born in 1945. At that time, Manipur was a sovereign, independent State. I was born there. So, we got merged into the Indian Union in 1949. I became a citizen of India by naturalisation and not by birth". That was the first and last question. I was not selected. But even then I was not perturbed. Because I come, sit and now stand before you. Whatever good things we are now doing at the moment under the UPA Government to safeguard the territorial integrity of Manipur and the territorial integrity of the State should continue. We are very much thankful to them. Please keep this up. Please try to conquer the emotions of the people of the hilly region. People are emotional and they are sentimental. Once you conquer the emotions of the people, perhaps, you can solve all the problems.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The list of speakers on this issue is over. The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, 14th December, 2004 at 11 a.m.

20.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 14, 2004/ Agrahayana 23, 1926 (Saka).

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78.	Shri Mohan, P.	1878, 1985,

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94.	Shri Paswan, Ram Chandra	1969, 1990,
95.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	1936.
96.	Shri Patel, Dinsha	1927, 2019,
97.	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	1944,
98.	Shri Patil Balasaheb Vikhe	1850, 1979, 2014,
99.	Shri Patil, Prakash Bapu V.	1933,
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119.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	1970,
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128.	Smt. Sen, Minati	1977,
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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Eleventh Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.
